PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867. NUMBER 40.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. COLLIER, [illegible] at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

G. W. THOMAS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of the County of Bruce, that he has returned from the Veterinary Infirmary, Montreal.

Parties requiring his professional services may rely upon their horses receiving the best of medical treatment.

N.B. Horses castrated, and a good supply of Horse and Cattle Medicines always on hand. Charges moderate.

Lot 1, con., Arran,
Sep. 27, 1866

SAMUEL ROETHER,

Licensed Auctioneer

For the County of Bruce,

Agent for Collecting Debts,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Agent for the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Agent for Leslie's celebrated Toronto Nursery.

(PORT ELGIN (Normanton P.O.)

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,

CORONER

For the United Counties of Huron & Bruce

PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

Bruce Branch of the Central Railroad.

The abandonment by Mr. Fowler of the branch railway from the proposed Central, through Durham to Southampton, does not appear to have been a finality, as a substitute is proposed in the report of Mr. Tait, which we give below. As the subject is one of peculiar importance to the County of Bruce, we would commend a careful perusal of that portion of the report:

Upon an examination of the route for a branch from some point on the main line, north of Orangeville, through the southern tier of townships in Grey, by Durham and Walkerton in Bruce, and thence to Saugeen, and a careful survey of the natural facilities possessed by Saugeen or Southampton for the construction of the harbor suitable for and calculated to attract a large lake trade, such branch was abandoned, being for several reasons not regarded as feasible.

That branch, intended to have diverged from the main line near the principal branch of the Saugeen in the township of Artemesia, would have run in the County of Grey 27 miles, and its length in the County of Bruce would not have been less than 40 miles; total 67 miles.

The country which the line would traverse from the westerly bounds of Artemesia to Walkerton, or a point one mile west of that village, a distance of 33 miles, was found unfavorable in its contour for economical construction. The chief feature and obstacle on the route being the Saugeen river and tributaries. The beds and valleys of the main stream, and the affluents from a point a few miles below Durham are deeply excavated in the alluvial clays above described, so that at Walkerton, a point on the main river below the confluence of the rocky Saugeen and the South branch, we find the valley from five hundred to one thousand yards wide, and the river two hundred feet below the plateau bounding the gorge.

Between Walkerton and Southampton the immediate valley of the Saugeen is not practicable. From Hanover the left bank of the river and valley would have to be followed to a point on the Elora road three miles south west of Walkerton. From that point there is a very good line to Southampton by crossing the Elora road and continuing the line northwest across the Teeswater, or west branch of the Saugeen.

Arrived at Southampton, the question of harbor becomes one of the first importance. There is in truth and in fact no harbor, not even the shelter of a river mouth, for the rapids of the Saugeen and the billows of Lake Huron meet and embrace each other at the lake shore; and the forlorn appearance of the scattered town, or rather village, affords melancholy evidence of the absence of natural advantages.

Chantry Island, a long low stripe of land, about 2,000 feet in extent lying nearly parallel with the main shore, and distant from it about three fourths of a mile, situated a little south of the mouth of the Saugeen, has been considered by previous explorers, with the reefs of rocks extending under water north and south of it, as a good foundation for an extensive harbor.

There is no engineering difficulty in the way to prevent the construction of such an harbor. The foundation is rock, and therefore all that can be desired, and the depth of water outwards from the main shore, and inwards from the points of the reef, to the extent that piers would have to be constructed, does not exceed, as I was informed at Southampton, twenty-five feet.

The shore of Lake Huron from Cape Hurd to Saugeen, and for many miles southward, presents most of the features of an exposed sea coast. A broad sand or rocky beach, sand dunes, and a storm beaten and stunted vegetation, indicate the extent and stormy character of this inland sea. The prevailing winds upon this coast being in the direction of the largest diameter of the lake, from the northwest, the seas impinging upon the shore at this point, have a reach of one hundred and fifty miles, from the west a range of 100 miles, and from the south 80 miles. I consider therefore that works of the most permanent description would be necessary in the construction of a harbor, which taken in connection with their magnitude, places the project far beyond the reach of any agency less powerful than the Provincial Government. It is in my judgment a question, whether the best harbor that could be constructed at Saugeen, would or could become an attractive one. For several miles north and south the coast is low and totally devoid of landmarks. During the autumn therefore, which is the season when navigation is most active, as well as the season of storms, the coast of Bruce is dangerous to approach. I was informed at Southampton that navigators avoid it in stormy weather, keeping well up to the Michigan shore in westerly and north-westerly gales. Storms are so severe at Saugeen that it is not uncommon for a vessel to be forced to lie for three or four days under shelter of the pier on Chantry Island without being able to have any communication with the town or the main shore at any point.

As above stated the Bruce portion of this branch would measure about 40 miles, and that part of it lying within the limits of Grey about 27 miles.

It will be found that to accommodate the County of Bruce with railway facilities to such an extent as to command the support of the project as a County measure, not less than forty miles of line will have to be laid down within the limits of the County; and moreover that while the line must be located so as to accommodate the County in the best manner, expensive construction must be avoided, otherwise the people of Bruce are not likely soon to enjoy the benefits of a Railway.

The absence at Saugeen of a natural harbor, and the large expenditure that would be involved in the construction of an artificial one there, induced me to make inquiries respecting other points on the coast of Bruce, situated further south.

From all the information I could gather, I came to the conclusion that the little bay of Inverhuron, in the Township of Bruce, possesses the best natural features for a harbor to be found on that coast south of Chief's Point.

I am not in possession of any professional information respecting what the artificial works necessary to render the Bay of Inverhuron a safe harbor—not taking into account wharves for the accommodation of commerce—would cost, or even an approximation; but I am warranted upon good authority in stating that the cost of such works would be less than one half the sum that would have to be expended at Saugeen.

The Central line between Owen Sound and the south west boundary of the county of Grey, will not be less than 50 miles in length; and as that line cuts through the County centrally, and will accommodate the people of Grey better than any other line of the same length that can be projected, I do not consider it probable that the people of that County would consent to subsidise any additional length of line.

It became manifest therefore that unless the County of Bruce was prepared to subsidise the branch in its whole extent, it would be impossible to carry it out.

Taking this view of the branch, and taking into consideration as well the physical characteristics of the country over which the line would pass for one half its length, and the absence of an attractive terminus on Lake Huron, I had no hesitation whatever in advising its abandonment through Grey and Bruce by Durham and Walkerton.

In my judgment, a line of Railway for the County of Bruce must intersect the County centrally, and at the same time be kept away from the Saugeen River and its Branches, for I think it will be admitted that to afford any chance of success under the present circumstances of railway projects in this country, the cost of graduation must be kept down to a minimum of the most favorable lines.

With these considerations in view I have projected on my map an approximate line for a Railway in the County of Bruce, to occupy ground southwest of the Saugeen and its branches, which the line will avoid, except a single crossing of the Teeswater; and I have selected as the most favorable in all respects the Bay of Inverhuron, as the terminus on Lake Huron.

From the southerly boundary of the County, this line may be carried to Guelph, or via Mount Forest or Arthur, to a junction with the Toronto and Owen Sound Central, near Orangeville.

In a comparison of distances from Owen Sound to Toronto, by way of the Guelph line and the central route, it appears that the difference in favor of the Central is 22½ miles, with the further advantage of an independent and separate line throughout. Extending the comparison to the branch projected on my map, from the Central near Orangeville, to the Bay of Inverhuron, in Bruce, I find the distance from Lake Huron by the branch and the Central to Toronto, approximately 125 miles, and from Inverhuron taking the line of the Elora road to the town of Guelph, and thence by the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto 135 miles showing that by the branch in the journey from Inverhuron to Toronto a saving of ten miles would be effected.

The length of the Wellington and Bruce branch of the Central is 80, against 85 miles of line required to connect Inverhuron with Guelph.

I have projected the branch to run near the ambitious and thriving little town of Mount Forest, but a saving of about five miles in distance can be effected by branching off at or near Orangeville and pursuing a course near the south bounds of the townships of Amaranth and Luther intersecting the Garafraxa road near the village of Arthur. From my own observations, and from reliable information, I am able to state that the ground over which this branch would run is particularly favorable for railway construction. The only streams of any note intersected being the Grand River, in the township of Amaranth, and the Teeswater, in the Township of Greenock; none of these streams, where the line would cross them, are larger than mere brooks, and the crossings are so far up towards their resources that the deep beds which distinguish them lower down, are avoided.

I doubt if there is another range of country in Western Canada not already occupied, where 80 miles of Railway could be graded at so little cost.

In respect to the matter of the facility it would afford the people of Bruce, I think I am safe in asserting that the line intersects that country as favorable as any equally feasible can be laid out. Its length within the limits of the County, not regarding 40 miles, taken in connection with the bonus of £100,000, which the Council of the County have offered, and as (cost for graduation, above alluded to, places it as a railway scheme for the people of Bruce within their power to accomplish.

The remaining 40 miles lying chiefly within the limits of the County of Wellington would have to be provided with a subsidy to insure the success of the project.

The location of the line being changed to run by Arthur as above proposed, the following townships would become tributary to it, and might therefore be relied upon to assist in its construction, namely:—Howick, Minto, Wallace, Arthur, Maryborough, Peel, Luther and Garafraxa. £100,000 from the County of Bruce, with £40,000 from the above named eight townships in Wellington, would in my judgment insure the construction of the Wellington and Bruce branch of the Central.

Killing Pigs by Machinery.

A large establishment, called 'The Queen's' has recently been erected by Mr. J. S. Richardson of Waterford, as his old promises were nearly out of lease, and it enabled him to avail himself of every modern improvement. His excellency the Lord Lieutenant when he visited Waterford, went through and inspected this establishment, and was much pleased. A description may interest our readers. It may be said to be all on one floor, though on different levels. The live pigs as they arrive from the fair are accommodated in styes which hold from 10 to 20 each, of which there are over 100 in the adjacent yards, and 1,000 pigs can be accommodated. They are usually kept without food for 48 hours, which allows them to recover from the journey, and improves the flesh. At the end of that time they are driven up an inclined plane to the slaughter-house. Operations commence at from one to three in the morning, as it is desirable to cool down the meat as quickly as possible. Each pig is hoisted by the hind leg, it being hooked on to a lever, which suspends the animals head downwards, and its throat is slit with a sharp knife; the blood caught in a receiver flows into an external tank, from whence it is carted away. The leg is then fixed to a hook which slides on a round iron bar placed overhead on an incline. A push of the hand sends the dead pig with a railway speed to the singing furnace, a distance of 30 to 50 feet. Here it is taken by a crane, placed on a tramway, and run into the furnace, where the flame impinges on it, and in a moment all the hair is removed. The carcase is rehooked by the leg, passes into another room, where it is disembowelled, the entrails being transferred to an underground region to be dealt with. The head is next removed, and then the backbone is cut out, thus dividing the carcase into two flitches, which pass, suspended on the round bars and without handling, into the cooling room where it hangs until the meat is firm. All these processes go on simultaneously, and are so rapid and well-managed that it is quite possible to kill, singe, and dispose of the flitches at the rate of 100 per hour. This is sometimes kept up for five, six, or seven hours; on some occasions 700 pigs have been slaughtered and disposed of in this concern before breakfast one morning.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

It is related of a son of Robert E. Lee that at a recent dinner party in Richmond, one of the guests proposed as a toast 'The Fallen Flag.' Colonel Lee promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. Gentlemen, said he, 'this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We have now but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old stars and stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other.

Coffee and its Adulterations.

The report of the Internal Revenue Commission shows that the usual yearly consumption of coffee in the United States has been about 200 millions of pounds. Allowing the small medium of one quarter of a pound per week to each person using coffee, it is seen that the number of coffee-drinkers in the whole country can hardly exceed fifteen millions, or less than one half the population. But the consumption of coffee in the four years, 1862-5, averaged only half the usual amount, owing, in great part, to the extensive adulteration compelled by the war prices. Chiccory root, peas and rye, are familiar ingredients of artificial coffee; burnt bread-crust is also a well-known domestic substitute, and the Revenue Commission has revealed the important fact that all kinds of spoiled, condemned and refuse bread, and especially the surplus stock of stale black bread brought ashore by emigrants from Europe, supply a favorite material for adulterating both coffee and black pepper. Unmerchantable or very inferior sugar and molasses are also collected and reduced to caramel for the purpose of coloring the adulterations of coffee. These de-appetizing considerations will probably send the consumers of ground coffee in a rush to the hardware stores where hand coffee-mills are sold. The properties of the grand ingredient, chiccory, if understood according to the medical authorities, would lend additional impulse to the hand-coffee-mill trade. Prof. Johnston says that its prolonged use produces among other things heart-burn, loss of appetite, nervous affections, constipation with intermittent diarrhea. A writer in the Journal of Materia Medica, gives observations showing its decidedly aperient effects; for which, in fact, it is in domestic use in France and Germany. This tendency, in connection with the presence of cholera, and in view of the free and universal use of the chiccory coffee among the poorer classes, seems to deserve the careful attention of the sanitary authorities.

A singular incident is told in connection with a recent accident on one of the New York railroads. There was on the train a gentleman and lady who had been to the oil regions. The lady had five thousand dollars in gold secreted on her person. She was taken to the hotel nearly insensible, and appeared to have been injured by being trampled upon. Her husband stood by the bed and took every article of clothing as fast as removed from her person, but not a dollar of gold was to be found. In the morning at daybreak he repaired to the place of disaster, and there was the money. His wife had been trampled upon until the gold had become detached from her person and trod through the car window, where it safely lay on the ground.

A correspondent of the Ottawa Times, publishes a letter from a poor widow whose furniture is seized for taxes, and he states that several Aldermen and Councillors have not paid their taxes for 1865.

EMINENT TYPO.—Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, who has made himself famous by his management of the mammoth ship while laying the Atlantic Cable, was at one time a compositor on the Dumfries Courier.

Black and Green Tea.

According to a work published by Mr. Ball, late inspector of teas for the East India Company, in China, both varieties of tea are produced from the same plant, without the admixture of coloring matter, and the striking difference in color and flavor is due to the more violent and rapid action of heat employed in drying the green teas. For black tea, the leaves are slowly dried in the open air, sifted and tossed in large trays, and afterward allowed to lie until they begin to become tinged with red when they are immediately roasted and rolled. Roasting and rolling are repeated three or four times, until juices are no longer expressed in rolling, when the final desiccation is commenced, in sieves placed over a charcoal fire in a common chafing dish. The fire is moderated by spreading ashes over it, as the evaporation proceeds. It is here the leaves begin to assume their black appearance. On the contrary, for the production of green teas, the leaves are immediately roasted after gathering, in a sort of iron kiln, which is heated red hot, about half a pound of leaves being thrown in at a time, and kept actively in motion. They are rolled and roasted alternately three times, and at the final roasting, begin to take on the tint of bluish green which distinguishes this description of teas.

INTRICACIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The construction of the English language must appear most formidable to a foreigner. One of them, looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, 'See what a flock of ships!' He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added, for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that 'a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshippers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd.'

A PROFITABLE BID.—At an auction in Paris some time since, a marine store dealer purchased a box of thread for four francs. At the bottom of the box were found twenty bank notes for one thousand francs each. These the man appropriated to his own use, but the sudden increase of his wealth led him into improprieties which resulted in his arrest, when he confessed the whole matter. The Civil Tribunal of the Siene acquitted the man of the criminal charge of misappropriation, but handed seventeen of the notes for one thousand francs to the heir at law, the nephew of the woman to whom the box originally belonged.

The story is afloat of a Scotchman, who removed from Massachusetts to Michigan, changed his name, and destroyed every written evidence of his identity to avoid arrest for desertion, and who has thus missed securing an estate in the old country.

POLITICAL EQUALITY IN IOWA.—Theodore Tilton, in a letter from the West, says that Iowa will be the first state in the Union to acknowledge the political equality of men and women as citizens entitled each alike to the citizen's franchise.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c each. Coal Oil 50c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 90c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the fourth range of Farmers' interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Butt-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the Peop'e want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call.

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., in endless variety,

AT W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

PAISLEY, C.W.

Over 100 elegant PICTURES, either with or without frames.

The Globe, Leader, Montreal Witness, and all Magazines and Periodicals supplied on the most advantageous terms.

Paisley, Dec. 24, 1866. W. KEYES.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND, at the Advocate office, on the 22nd Dec., a sum of money, which must have been dropped by some one who was in the office on that day. The loser is requested to call and prove property.

"Advocate" Office,
Paisley, Jan. 3, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Normanton P. O. up to Jan. 2nd, 1867.

Cunningham John	McGillivry Arch.
Currie Donald 2	McMillan D. P.
Cowanlock William	McGillivray Alex.
Cragie Mr.	McGilivray D. G.
Glover Andrew	McLennan Alex.
Hewitt John, Reg.	Rawn Jacob
Jackson Alex.	Stacy Mr.
Kippin James	Wilkie Archibald.
Martindale David	

J. J. LEHNEN,
Postmaster.

THREE MONTHS' INSTRUCTION FREE!

AN English, French, and Classical Seminary will be opened on the first of January 1867, in connection with the London Commercial College, in which thorough instruction will be given by Professors of high standing and undoubted ability, in common and Higher English, French, classics, and all other branches usually taught in our best Seminaries and Colleges. Young men may here fit themselves in the shortest possible time for becoming First-Class Teachers, or for entering the University at any desirable degree of advancement in the University Courses and those who purchase scholarships for our admirable Commercial Course will be entitled to take at any time, three months' instruction in any or all the branches taught in the Seminary,

FREE OF CHARGE.

We have secured as Professors in the Seminary, T. A. Bryce, A.M., Graduate of Glasgow University, and author of Musgrave & Walsh's Commercial Arithmetic; and A. N. Hughes, Esq., a superior French and Classical Scholar. Both of these gentlemen bring with them the most flattering testimonials from Eminent Literary Gentlemen, some of whom have been their former pupils. We think it must be evident to all, that we now offer advantages which are far in advance of what can be secured at

Any other Commercial College in the World.

By this arrangement our Commercial Students have unparalleled facilities for thoroughly grounding themselves in those fundamental branches on which a sound Commercial Education necessarily rests, and without which they cannot hope for success in Business Life. Remember that a knowledge of the French language is indispensable in securing situations in the largest cities of British America and none where you can get this knowledge, free, in connection with the best Business College in America.

Students attending the Seminary only, will be charged Five Dollars per quarter for instruction in either Common and Higher English, French or Classics; and Ten Dollars per quarter, or Thirty Dollars per year will entitle them to instruction in all the branches taught.

Please send for circular.
Address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London C. W.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office, or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

BOAR PIG.

THE subscriber has a superior bred first prize Yorkshire Boar Pig, which will serve sows at reasonable price during the present season.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
Lot No. 25 con. B Elora Road, Front.

Markets.

Paisley, Jan. 3.

Spring Wheat $1 10 to $1 20. Flour $5 to 6. Peas 50c to 60. Oats 25c. Pork $4 to 4 50. Beef $4 to 5. Hay $8. Butter 12½c; retail 12½c to 15. Eggs 12½c. Sheepskins 40c to 75. Hides $5 to 5 50. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50.

Port Elgin, Jan. 3.

Fall wheat $1 30 to 1 45. Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 28. Flour $6. Oats 25c. Peas 45c to 55. Butter 15c. Eggs 20c. Lard 8c. Tallow 10c. Hides 6c. Sheepskins 50c to 75. Hay $6. Cordwood $1 25 to $1 50.

BIRTH.

At Arkwright, on the 30th Dec., 1866, the wife of John Iller, Esq., of a daughter.

Dublin, Dec. 26.—A letter of General Mullin, President of the Fenian military Council of Ireland, in which he denounces James Stephens, C. O. I. R., as a humbug and a rascal, published in the Dublin papers, has created a profound sensation among the populace. It is regarded by some as a stratagem of the British government to put down the Fenian movement.

Two Men Smothered near Paris.—A few days ago as a farmer near Paris was threshing out his grain, a most disagreeable smell was noticed to arise from one portion of the mow, and upon investigation the decomposed remains of two negroes were found, and it was then remembered that two colored men who had been employed during the harvest had disappeared mysteriously, and when last seen were under the influence of liquor. The inference is, that being overcome with drink the two men had lain down upon the mow to sleep, and they were accidentally smothered by other sheaves being thrown upon them.—*Spectator.*

PAISLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

Apology.—We should apologise to our subscribers for using such a large type on the Advocate, which allows of scant reading matter. This will be remedied very soon, as we intend to procure a new font of type, which will enable us to improve the paper, and make it more acceptable to our readers.

The Counties' Council of Huron and Bruce met at Goderich on the 18th ult., but from the report in the Goderich papers we cannot glean anything of much interest to our readers.

A Paper for Every Family.—And we mean not only every family, but single people as well, when we commend to all, the American Agriculturist—the most valuable and the cheapest journal in the world. We have received the first number of the new Volume, which begins the second Quarter Century, and find it of unexampled excellence and beauty, while the publishers announce still greater things to come. Mr. Gift, one of the most popular and practical writers of the country, is to join the already large and strong editorial force of the Agriculturist, and regular contributions are promised from the well known "Timothy Bunker, Esq." the "Down East Farmer." The Agriculturist is a marvel of value and cheapness. Each number has 36 to 40 large double octavo pages, containing 25 to 35 or more costly, beautiful and instructive Engravings, and is packed full of useful, reliable information. The publishers promise to expend the present year at least $10,000 in engravings alone, and $15,000 in procuring and preparing sterling reading matter, adapted to the work of the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including an entertaining and instructive department for Children and Youth. Nothing less than a circulation of over 150,000, which reduces the expenses to a small sum each, could enable the publishers to furnish such a journal, for only $1 50 a year. We again advise every person to subscribe for the Agriculturist. It is adapted to City, Village and country. Orange Judd & Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Failure of the Volunteer System.—The London Free Press asserts that instead of the Volunteers being to-day the effective force that they were in October, they have become but the skeleton of themselves, so that if a call were now to be made, not a third of those who formed the ranks last summer would be in a position to be ordered to the front. In fact, resignations have been sent in till companies that numbered fifty or sixty men do not now comprise more than from fifteen to sixteen, and those probably not very well pleased at the position they hold. The Volunteer system is entirely shattered, and is pronounced by the officers in whose charge the working of it has been placed to be a complete failure.

The Election in Elderslie.

Monday next is the day appointed by law for electing the Municipal Council for the ensuing year. The electors should understand that they have a vote for a reeve, deputy reeve, and three councillors, and that they have those nominated at the meeting on the 24th ult to choose from. Each of the five men elected will not represent a ward as formerly, but the whole township—the only necessity for more than one polling place being to accommodate the electors in giving their votes. It is not therefore necessary that there should be a councillor from each ward, but the best men should be chosen wherever they reside. Every man should understand that in giving his vote, he is not conferring a personal favor on the candidate he votes for, or doing aught to offend another who he does not vote for. The elector has a public duty to perform both to himself and the township, to vote for those men he conscientiously believes will best serve the municipality.

It will be seen from our report in last week's paper, that Mr. Gillies and Mr. Elliot are nominated for reeve, but we understand the latter is disqualified, and Mr. Gillies will therefore walk the course. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Thompson are nominated for deputy reeve. Those who know the men, we think, will not be long in deciding who to vote for. The latter is a respectable man, but not exactly the sort of person to be sent to the county council. In such a position he would be just another Dobbin, and gee-up and gee haw just as he was bid. What is wanted is one who will act a part, and not be the mere shadow of another man. As a councillor, Mr. Thompson has suffered himself to be led astray by the outside domineering influence which the welfare of the township requires to be checked. Mr. Bruce, if elected—and we believe he will by a large majority—will be the right man in the right place, though it will likely be a hot contest.

Messrs Thomas Falconer, Wm. Hall, Neil McKechnie, E. A. Noble, Hugh McIntyre, David Porter and Thomas Bearman, are nominated for councillors. The latter, we suppose, will not run. Mr. Neil McKechnie, now that he has to run the ordeal of the whole township, will have small chances of success. As the wretched tool of a more wretched clique, he should get his deserts and be kicked overboard. From the other candidates the electors cannot fail to choose able, honest, and fair-dealing representatives. Mr. Porter, we understand, has had several years experience in council business. But these gentlemen are probably better known to the electors than to ourselves, and we have the utmost confidence that a wise choice will be made.

There will only be one day's poling, and the friends of the right candidates should vote early.

An Annoyed Subscriber.

We have received the following note from a subscriber:

[To the Publisher of the Paisley Advocate.]

Sir,—As my subscription to your paper must now be about out I write to say that I wish it stopped as soon as my time is out, as I do not intend taking it any longer.

My reason for declining to take it any longer is this, I do not like your annexation tendencies. You profess to advocate independence for our new confederation, and assert that British soldiers are the source of danger to Canada. Now I must say I do not believe any such thing, and I do not like to hear such statements made in a British Colony. We will cling to our British connection and link our glory with the British Lion, and so a the lovers of the great Republic will be ashamed to lift their heads.

Pardon me for these remarks, I simply want you to send your paper no more, and as I have been annoyed with your professed editorials, I give you a spice of my mind in return.

Yours &c.,

Our irate friend evidently belongs to that class—not a very numerous one—who think that editors of newspapers should express no opinion or sentiment which will not meet their approval, and that every part of the paper to which they subscribe should be graded to suit their individual tastes or idiosyncrasies. We have known a few individuals who would not continue to take any paper in which opinions were advanced which conflicted with their own preconceived notions, and the moment the paper transgressed, that was the signal for its discontinuance! Such narrow mindedness, however, is not common, or publishers would have a sore task.

We do not find fault with our subscriber for giving up the Advocate because he does not like it; but why our opinions should *annoy* him we cannot conceive. We are not surprised that his opinions and ours do not coincide, and do not take offence because he gives us a "spice of his mind" We are always glad to hear the opinions of our readers, even if they do not agree with ours. But giving up the paper will not alter our opinions, or induce us to swerve one iota from what we consider a right course.

Our correspondent does not like our "annexation tendencies," and speaks of our "professed editorials." If he means by this that we only make a profession of what we do not believe, he never was further wrong in his life. What we say we mean, and we are at all times ready to defend our belief. When we state that British Connection is a source of danger to Canada in case of war between the United States and Great Britain, to which we are at all times liable, we merely give expression to a truism, which very few besides our correspondent will say they do not believe. In fact it is the first time we ever heard the fact disputed, and if our subscriber does not like to hear such statements made, we fear he will have to live much alone if he does not hear them. And if he believes that Canada will always be a dependency of Great Britain—be a colony for all time to come, and never get out of its swaddling clothes, he is the first sane man we ever met who gave expression to such a view.

As to what our correspondent calls our "annexation tendencies," we have just this to say: We do not advocate annexation, and consider it would be an ungracious task to ask the mother country for leave to join the United States. We think that if Canada, or the whole of the British provinces, can advantageously sustain an independent existence under institutions of their own selection, that such is better than being connected politically with our neighbors. But this we do assert, that independence or annexation is the destiny of Canada. And we are not ashamed to confess a great admiration for the Great Republic, though not blind to the faults of our neighbors, which we suppose they have as well as the rest of mankind. And we at the same time believe that our admiration is shared by a great many patriotic Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Canadians, who see in the United States a great and powerful nation, whose people speak the English language, and whose free and enlightened institutions have been formed by emigrants from the British Isles.

Elderslie Election.—We understand that meetings have been held in different parts of the township to hear the views of candidates. One was held at Sconeville on Friday last. Mr. Falconer and Mr. Noble seemed the favorites for councillors, and Mr Bruce for deputy reeve. Another meeting was held on the 10th con. in the north-east corner of the township on the 2nd inst. Only two of those present were in favor of Thompson for deputy reeve and 18 for Bruce. The meeting was about equally divided for Noble and Hall for councillors. Mr. Bearman was present, and stated he might be considered in the field, and if elected would serve.

Railroad Extension.

On our first page we print a report by Mr. Tate, C.E., who is in the interest of the Central railroad scheme, on the proposed railroad routes through this county. We find it published in the U. S. Advertiser, and it will be found worthy of perusal by those interested in the subject.

It will be seen that Mr. Tate advocates a branch line from about Orangeville to Inverhuron harbour on Lake Huron, and goes against making Saugeen the terminus. If we are not mistaken, however, the statements made by Mr. Tate rather tend to support the hypothesis that Saugeen is the right terminus, and the Guelph and Saugeen route the most feasible, and preferable to the Angus and Durham or the central line from Toronto.

In the first place, the report makes out that a branch line from the central by way of Durham to Walkerton is "unfavorable from its contour for economical construction." But from "a point three miles west of Walkerton there is a very good line to Southampton"—the very route to be taken by the Guelph and Saugeen road, while the "unfavorable" part is that to be pursued by the continuation of the Durham and Angus line, as well as the branch from the central.

Then Mr. Tate discusses the question of harbour accommodation, and here again, singularly enough, the weight of his own evidence is in favor of Saugeen, with the exception of the cost of construction, as he ascertained that works could be constructed at Inverhuron for one-half the sum that would have to be expended at Saugeen. Taking him at his word on this point, this is not an item to discard Saugeen from consideration, if it be conceded that at this place the best harbor COULD BE MADE. Besides, it is not to be supposed that Saugeen and Port Elgin, and the northern part of Bruce, will remain without railway accommodation. There is every reason to suppose, also, that a large grant from government could be obtained towards making Saugeen a harbour of refuge, and its position on Lake Huron makes it of the utmost importance to the lake shipping that such should be done. Mr. Tate admits that there is no engineering difficulties to prevent the construction of an extensive harbor, Chantry Island, as it is, affording excellent shelter from prevailing storms. This "long low strip of land," and reef of rocks extending north and south, lying parallel with and three-fourths of a mile from the main shore, with the Saugeen river, surely affords every natural attraction to the eye of a capable engineer for the construction of the best harbour on the eastern shore of Lake Huron.

Presentation.

On Christmas morning last, after morning service, a very valuable and handsome cutter was presented by the members of the Church of England in this village to the Rev. R. S. Cooper. The following address was read by Wm. Keyes, Esq., churchwarden:

Christmas morning, 1866.

To the Rev. R. S. Cooper, Pastor, Church of the Ascension, Paisley,

Reverend and Dear Sir,—

It gives me much pleasure on behalf of the numerous contributors to present to you a Cutter as a slight expression of the high esteem which the people of this mission have for you, and also as a small token of how highly your services are appreciated by us.

We hope you may be permitted to remain amongst us, and that your arduous labors may be rewarded by being instrumental in leading many into the paths of righteousness and truth.

And wishing you every blessing both spiritual and temporal, we are

Yours respectfully,
Wm. Keyes,
Churchwarden

On behalf of the contributors.

In answer, the Rev. gentleman gave an extempore reply, thanking the contributors for their handsome present.

Who Can Vote.—Some papers give currency to the assertion that no elector can vote at the ensuing municipal elections unless he has paid up his taxes before the 15th December. This is not so, as this clause does not come into operation until next year.

Nomination in Saugeen.

Old School House, Port Elgin,
Dec. 24, 1866.

Pursuant to public notice, the Electors of the township of Saugeen met at the above time and place, for the purpose of nominating a reeve, deputy reeve and three councillors for the ensuing year.

Arch. Roy, township clerk, took the chair.

Moved by John Wallace, Esq., and seconded by A. Neelands, That Jas Rowand, be reeve.

Moved by Robt Douglas and seconded by Geo Craig, That J. Stafford be deputy reeve.

Moved by Jas George and seconded by Niel McPhail, That Henry Hilker be deputy reeve.

Moved by Thos Greer and seconded by John Hardie, That R R Fleming be one of the councillors.

Moved by D. G. McGillivary and seconded by Jas Henry, jun., That D. Wilkie be one of the councillors.

Moved by Thos Ellis and seconded by John Cook, That D. Currie be one of the councillors.

Moved by Levi Shell and seconded by Jas Stewart, That D. Anderson be one of the councillors.

James Rowand was duly proclaimed reeve.

A poll having been demanded, the election was adjourned till 9 o'clock a.m. on Monday the 7th day of Jan. 1867.

Arch. Roy,
Township Clerk.

The Hon. L. J. Papineau.—The recent fete of the Institut Canadien was remarkable chiefly for the reading of a letter from the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, which was like a voice from the past to the present, or rather to the future, and was full of the old patriotic fire that once shook Canada from one end to the other. Addressing the Institute he says:

"In various remarkable circumstances you have shown that there is a united body in New France associated with the noble ideas of civilization which the great and beautiful France sends forth over a large portion of the civilized world.

"In opposition to the corrupt public men of the present day, you have eulogized those who, in the past, defended, through danger and suffering, Canadian interests without fear and without covetousness, whose rallying-cry was the same as yours,—ALL FOR THE PEOPLE, NOTHING FOR OURSELVES.

'They baffled the policy, tortuous or violent, of the Colonial Office, whose modes of action were illegal and arbitrary. They raised up a compact public opinion, which proclaimed that the metropolitan government was justly odious in Ireland, by a policy, identical in both countries, of insult and discrimination against the majority, and of complicity with all the violence of the protected minority.

'The Imperial Commissioner said, purchase the leaders, and by them master this indocile people. The pernicious counsel was adopted. A corrupting policy replaced a brutal policy.

'Happy, gentlemen, all those who like you can take refuge in a literary oasis, where the remembrances of the humiliations which the country has suffered do not relentlessly pursue you!"

A Living Cyclops.—A Mme. Blace, residing on St. Patrick street, has given birth to a child whose conformation is one of those *lusus naturæ* which sometimes occur, and which are so many enigmas to the scientific world. The child has only one eye, in the middle of the forehead, an inch and a half above the nose. The babe is in perfect health.—Le Canada (Ottawa.)

An American paper states that the English man-of-war Bolivar, while at Laguara was taken possession of by her crew and had cleared for parts unknown. Efforts will be made to detain her should she visit American waters.

1867.

FURTHER ARRIVALS
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers that they are just in receipt of

ANOTHER LOT

of those goods which gave so much satisfaction at

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS,

and while they express themselves grateful for the liberal patronage already received, they would at the same time solicit a continuance of that patronage, believing as they do (and acknowledged by all) that they stand

SECOND TO NONE

in the county of Bruce.

We offer as formerly—

10 lbs Muscovado Sugar for	$1 00
11 " Coffee do for........	1 00
10 " bright do for........	1 00
10 " Cooking Raisins for	1 00
8 " Seedless do for........	1 00
8 " Best Layers do for........	1 00
16 " Fresh Currants for........	1 00
13 " of the first quality for........	1 00
6 " Best Figs for...............	1 00
6 " Rich American Cheese for....	1 00
12 Doz. Red Herrings for	1 00

☞ The above are newly to hand and will be sold

FOR CASH

at the prices quoted.

Still on hand a quantity of that excellent Young Hyson Tea 2 lbs for the dollar.

Other brands, such as Twankays, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japans and Congous, which for value cannot be beat.

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMEN.

A choice lot of

ALL WOOL

CANADIAN TWEEDS

for $1 per yard, usual price $1 25, suitable for Coats, Pants or Suits and

CUT GRATIS.

Overcoatings in great variety from $1 per yard.

Lambs Wool Under and Fancy Flannel Overshirts at $1 each.

Heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants all for $2 25.

GLOVES and HOSIERY

in all the various modes, and sold cheap.

Another lot of those extra long Ladies Clouds at 75 cents, worth $1.

Also the new French corset at 62½ cents worth a good deal more.

Ladies Neck Ribbons 1½ inch wide for 6 cents, in all colors.

FACTORY & WHITE
COTTONS

In abundance varying from 7 cents per yard for factories or 15 yards for the dollar, and for White Cottons 12½c (yard wide) and upwards.

Brown Winceys

At 12½ cents, first rate value.

Fast Color prints from 10 cents per yard.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

From $1 50 the dress, warranted 12 yds.

For further particulars see our hand Bills recently issued, or better still, call at our Establishment, where you can see the goods for yourselves.

G. & W. SMITH,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Queen Street North,
PAISLEY.

Jan. 4, 1867.

Pre-Historic Remains in Minnesota.

The New York Herald published a few days since a letter from St. Anthony, Minnesota giving an account of a remarkable cave that had been discovered in the latter city. It stated that a man while digging out earth in the cellar of his house, which stood on a limestone bluff, found an iron trapdoor which, being opened, revealed a flight of steps cut in the solid rock. He descended them and found several spacious apartments, in which were a stone altar and various relics indicating that human sacrifice had been perpetrated there. Remains were also seen, indicating that the cave had been a place of resort, probably for purpose of human sacrifice, by the mysterious race which preceded the Indians in the habitation of our continent. The outlet of the cavern, though blocked up by falling stones, obviously opened on the high bank of the river.

AN ELOPEMENT.—On Saturday afternoon a respectable family residing in the west end of the city, was thrown into a state of tears and excitement by the undutiful conduct of one of its members. There is a young lady in the family of some sixteen summers, who, unknown to her parents, has, for several months, been receiving attention from a young man whose fate it is to stand behind the counter of a certain dry goods store. On Saturday afternoon the young lady went out for the purpose, as she said, of doing some shopping.—She had been absent from home about two hours, when her respected father, on passing down King street was surprised at seeing her in a cutter in company with a young man. Calling the nearest cab, he drove after them as quickly as possible, and, after a long chase through several streets, he overtook them as they were in the act of alighting at the door of a well known clergyman's house. The appearance of the astonished father threw the young lady into tears, and made the dry goods youth tremble with fear. In reply to the father's inquiries, they at once confessed that they were going to be married. The parent without another word, helped his daughter into the cab and took her home, leaving the disappointed bachelor to drive off in his cutter alone.—*Toronto Cor. Hamilton Spectator.*

A mean scalliwag sold butter to a Listowell merchant t'other day, filling up the centre of the roll with potatoes, meat drippings, and other dirty kitchen garbage. He is called upon to appear before a J. P. and the 'Banner' says that John Opper will find it 'the cheapest butter ever he sold.'

There are now about one 1,000 men employed upon the 'Great Eastern,' lying in the Mersey. She is to be thoroughly overhauled, and to receive two new boilers. On the 20th of March next she will leave to commence plying between New York and Brest, under the command of Sir James Anderson.

SOMETHING NEW IN
PHOTOGRAPHY!!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE
NEW STYLE OF PORTRAIT?

CALL AT ADAMS'
Photographic Gallery,
KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN,

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as heretofore, stare no pains in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Card, the "Double Picture" Stereograph, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having likenesses of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases rendering an almost worthless picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the comparatively inferior pictures in your possession of friends that have passed from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be taken only on bright days, we are prepared to state that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather, regardless of cold or storm.

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varieties of pictures as low as is compatible with remunerative.

Until the first of February next the price of Carte de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time therefore to procure your Photographs, especially as the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

are near at hand, and you will want a good supply to exchange with your friends.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, Queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J. Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin.

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on dull days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers.

MORTGAGE SALE.

There will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT the ANGLO-AMERICAN Hotel, in the Village of Paisley, on

Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867,

At Twelve o'clock, noon, the following

LANDS & PREMISES!

Pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in several Indentures of Mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

1. Lot No. 3, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Elderslie, County Bruce, 100 acres.
2. Lot No. 10, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Elderslie, County Bruce, 100 acres.

These lands are very valuable, both by reason of their soil and situation, and purchasers may feel assured of a profitable return for the money expended in their purchase.

For particulars apply to W. C. Bruce, Paisley, or

Messrs. LEYS, McMURRICH & ROBERTSON, Solicitors, Church Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 1, 1866.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber some time ago, a one-year old Steer. The owner is hereby requested to prove property and pay expenses and take the said Steer away, otherwise it will be sold at the pound on lot 24, Con. 6 Township of Saugeen, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of Jan. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Pound Keeper.

Port Elgin. Dec. 20.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop

Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

(Late of Hamilton and Arkwright)

Have the pleasure of announcing to the Inhabitants of the County of Bruce in general, that they are now opening at the ALBERT HOUSE (*McKechnie's Brick Block*), one of the Largest and

MOST COMPLETE STOCKS OF

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES A N HARDWARE,

Ever brought into the county. The whole having been bought in the Best Markets for Cash, and offered on the only correct business system—namely, strictly ready-pay in Cash or Produce, at prices that have been unseen or, but NEVER KNOWN in Paisley before, our aim shall be to make the Albert House, par excellence, the Cheapest Store in the county. For proof, call and compare prices and quality of our goods.

☞ Remember the place, ALBERT HOUSE, Paisley.

A liberal discount given to Country Merchants and others who buy in large quantities. Butter, Pork and Grass Seed wanted.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN.

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1866.

READ THIS!!

THE Weekly Globe or Leader supplied for one dollar and seventy-five cents, free of postage, at Wm. Keyes' cheap cash store, Queen Street, Paisley.

The Weekly Globe or Leader sent to any post-office for $1 50, the party in receipt paying the postage.

Several copies of Sunday Magazine on hand.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY ON HAND.

WM. KEYES.

Paisley, Dec. 27, 1866.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unoccupied aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 600,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!!

R. PORTEOUS & CO.

Have received a large portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO,

Groceries, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, &c.

☞ The whole of the Stock has been bought advantageously, and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

PAISLEY, April 4th 1866.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

Money Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

STORER'S
Photograph Gallery.

At Allen's Hotel, Paisley.

J. STORER, Artist

Paisley, Dec. 30, 18—.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec. 19.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, Lot 55, 6th con. of Bruce, on or about the 1st of November last, Two Sheep. The owner can have them on proving property and paying expenses.

DAVID ALLAN.

Bruce, Dec. 20.

CHARGE BY A COW.—The Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero tells an amusing story of a charge made by a cow upon the fortifications of 'heroic Matamoras.' Some wags of Cortinas' command caught the cow, and dressing her up in a fantastic manner in raw hides, old tin pans and sheet iron started her off at the top of her speed towards the city. With a noise like thunder, she rushed madly to the very ditch of the works, when Santando's braves, thinking by the clatter that a brigade of cavalry was charging the fort, fired a few shots, and deserting their guns, fled ingloriously to the town plaza. It was several hours before they could be led back to the fort. Those chivalrous Mexicans richly deserve the title of cow-ards.

KEEPING FOWLS.—Mr. Albert C. Vose, near Mannville R. I., pursues what seems to us a reasonable and profitable course in keeping fowls. He has enclosed an acre and a quarter of land with a high fence; and in this enclosure he keeps about a hundred and fifty hens. He informs us that during nine months of the year these fowls give a net profit of two dollars per day, or say five hundred dollars per year. Is not this keeping fowls to some advantage? In Mr. Vose's enclosure is a running stream and fruit trees. The trees afford shade, while their fruit-bearing is improved by the fowls.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

At Albany on Wednesday last a little boy named Hogan was playing among some empty potato barrels with three or four other children. He got into one of them feet foremost, and his innocent companions playfully raised the barrel upon its end, thus placing the boy upon his head. In this position he was left until the blood rushed to his head and his face had become black from the cause. When removed he was taken to his home, but died in a few hours afterwards.

GOOD ADVICE.—Husband :—'Mary, my love, this apple dumpling is not half done.' Wife :—'Well, finish it then, my dear.'

An Irish laborer recently entered a public-house, and called for half a pint of whiskey. 'Where's your bottle?' asked the barman, when he filled the pewter measure. 'Meself is my bottle,' was the reply; 'I'll carry it inside of me.' The man of whiskey stared, but passed over the utensil. The labourer drained it to the last drop. He came back in about an hour. 'That half-pint of whiskey is very lonesome,' said he; 'give me another to keep him company.' Another was given him, and he drank it. At three o'clock the same afternoon he came again to the whiskey seller. 'Them two half-pints is quarrellin',' he said—'raisin' a disturbance inside of me; let me have another half-pint to separate them.' He drank it; and then ended his night in a police station.

'Miss A——, what is your opinion of the weather? I think it intends to clear. Do you agree with me?' 'I do, indeed, and wish some folks would follow the weather's example, and clear, too.' Mr. B—— seized his hat, and has not been seen in that street since.

Professor Marsh, of Yale College, pronounces the fossils recently found at Cohen, N. Y., the bones of a female mastodon, of full growth, though comparatively young, and says that the animal must have existed over ten thousand years ago.

It is a fact not generally known that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week, in the last month of the year, and in the last year of the century—Saturday night 12 o'clock, December 31, 1799.

Plumbago is found in great quantities in the Township of Templeton, on the Ottawa, and fifteen thousand dollars have, it is said, been offered for a lot of land there.

The latest triumph of cheap literature is a 'shilling Shakspeare' in England, holding all his plays and poems, making 100 pages and weighing a pound and a half of paper, but sold at wholesale for 8d.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—A terrible calamity occurred at Memphis on the 19th. The confectionary establishment of Joseph Specht, No. 36, Madison street, took fire between three and four o'clock. About 25 persons were asleep in the third and fourth stories of the building. Fourteen persons were suffocated in their rooms or lost their lives attempting to escape by leaping from the windows.

HOW FORTUNE RUINED A MAN.—The old proverb that a fool and his money are soon parted, has seldom been more forcibly illustrated than in the case of Johnny Steel, lately the young prince of the Venango, P., oil region. His aunt, the widow of McClintock owner of the rich oil farm which bears her name, died in 1861, leaving her nephew then 20 years old $100,000 in greenbacks, $60,000 in gold, and the farm, which yielded an average daily income of $20,000. The young fellow, who had hitherto been well behaved, was ruined by his good—we should rather say evil—fortune, and plunged in all kinds of vice. He became a ready prey to gamblers. John Morrissey alone winning from him $100,000 in two nights. The largest estate can be exhausted if the owner is only sufficiently lavish. He squandered thousands on wine and women; bought jewellery and carriages to give them away, and having spent all, is only doorkeeper to a company of minstrels. His rise and fall ought to prove a lesson to other young heirs, but human nature is the same now as it has ever been. Every prodigal wants to 'see life' for himself, and will be pretty sure, in doing so, to come to the husks at last.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 16, 1866.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!

IF YOU WANT

Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

GO TO

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N.B. Merchants supplied with School Books, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Nov. 13, 1866.

WANTED,

A Boy about 15 or 16 years of age to learn the Tinsmith business.

Apply to
S. SHANNON.

Paisley, July 25, 1866.

THE BRIDGE INN,

ELORA ROAD, SAUGEEN TOWNSHIP,

JAMES ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

The Bridge Inn is a large and comfortable house, recently erected, on the Elora and Saugeen Road, five miles from Southampton. Every accommodation for travellers. Good stabling and driving house.

NEW ARRIVALS
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE!

GREAT ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS MADE THERE.

GOODS SOLD CHEAPER THAN EVER!

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Paisley and the entire country that they are just in receipt of

LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR LATE IMPORTATIONS

both in

Dry Goods and Groceries,

And that in order to make room for these goods, they have been obliged to alter and extend their premises, thus making their establishment one of the largest and most extensive in the county of Bruce.

The COMMERCIAL HOUSE has already gained for itself a reputation to which it is well entitled, and one which it will continue to sustain, no matter what opposition it may have to contend with. The creditable reputation which the COMMERCIAL HOUSE has gained is this—"That it is the CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PAISLEY, and the CHEAPEST IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, be it Kincardine, Port Elgin, or Southampton."

The following goods recently purchased and now to hand, and offered to the public for cash, at prices that cannot be surpassed or even equalled by any other house, will serve to corroborate the above fact.

All Wool Flannels from 25c per yard.	Mixed Brown and Grey Alpacas at 15c.
Union Fancy do. for men's shirts from 25c.	Black Lustres and Cobourgs at 20c.
Plain Winceys at 12½c.	Good Madder Prints at 10c.
Aberdeen do. at 25c.	Fast Color Lilacs at 12½c.

OVER FIFTY PIECES OF FACTORY COTTON

From 7c to 20c per yard, or from 13 yards for ONE DOLLAR. We have the best value in these cottons that can possibly be had west of Montreal. Yard wide steam loom cotton only 12½c.

A new lot of TWEEDS and CLOTHS to hand. As we pay particular attention to this branch of the trade, our stock will be found to be the most extensive and the MOST COMPLETE in Western Canada. In stock, over 100 pieces of cloths and Tweeds, varying from $1 to 5 per yard for Broad-cloths and Overcoatings, and from 40c to $2 50 per yard for Tweeds. Come where you can get the best assortment, and, as a consequence, the best value.

N.B. We cut any or all of these to the bargain if you wish.

Heavy Lambs-Wool Under Shirts at $1.
Extra heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants, all for $2 25.
Fancy Flannel Over Shirts from $1 upwards.
Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves at 75c.
Gents paper collars at 12½c per dozen.
do. Linen do. 12½c each
Extra long Ladies, Clouds at 75c.
Ladies' Hoods, Garibaldi Jackets and Gauntlet Mittens extremely low.
Hoop Skirts, Balmoral skirts and skirting at half price.
Ladies' Scarlet Canadian Ribbed Hose, and all sizes in childrens.
Blankets, counterpanes, quilts and sheetings.
A choice assortment of French Ribbons 1½ inch wide for 6c.

Special to Families.

To hand and arriving, a fresh lot of Teas, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Lemon Peel, Essences, Corn Starch, Sago, Rice, Pot Barley, &c., &c., &c., And as Christmas is now approaching, we offer the following goods at prices never known in Paisley before.

12 lbs Muscovado Sugar for............$1 00	10 lbs Bright Sugar for $1 00
11 " Coffee do. for 1 00	2 " Excellent Young Hyson Tea for 1 00
And other Teas in proportion consisting of Gun powder, Japan & Congou.	
16 lbs Currants for $1 00	20 lbs Whole Rice $1 00
10 " Cooking Raisins for.............. 1 00	20 " Pot Barley.......................... 1 00
8 " Seedless do for.............. 1 00	Tobaccos, 4 lbs for........................ 1 00

Also to hand, Golden Syrup, Best Ground Coffee, Dandelion coffee, Nutmegs, cloves, Ground cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ground & Whole Ginger, Mustard, Baking & Washing Soda, Best Crown Soap, Candles and Candle Wick, Brooms, Pails, Washboards, and a complete stock of Dye Stuffs (warranted), together with the best make of cotton yarn, and sold at City prices.

IN FANCY GOODS,

G. & W. S. have also a large assortment, comprising, Gilt and Jet Buckles, Steel Clasps and Belt Ribbons to match, Albert Chains, Scarf Pins, Bonnet Ornaments & Borders, Brooches, Port Monies, Pocket Books, Ivory and Bone Combs, Pocket Combs, Lockets, Mirrors, Ode-Colognes, Tooth Brushes &c., &c., &c., many of which will be found suitable for Christmas and New Years presents. ☞ 1200 Spools in stock from 1d each.

Note.—Bear this in mind—namely, that WE defy competition, therefore bring all your money and friends along with you to the Commercial House, of which G. & W. Smith are the proprietors, where you can at least save 20 per cent by buying your goods from first hands.

☞ *Our terms are CASH and ONE PRICE, and to those who buy largely a liberal reduction will be made.*

PAISLEY, Dec. 14, 1866.

North American Hotel AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. B. Leach Stanton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

Property for Sale.

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

East half Lot 10 and part lot 11, con. 7, 64 acres, 25 cleared, orchard, log buildings, a good brick yard. 1½ miles south of Port Elgin.

Lot 10, con. 11, 1½ mile north of Port Elgin.

Lot 25, 4th con., 15 acres cleared, no buildings.

East half Lot 24, con. 2, 50 acres, 35 cleared

TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

East half Lot 11, con. 13, 50 acres, 19 cleared.

Lot 6 and 7, 11th con., 200 acres, 75 cleared, log buildings, orchard, good land,

ELDERSLIE.

Lot 21, 3rd con. Elderslie, 100 acres, 10 cleared and fenced.

North half lot 7, 5th con., 50 acres. Also a mill site on the south half. Apply to John Scott.

PAISLEY.

Park Lot No. 20, North Cambridge street, five acres.

A farm of 35 acres, all cleared, on North street. Good frame barn and log house, orchard, &c.

40 acres on North street, with 12 cleared log house.

Apply to R. GOLDIE.
Paisley Advocate Office.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association conducts its business with great economy, and its rates are remarkably low. It insures farm property for three years or less. A premium note is taken of from 1 to 2½ per cent, according to the nature of the risk. One-sixth is payable thereon in cash, and assessments are made as necessity calls for them. To avoid assessments, insurers may pay a fixed sum in cash, and receive a full discharge for the term covered by the policy. The Beaver is evidently growing into public favor, and doing a rapidly increasing business. The directors are thoroughly practical agriculturists and trustworthy men of business. The recovery of claims for losses is well guaranteed. It is essentially a Farmer's Insurance Company, and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers as a good and sound institution, affording unusual encouragement to the discharge of a duty which every owner of property owes to himself and those dependent on him.—Canada Farmer, Sep. 1, 1862.

R. J. DOYLE,
General agent Saugeen district
Box 13 Owen Sound

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar. 1 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Editor and Proprietor, at the Printing Office, [illegible] County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

As the above rates per year, [illegible] will be allowed of [illegible] per cent [illegible] and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards [illegible] charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written [illegible] will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others in the [illegible] will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

G. W. THOMAS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gents of the County of [illegible] co. that he has returned from the Veterinary Infirmary, Montreal.

Parties requiring his professional services may rely upon their horses receiving the best of medical treatment.

N.B. Horses castrated, and a good supply of Horse and Cattle Medicines always on hand. Charges moderate.

Lot 1, con., Arran, }
Sep. 27, 1865 }

SAMUEL ROETHER,

Licensed Auctioneer

For the County of Bruce,

Agent for Collecting Debts,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Agent for the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Agent for Leslie's celebrated Toronto Nursery.

PORT ELGIN (Normanton P.O.)

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office – Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

DR. McLAREN,

CORONER

For the United Counties of Huron &Bruce

PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867. NUMBER 47.

The White Rose.

The white rose is drooping,
It's leaves fall away;
It's pale form is stooping,
And yields to decay.

So changed since you gave it,
'Twas then fresh and fair;
Thy point cannot save it;
'Tis past all repair.

Yet though it has faded,
It yields its perfume –
As strong, I'm persuaded,
As when 'twas in bloom.

How dearly I prize it,
Thy love to repay;
I will not despise it,
Though beauty decay.

And thus shall my love be,
When age stamps the brow,
For then I will love thee
As dearly as now.

When age overtake thee,
As may be thy lot,
If beauty forsake thee,
Thy virtue will not.

"The Model Wife."

A very large audience assembled in Tremont Temple last evening to listen to the regular lecture of the Old Bay State course, delivered by Rev. A. A. Willett, D.D., of Brooklyn, New York, upon the somewhat novel subject of 'The Model Wife.'

The lecturer was heartily received and opened his address by stating that the modesty of women and the unobtrusive sphere of her action too often occasioned a non-sufficient appreciation of her importance. It is the same in nature and the world. Many of the most powerful forces of the universe are those that move with the least friction. And yet what does not the world owe to the influence of woman! Entertaining this conviction he thought an hour could not be better spent than turning the attention of his audience away from the noise and bustle of the world to the consideration of the valuable subject of the model wife. It is a singular fact that the most elaborate and extended characteristic in the Bible is the portraiture of the model wife. There is no nobler picture than this furnished in the literature of the world of the worth and beauty of a true and faithful wife. The first feature of the picture is industry. Idleness is said by great writers to be the bane of the world. In every one of the twenty two verses of this beautiful scripture poem is the virtue of industry enjoined. At the present day there is too extensive and foolish a prejudice against labor for women. Our picture of women now-a-days is that of a slender body, a pale face, a fair, frail, and lovely creature, entirely removed from the necessities of vulgar exertion. Instead of girdling their loins with strength they gird them with whalebone. 'They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' Health and happiness are closely allied, and health never can be possessed without industry. 'Even an angel's wing would droop if long at rest.' A well known song of 'buy a broom' would excellently suit such women, the speaker said, and he would repeat the words, and say to them, 'use it until the merry blood shall burn in your veins, and the very flowers of the carpet blossom beneath your feet.' This scriptural picture of the true housewife enjoins also neatness and taste. Her husband was 'known at the gates' by a thousand evidences of her excellencies. She looked to his linen and saw that it was clean and his garments in good condition, and not only his, but her own as well. Her home was neat and inviting, purified by cleanliness and enhanced by the charming neatness of herself. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, and the neglect of it in a home is sure to eat like canker at the core of domestic peace.

Another trait of this good housewife was her prudent and thrifty management of domestic affairs. There are many wives who work hard all the day long, and yet there is about them no neatness, no thrift. They have no tact or management. The speaker had heard of a judge who had inscribed on his wife's tomb-stone: 'She was an excellent woman and a good cook.' Men appreciate these substantial, practical excellencies about a house; neatness, good cooking, and physical comforts generally. A good wife needs what is called 'gumption.' A woman may speak many tongues, may be deep in the mysteries of the dance or dress, and yet if she have no gumption it profiteth her nothing. So much prudence and wisdom did this good housewife of the Scriptures exhibit that her husband could safely trust her with everything. How many men, because of the want of prudence and tact in their wives, have been led into speculation, and from that to peculation, and then ruined! And yet many a man has had his fortune repaired by the prudence, tact, and noble sympathy and advice of a good wife. Every man should trust his wife to a large extent, not to mutually annoy each other with details of their respective duties, but upon matters of deeper and broader concernment. Heaven has imparted women in a remarkable degree with an instinctive wisdom not possessed by man, and of which he ought to avail himself. Another charming trait of this 'good housewife' was her charity and benevolence,—those diamonds among a wife's jewels. If it can be proven, as some selfish men would have it, that woman has one less cell in the brain than man, it can also be proven that she has two or three more fibres in the heart than he. It was a woman who slept in the garden at Gethsemane, and it was woman who strewed the path of the Saviour and his Apostles with charities and self-sacrifices almost angelic. Another commendable feature of the subject of this Psalm picture was the wife's wisdom and kindness; her management of tongue and temper! We were born with two eyes, doubtless, with the purpose that we should see twice as much as we speak of, whereas many women often reverse it. After speaking of the magic charm of kind words in the home, Dr. Willets spoke of the theatre of a wife's action, claiming that her sphere is the home and that there is the throne of her power. If woman wants to make mankind better, she can do it much better over the cradle than haranguing it from the platform. The really domestic woman occupies the highest place in the world, and how little do these unsexed reformers understand either the dignity of her sphere, or the might of her influence there! The fruits of a good wife's influence are seen in the great men of the world, moulded and made great by the fostering care of a good mother. There never was a great man known in history, but a greater woman was his mother.—[Boston Journal.

A SKILFUL DETECTIVE.—It is announced that the Governor of will send Mr. Allen Pinkerton to Utah to discover and arrest the murderers of Dr. Robinson. Mr. Pinkerton is a native of Scotland, emigrated to Illinois in 1846, and at first followed the business of a cooper. By accident his talents for the detection of crime were discovered, and he was employed by the government as a secret mail agent. In this employment he established his reputation by the great 'McDonald case' in Indiana. As a single evidence of Mr Pinkerton's remarkable skill and success, it may be mentioned that during the last ten years he has recovered for the Adams' Express Company upwards of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. During the war he has rendered many important services to the country, having charge of the 'Secret Service.' It is stated that the 'contraband mail between Baltimore and Richmond, by way of Washington, was regularly carried by one of his detectives.—[N. Y. Tribune.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—We learn from St. Paul, Minn., of a terrible tragedy at New Ulm, on Christmas day. Two men named Campbell and Liscomb had come in from a trapping expedition, and during an altercation in a saloon, one of them stabbed a resident of New Ulm named John Spenser, severing a main artery and causing death. The Sheriff arrested Liscomb and Campbell, and while on their way to jail handcuffed, they were set upon by a mob, beaten with stones, and sticks of cord wood, and then rescued from the Sheriff and hung. Even while hanging the mob cut and hacked their bodies in a shocking manner. Their bodies were still hanging and frozen stiff next morning. Campbell and Liscomb served in Company F, 2nd Maine Regiment. They were men of good character and respectably connected.

THE GEYSERS OF NEVADA.—About 20 miles from Carson City, Nevada, are some remarkable mineral springs called 'Steamboat Springs,' from the noise they make, which sounds like several steamers discharging steam. These springs cover an area of about three acres. The water is boiling hot, and the escaping steam can be seen for several miles before sunrise, and the atmosphere in the vicinity is filled with the smell of sulphur. The water cures the rheumatism effectually. There are crevices in the rocks where the water can be seen boiling at the depth of thirty feet. There is also a spring which is called the Breathing Spring. It is shaped much like a well. The water recedes to the depth of ten or twelve feet, and remains calm for five minutes, and then commences to boil, and rises until it shoots in the air above ten feet, and in five minutes it begins to recede.

A skeleton has been recently found near Boston, in what is called Needham's Woods, and it is thought to be that of the murderer of the Joyce children, whose bodies were found a year or two ago near the place where the skeleton was discovered. The supposition is that the person who committed the horrible deed took to the woods to escape detection, and after wandering about finally perished from starvation and fear.

A log house made entirely of sugar, is on exhibition in the shop window of Messrs. Robertson Bros., grocers 258 Yonge street, Toronto. The logs of the house, the sticks of firewood on the ground, and the zigzag railing of the yard are made of maple sugar, and the snow in the yard and on the roof, of pulverized white sugar. It forms a unique ornament.

It is said there are fifteen thousand workmen idle in New York, most of them ship carpenters, ship riggers, sail makers, etc. Besides these there are a large number of common labourers wanting employment.

Mr. Napier, cousin of Lord Napier, has just bought a large plantation, known as Smith Farm, near Newport, in Cocke County, East Tennessee, for $25,000 cash, in gold.

Large Yield of Butter.

We have been furnished by Mr. Geo McDonald of this place with a table, showing the amount of butter produced from a single cow, from May 5th to December 7th. The table we believe is substantially correct; and we may add that the cow got nothing but grass throughout the summer.

Commenced May 5th.

May	47½
June	58
July	44
August	37½
September	43
October	36
Nov. & to Dec. 7th	41
Total	lbs. 300 8 oz.

From the same cow an average of three quarters of a pound daily is yet made.—[Smith's Fall's Review.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—Dr. Guthrie has spoken out decisively on the subject of compulsory education. At the opening of an industrial ragged school in Edinburgh, he is reported by the Caledonian Mercury to have divided the people into four classes as regards education. 1st. Those who are willing and able to send their children to school. 2nd. Those who are willing but not able. 3rd. Those who are able and not willing. 4th. Those who are neither willing nor able. Regarding those who were able but not willing to educate their children, the compulsion of the people was to be brought to bear upon them, and the children educated at their expense, even against their will. He had met a case where a whole family was left to be supported by neighbors of the parents, who were drunkards, and who had an income of 30s. a week. It was in such cases as this that the children were to be educated by the public, and the parents forced to pay for such education. There was a prospect in the horizon that, in another century, the people of this country would proclaim, through their parliament, that no child within the shores of Britain should go forth into the world without a good and useful education, and that the people should carry this out.

A large manufacturing company in Chicago employs a young lady only thirteen years of age as paymaster. She has paid out since last May a quarter of a million of dollars, keeping the time sheets, pay-roll, and a private account-book with and for each of three to four hundred men employed.

Advices from St Thomas, to Dec 9, says that the severe cholera morbus had reappeared. To the morning of the 16th ult, there had been 304 deaths, and from the 15th to the 18th 107 deaths.

SHARING IN THE PROFITS.—Lord George Manners has made an important speech. Speaking to the Farmers' Club at Newmarket, England, recently, he suggested that it was becoming necessary to tempt the laborers to stay at home, and he thought the best way to do it would be to promise them a share in all the profit of the farm above ten per cent on the capital invested. As the average yield of a farmer's capital is barely eight per cent., that promise will not add much to wages, not half so much as a ten per cent reduction in rentals would. The London Spectator remarks: 'Lord George is, however, the first of his class to see what we believe to be a truth, that the laborer must in one way or another share the farm, either by cultivating bits of it for himself, which will probably be the first attempt, or by becoming himself the farmer, as he is at Assington. There the laborers hold direct of the landlord, M. Gurdon, farm very well, pay a good rent, and are about twice as well off as if they took wages.

TO CLEAN A FOUL GUN.—I hand you the following as a reliable fact—the reason I leave to others. In hunting, a gun often becomes foul from use, and the exploding of a cap will fail to ignite the powder. With a knife sharpen a piece of dry pine wood—or common match wood will answer; drive the splint right into the nipple of the gun, cut off the bruised part of the wood even with the top of the nipple; put on a cap, and it will not fail to explode the gun. Any one wishing can test this by putting a little powder in his gun, then driving snugly the plug—it will go every time. For a reason.—*Cor. Scientific American.*

Shooting Stars.

What are shooting stars? and how do we account for their periodical display in unusual numbers? Shooting stars may, without much impropriety, be called little comets. Each meteor is a small body, generally of very little density, revolving about the sun in an elliptic orbit, and governed by the same laws as the larger planets, Jupiter and Saturn. The average number of these bodies which encounter the earth every day is several millions, and still there is no perceptible decrease from year to year. The total number of these bodies, therefore, belonging to our solar system, must be reckoned by millions of millions. The earth in its motion about the sun, with a velocity of nineteen miles per second, is continually encountering more or less of these bodies, and they plunge into our atmosphere with velocities varying from ten to forty miles per second, by which means heat is developed sufficient to ignite them, and they are entirely consumed, generally in a single second, and at an elevation of about fifty miles above the earth's surface. Occasionally we encounter bodies of greater density, which cannot be so readily consumed, and they reach the earth's surface, sometimes entire and at other times in a fragmentary condition. Samples of such meteors are to be found in all the large mineralogical collections of this country and Europe. The periodical display of shooting stars in unusual numbers indicates that they are not distributed uniformly throughout the solar system, but are collected in vast numbers in certain regions, while in other regions there are comparatively few.

Republican Blackbirds.

The Sport has the following: 'The last of the republican blackbirds of Mondaye [Calvados] has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeux. Those birds, being celebrated throughout the arrondissement, were certainly better known than the persons who have killed them. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn and retain airs of music is a matter of notoriety. In 1848, an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct to account, to republicanise the whole wooded grounds of the neighborhood. He brought up by hand two broods of the birds in question, taught them for three or four months the Marseillaise, and when he thought their education sufficiently advanced for them to impart their talent to the others, he gave them their liberty. The rest of the winged tribe took a fancy to the music of Roquet de l Isle, and for many years nothing but the 'Marseillaise' was to be heard. At a later period France changed her tune, and the majority of the songsters who had not modified their repertory fell before the shot of the rural guards. One alone escaped the pursuit of the authorities, and claiming a right of asylum it took refuge in the gardens of Mondaye, where the good monks often listened to its song with a smile. The unfortunate bird at length one day ventured beyond its limits, and paid for its temerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the color of its black and lustrous plumage. Physically, as well as morally, it had become a *merle blanc.*

Ladies would make good traders. They never get shaved.

Singular Cure for Laziness.

A friend, whose name we are not at liberty to give, but who is well and widely known as a business man of sterling worth, was last year erecting a large building. One of his excellent peculiarities is, to allow no intemperance or profanity among his men, and to insist that every man shall work for the liberal pay he is willing to give. One day, this gentleman noticed that one of the builders was continually shirking, seeming to care only to pass away the time and draw his pay. Calling his foreman, who had the hiring as well as the overseeing of the men, our friend asked whether the lazy hand had been engaged for the season, or only for a short time. 'For the season,' was the reply, 'but I can discharge him I suppose.'— 'Oh! no,' said Mr. ——, 'but I want you to go down to the village hotel and engage the best room you can find; let this man go there and occupy it; every month send his bill to me, and I will pay it.' The foreman informed the hired man the instructions given, and he at once went to the owner. 'I understand you are not satisfied with my work,' he said. —'I find no fault with your work,' was the reply, 'but because you don't work.' 'I will leave, if you insist on it,' said the man.—'Not at all—I don't turn you away, but I have given orders to have the best room at the hotel put at your service, since you want to play the gentleman at my expense, and I promise you I will pay the bill promptly every month, but I will not have your bad example among my men.' The poor fellow, utterly dumb-founded at such novel treatment, scarcely knew how to reply, but looked as though he would like to sink into the ground. Finally, he asked, 'Are you willing to try me for a week.—'Certainly,' said Mr.——, 'I am always willing to help a man who wants to reform. The man returned to his work, cured of his laziness, and from that day forth, no more industrious hand was to be found on the place.—*Am. Agr.*

THE RULING PASSION. — A good illustration occurred a few days since of the strength of the ruling passion,' even in death. An old man in his last illness was admitted into one of the metropolitan hospitals. He was without relations, friends, or apparent means of subsistence; but when undressed and put into bed a bag of money was found suspended by a string around his neck. To this he clung with tenacity, refusing to part with it to any one, and wearing it about him by day and night. As his end approached, the treasure became a matter of anxiety to those tending him, for the sum was evidently large, and it was feared that it might offer temptation to some patient in case the moment of his death should be unobserved. At length the hour arrived, and when death had apparently claimed him a nurse gently unfastened the string and removed the bag. At the same moment the old man opened his eyes, and felt instinctively for his treasure, which was no longer in its place. He uttered the word 'Gone!' and died. The money, which was found to amount to $174, was handed over to the hospital authorities. *The Lancet.*

A new mechanical excitant of vital action is called the 'iron treatment.' It consists in incasing the limbs in iron 'tights' to which one or two thousand oscillations per minute are communicated by machinery. The operation sends the blood to the extremities with almost intolerable force and heat, and must be very easily overdone. Gov. Morton of Indiana, is said to be trying the experiment with apparent benefit.

Why is the letter D like a naughty little boy? It makes ma, mad.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] **PROCLAMATION!** [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil at 40c. per Gallon.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

T D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN.

Auction Sale.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1867. Sale of Farming Stock &c, on the farm of Mr. Andrew Carr, Lot No. 13, 15th con. Brant. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Paisley, Jan 10.

Fall Wheat $1 45. Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 27. Flour $6 to 6 50. Barley 50c. Oats 25c. Peas 65. Butter 12½c. Eggs 10. Pork $4 to 4 50. Beef $5 to 5 50. Hay $7. Potatoes 40c. Cordwood, green, $1 25.

Port Elgin, Jan. 10.

[Reported by Ruby & Hilker.]

Fall Wheat $1 50 to $1 55. Spring Wheat $1 33 1 34. Flour $6 to 6 25. Oats 25c to 30. Peas 50c to 55. Barley 45c. Potatoes 40c to 50. Butter 12c to 15. Eggs 12c to 16. Lard 8c to 10. Tallow 10c to 12½. Hides $6. Sheepskins 50c to 80. Hay $6 to 7. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 40. Timothy seed 90c to $1 25. Pork $3 75 to $4 50.

Toronto, Jan. 8.

Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 43; a very fine sample sold at $1 43 and resold at $1 40. Peas 60c to 67½c. Pork $4 80 to 5 30.

Guelph, Jan. 8.

Flour $3 50 to 3 75. Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 35. Peas 50c to 60. Barley 40c to 48. Butter 12½c to 13. Pork $5 to $5 30.

Montreal, Jan 7.

Pork $5 55 to 5 75; Spring Wheat, $1 47 to 1 50; Oats 31c to 32; Barley 55c to 60; Butter—store packed, 11c to 13; Ashes—Pots, 5 65 to 5 70; Pearls, 7 15 to 7 20.

Gold in New York 134.

BIRTH.

At Paisley, on the 8th January, the wife of Mr. John Cummings of a daughter.

CAFFRES AND CRINOLINE.—It appears that in South Africa the missionaries, anxiously bent on the morals and manners of their converts, and not knowing much about their sanitary welfare, insist, properly enough, on some addition to the usual somewhat light costume, and to this end administer a quantity of flabby cotton gowns. Now if the rain falls on the old-fashioned Caffre, he or she dries him or herself by the fire of the kraal, and all is right again; but the single clinging wet cotton garment, never changed, brings on consumption, rheumatism, and all sorts of woes. Civilization ill understood is murderous.

SUSPENDED.—The Ottawa Post, an evening daily, published at Ottawa, has suspended. The material of the establishment has been purchased by the proprietors of the Toronto Telegraph. The Citizen says the decease of the Post was due to that system of competition without regard to business principles, which is almost certain to result disastrously wherever practised.

The Fenian Rascals.

Our neighbors in Canada are enjoying a quiet at present, and an immunity from the dread of a Fenian invasion, which they have not had for a year past. That branch of the Fenian organization whose patriotic duty it was to despoil and slaughter them as a means of overthrowing the British Government, has been so quiet for the last three months that everybody supposes it to be quite dead. Roberts fulminates no more sanguinary proclamations; we hear of no warlike preparations at his headquarters; and he has no new plans of invasion published in the newspapers. Even the contributions, we understand, have ceased to flow into his coffers, and such an apathy has come over his followers as might be supposed to follow the fearful excitement in which he so long kept them. The shameful treatment he has meted out to the poor prisoner Lynch and others, incarcerated in Canada, and the outrageous way in which the unhappy wretches are now spoken of by the Fenian organs which hounded them on, have disgusted all decent and generous Irish men and women, and turned a strong tide of feeling against Roberts and his gang. We judge the people of Canada have heard the last of them, and we congratulate our long-harrassed neighbors upon the fact.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE CATTLE PLAGUE AGAIN.—The Times regrets to say that the cattle plague is once more assuming an unwelcome prominence. The experience of all other countries warranted the commission in their expectation that a return of the disease, more or less serious, might be expected in the winter months. The minute particles by which contagion is communicated, when placed in sheltered situations and protected from sun and rain, retain their deleterious qualities for a time incredibly long. When the cattle come to be placed close together in sheds, the disease must be expected to appear in its original malignity, and requires just as much care and anxious attention.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.—A despatch received at the Army Headquarters, Washington, confirms the statement that a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Indians on the 21st ult., near Fort Kearney. The statement is that "Brevet-Colonel Drummond, of the 18th infantry, with ninety-one enlisted men of the Second cavalry and Eighteenth infantry, were surrounded by Indians and every officer and man killed." This horrible atrocity naturally excites the greatest indignation in the United States, and our neighbors forget all their own sins against the Indians, in contemplating the cold-blooded murder of their unfortunate countrymen.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1867.

A Soiree is announced to take place in St. Andrew's Church, Paisley, on the evening of Thursday, 17th inst., in aid of the liquidation of the debt on said church.

We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the members and adherents of St Andrew's congregation, Paisley, will be held in the Church on Wednesday the 16th inst. A full attendance is requested.

The enterprising publishers of the Fergus Constitution have discontinued that paper, and commenced a semi-weekly paper with the title of "The Fergus News Record." We have received the first number, which has English News of the same day.

We are requested to direct attention to the new advertisement of Kergan & Co. Their announcement of the best coal oil at 40c will cause a rush to the Albert House for that article.

RED RIVER.—An important public meeting was lately held at Fort Garry, at which resolutions were passed to memorialize the imperial government to establish a crown colony at Red River, also for the Lake Superior route to be opened up, and to be joined to the British American Confederation.

Mr. John V. Detlor is elected mayor of Goderich, and Mr. Robert Gibbons, reeve.

Dr McLaren was elected school trustee at the annual meeting of the United school section, Paisley, on Wednesday last. The board now consists of Messrs Muir and McBride and Dr. McLaren.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—An article in the Kingston Daily News indicates that the education question is the great difficulty with the Confederation delegates in London. That paper says that it would appear that the French Canadian delegates have made up their minds either to procure advantages for their church or to oppose confederation in case they fail. The News thinks the people of Upper Canada will have to appeal to the imperial parliament by petition to prevent this encroachment. What a fine fix the position the Geo. Brown's coalition government and Confederation nostrum has brought the province! It is some comfort, however, that matters must come to a crisis in a few months, and confederation in some shape accomplished, or the wonderful house of cards erected by our public men be once and forever demolished.

REPRIEVE OF CONDEMNED FENIANS.—It has transpired at Montreal, that by directions from England, the death sentences on the Fenians have been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The prisoners at Sweetsburg have been removed to Kingston, and doubtless those at Toronto will speedily follow.

The Prince of Wales.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star says:—"The fact of the Prince of Wales having passed through Paris without paying a visit to the Emperor has given rise to many surmises. His Royal Highness instead of going to Compiegne preferred going to the Palais Royal, not to call on Prince Napoleon, but to be present at a senseless play."

Elderslie Election.

The contest in Elderslie was a spirited one, the interest, however, lying mainly in the election of deputy reeve, Mr. W. C. Bruce being elected by a large majority. Although a few votes were polled for Mr. Elliott as reeve, it was not understood that he was running, he being, we understand, disqualified, on account of having a contract with the corporation. It will be seen that only two of the late members of the council are returned—namely, Messrs John Gillies and Ned McKechnie.

In the evening, after the election was over, something nearly approaching a row occurred opposite Johnson's Hotel, a large crowd having assembled, in the midst of which was Mr. Brown, late inspector of roads, general financier of the township, &c., several individuals accusing him of being the author of the scurrilous and lying letter which was published in the Bruce Herald last week. This he denied most emphatically, which probably saved him from maltreatment, as much indignation was excited in the community by the publication of said letter. He, however, gave a pretty broad hint that he knew who the writer was, and that he was a prominent member of the county council!

We have heard many complaints of the partiality and partizan spirit shown by the returning officer in the election. If there is any particular qualification more required than another to fit a man for the duties of clerk, it is that of impartiality and fairness to all parties at contested elections. He is placed in a most responsible position, and cannot be too sufficiently impartial and guarded in the performance of his duties. Some eight or nine electors of the Municipality, residing in Paisley, were not allowed to record their votes, although fully qualified according to law, and two or three of them large holders of property. Not only this, but their names were contained in a list of qualified voters furnished to one of the candidates by the clerk as late as the 3rd of January, and certified by him to be correct. In the meantime, however, we presume, the clerk had been instructed that these parties were expected to vote WRONG, and therefore their names should be struck off!—the disqualified electors being only those who were expected to vote against the clerk's friends. Mr. Urquhart's conduct does not admit of any excuse or palliation.

The cable reports further arrests at Dublin of supposed Fenian emissaries from America.

The burning of the steamer 'Fashion' on the Mississippi resulted in a frightful loss of life. There were between 350 and 400 persons on board, and all were lost, except 80.

The Attack on Mr. Bruce.

The Bruce Herald has again commenced its dirty work of publishing anonymous and scurrilous letters from Elderslie township, one of which appeared in the last number, abounding in gross falsehoods and calumnious insinuations against Mr. Bruce. It is well for the cowardly writers of these letters that they manage to preserve their incognito, or the township would be too hot to hold them. This writing of anonymous letters to newspapers attacking the private character of public men is one of the worst forms of scoundrelism, as they seldom possess a grain of truth to build their slander upon. As a general thing they are not worthy of notice, and are not believed by the public, their assassin-like character and evident maliciousness disgusting any reader of right feeling and ordinary comprehension. It is loathsome to contemplate the snake-like character of the men who can thus stoop to slander and malign their neighbors and better men than themselves—not coming boldly forward, but sneaking armed with their lying missives to corrupt and prejudice the public mind. We are persuaded Mr. Bruce would not have stooped to notice the rubbish alluded to at all had not a contested election being near at hand, and documentary evidence being fortunately forthcoming to disprove in a conclusive manner the statements made by the writer in the Herald.

We publish below the address issued by Mr. Bruce previous to the municipal election, at his request.

To the Independent Electors of the Township of Elderslie.

GENTLEMEN,—

In the last issue of the Bruce Herald appears a letter over an anonymous signature signed "Elector," in which an attempt is made to influence your votes at the coming election. This same letter has also been struck off in fly sheets for distribution at the latest moment, no doubt with the fond hope that time will prevent a reply and contradiction to the vile document. In this, however, they are mistaken; although under ordinary circumstances, I should have allowed it to pass unnoticed, leaving to time and your own good judgments to discover that the whole document was a lie, and a miserable electioneering fraud, worthy only of the contemptible creature who could stoop so low to vilify an opponent to gain his own personal ends.

The letter makes a charge, or insinuates, that I was dishonest in the county town matter—that I was a private correspondent of Walkerton. This is false in every particular. I never wrote to any one giving information that was prejudicial to the interests of Paisley, or to the benefit of Walkerton. If true, why not state the occasion, or the writer sign his name, so that you could judge thereby of the reliability of its author. No, gentlemen, the author of this document knows well that his name stinks in the nostrils of every right thinking man, and therefore he dared not attach it.

He further states that I advocated the gravel road scheme privately, but dared not publicly espouse the scheme. This, gentlemen, is as untrue as the former. I did not advocate it, neither did I vote. I took no part in the matter, being hundreds of miles from Paisley at the time the vote was taken, and consequently could not vote either for or against the measure.

A great parade of moral indignation is made, in which the onus of whiskey being at the place of nomination is placed on my shoulders. Will you believe it, gentlemen, that falls upon the shoulders of the very party who would now wish to make capital out of it. The person who took the whiskey out was advised to do so—but by whom! Why, by no less a personage than Thomas Orchard, J.P., and also by a high functionary of the township. In proof of my statement, read the following certificate of the party who had it there.

"I hereby certify and declare, that the whiskey taken by me to the nomination of candidates for the township of Elderslie, was not taken out in the interest, at the request, nor at the recommendation of Mr. Bruce. On the contrary, the whiskey was bought by me from Mr. Thomas Orchard of this village.

"Dated at Paisley this 5th day of January, 1867.

JAMES WELFORD."

Again, in this same letter an attempt is made to prejudice your minds, and thereby affect your votes, relative to the affairs of Dr. Crawford, in which the writer would try to make you believe that I had taken money from said Crawford, knowing it to be township funds. In refutation of this, I will merely subjoin a note in answer to an inquiry made by me to Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, a gentleman who is too well known to you to doubt its truth.

Paisley, 5th Jan., 1867.

"W. C. Bruce, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—In a conversation held some years since with Dr. Crawford, he told me that he was wrongfully accused of having paid township money to you, and that the money which he had paid you was the proceeds of a mortgage, and I think also, as well as my memory serves, that he had some of it from the old country.

"I do not wish to mix myself up in these matters, but cannot in fairness refuse to reduce to writing a conversation which I had mentioned to several shortly after it occurred, consequently you are at liberty to make any use you please of this.

Yours truly,

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH."

Here, then, is the sum total of this slanderous article, and it is with you to say, as sensible, honest, and independent electors, whether you will be guided in your choice of a representative by fact or falsehood.

Gentlemen, the issue is in your hands. Should you elect me, I will serve you faithfully to the best of my knowledge, and shall endeavor to represent you in such a manner as will be alike creditable to myself, and to your advantage.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obed't Serv't,
W. C. BRUCE.

Election Returns.

ELDERSLIE.

John Gillies for Reeve	278
Adam J. Elliott for do.	6
W.C. Bruce for Deputy Reeve	249
George Thompson for do	147
Ned McKechnie for Councillor	210
Thos. Falconer for do	203
R. A. Noble for do	185
David Porter for do	181
William Hall for do	151
Hugh McIntyre for do	127
Thomas Bearman for do	6

BRANT.

James Brocklebank for Reeve	353
Robert Sutherland for do	159
Edward Vandusen for do	66
Thomas Wilson for Deputy Reeve	239
Joseph Walker for do	191
James Ward for do	160
Johnson Smith for Councillor	291
John Dirstein for do	233
George McNally for do	230
Phillip Lautenschlager for do	227
Andrew Keesling for do	220
Abraham Rowan for do	171
James Nelson for do	97
James C Eckford for do (declined)	49

ARRAN.

Reeve, Andrew Freeborn.
Deputy Reeve, James Monkman.
Councillors—F Nicholson, Wm Esplen, Wm Crawford.

SAUGEEN.

Reeve, James Rowand.
Deputy Reeve, John Stafford.
Councillors—R B Fleming, Donald Wilkie, Donald Currie.

SOUTHAMPTON VILLAGE.

Reeve, Thomas Adair.
Councillors—J. A. Barwash, Andrew Lindsay, John Byers, Alex Belcher.

CULROSS.

Reeve, Alex McIntyre.
Deputy Reeve, L. McKippen.
Councillors—Paul Ross, F H Schoales, James Smith.

GREENOCK.

Reeve, Robert Pinkerton.
Councillors—James May, Matthew Pinkerton, Patrick Twohy, Alex Symons.

CARRICK.

Reeve, Michael Fisher.
Deputy Reeve, James Parcel.
Councillors—Mr. Gleadenning, Joseph Diemert, James Campbell.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Jan. 5.—A grand demonstration in behalf of Reform is projected for the first Monday of the meeting of Parliament, by the presentation of petitions for Reform by individuals in person.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Despatches were received this morning, announcing the occurrence of a terrible earthquake in Algeria. Many villages were destroyed, and a large number of lives lost.

A vague rumor of the death of President Johnson prevailed in this city on 'Change yesterday.

London, Jan. 6.—The most severe and heaviest snow-storm for many years has just visited us. The principal means of travel, and communication for trade purposes, is through the underground railroad. The poor of the city suffer very much. Several accidents have taken place; and old London presents the appearance of a city in the Arctic regions, with the additional disadvantage that it is enveloped in the dense-winter fog only known in this latitude.

Moscow, Jan. 4.—The Gazette to-day has an important article upon the political situation of Russia, and argues at length that the onerous conditions imposed upon the Government by the results of the Crimean war should be removed, and thus relieve Russia of certain burdens, the abrogation of which materially enhance the progressive and civilized power of the Empire. The above mentioned article excites considerable attention in government circles, and has also received the attentive perusal of the Foreign diplomatists at St. Petersburg, who have advised their respective governments relative thereto.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—The Cretan question in the East is assuming threatening proportions, and the final settlement is looked upon as involving serious complications. Some solicitude is apparent in regard to it by high officials.

Disturbances in Rome are expected soon to take place.

A few days ago a cable despatch announced a great victory of the Cretans over the Turks. Another, from Constantinople, received this morning, and referring probably to the same battle, says that the Turks claim a great victory, and the almost entire demolition of the insurgent army. We do not believe this Turkish account. The people of Crete have improved since the day when 'one of themselves, even a prophet of their own, said, the Cretans are always liars." With reference to the battles in the present conflict, the accounts from Crete have proved to be correct, while the Turks have been the liars.

The English papers announce the death of Rev Dr Hincks, an eminent oriental scholar and antiquary, and brother of the Hon Francis Hincks. Dr Hincks has been Rector of Killeleagh, County Down, Ireland, since 1826.

ENGLISH POLITICS.—If any reliance can be placed upon the political news from England, a hostile vote towards the Derby administration and a dissolution of Parliament will be among the earliest incidents of the coming session. In such case Confederation would lie over for some weeks, if indeed it could be got through at all this year.

THE CONFEDERATION BILL.—The London correspondent of the Minerve, in a recent letter, after mentioning that the Imperial Parliament was expected to meet on the 5th February says:

'This date, you will perceive, is somewhat distant, and I have reason to believe that confederation cannot be finally adopted by Parliament before the lapse of three or four months. According to this reckoning, confederation cannot be proclaimed in Canada until the month of May. Several important questions will come up for discussion at the opening of Parliament, and two of these which cannot be postponed — Parliamentary Reform and Fenianism—will be apt to take precedence of the Confederation scheme.'

Some further particulars have come to hand of the horrid barbarities inflicted by the Coreans on the crew of the American schooner 'General Sherman,' as briefly noticed by telegraph a short time ago. The master and crew, along with two English gentlemen,—Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hogarth by name,—were 'roasted to death' by order either of the King of the Coreans or his father,—it is not certain which. The unhappy victims of this fiendish outrage were tied down to their berths, and the ship thereafter set on fire. The French Admiral in the Chinese seas intends to visit the barbarians with condign punishment, and it is hoped the British Government will give him their aid.

An official report states that the Atlantic Cable has not more than a quarter of the business it is capable of doing. The company will have to reduce their charges still further. It is calculated that a flash is transmitted from end to end of the cable in thirty-five hundredths of a second. If this estimate be correct, electricity travels more slowly than light, which, astronomers tell us, goes one hundred and eighty thousand miles in a second.

Mr. James A. Smith, an old resident of Toronto, died suddenly on Thursday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Smith was a native of Banffshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1840, from which time, till 1852, he was Principal of Poughkeepsie College, New York. He then came to Canada, and became Principal of Toronto Academy, an institution connected with Knox's College. Mr. Smith was a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen.

There has been a meeting at Listowell, Perth County, to request the County to subscribe $50,000 towards a railroad from Woodstock or Ingersoll to Stratford, and from Stratford through Listowell to Saugeen.

End of Fenianism.

New York, Jan. 7.

At a Convention of Centres and Delegates last evening, Head Centre Stephens was declared to be an exploded humbug, and General Gleeson was elected to his vacated position of Central Organizer of the Irish Republic.

The Tribune says:— A few days ago we announced that James Stephens the C. O. I. R., had not left for Ireland, but was still in this city, and now we have to chronicle the still more astonishing fact that he has retired altogether from the ranks of the Brotherhood, alleging in justification of his action that the Fenian organization was not sufficiently powerful to attempt a conflict with the might of England.

The Centres held a meeting last night to consider what action was necessary from the defection of their leader. A statement was made showing that since Stephens has arrived in this country he has received only $12-000, and of this but a very small sum remains in the exchequer.

The report also says that none of the arms presented to the organization were sent to Ireland.

There appears to be no doubt that Stephens is still in this city.

Stephens in New York.

Time and again Stephens reiterated in the course of the past year, that before the first day of 1867 he would be in Ireland, and leading his serried hosts to victory. These promises he has not fulfilled for on the 31st of December last he was in New York. The Tribune testifies as follows:—

'At a late hour last evening, information was received at the Tribune office that James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., had been boarding at No. 308 East Thirteenth street, near Second-avenue, ever since his mysterious disappearance some weeks ago, until within four days, under the name of William Scott. Two or three of Stephens' principal adherents were conversing with the Head Centre on Sunday, the 22nd of December, and becoming alarmed about the reports in the Tribune, which stated that Mr. Stephens was still in New York, he suddenly decamped for parts unknown. This is most startling information for the supporters and friends of Mr. Stephens, and his presence in New York will no doubt account for the fact that no insurrection has broken out in Ireland under the auspices of the Head Centre.

A Very Lucky Newsboy.

Toronto, Jan. 5, 1867

A news boy named Henry Martin, of Rochester, who has been selling papers on the streets of this city for some time past, has fallen heir to $200,000 through the death of an uncle who made a fortune in Mexico, and who was killed in the Confederate service, at the battle of Shiloah. He was a bachelor, and previous to joining the confederate army made a will, leaving his whole property to his only relation, a brother, who fell at Rull Run, in the Northern service, or to his heirs in case of his not being alive. By this will, Harry the newsboy, becomes heir to property worth over $200,000, which he will be placed in possession of as soon as he becomes of age. The detective has been searching after him for the last three months, and it was only by the merest chance that he heard of him.

THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—In obedience to a despatch from Halifax the Ottawa police arrested a lady and her lover, who arrived from Prescott and passed as man and wife. The lady was of a rich and aristocratic family in Nova Scotia, engaged to a gentleman in the U. S, whose income is $50,-000 a year, but she loved the young farmer from childhood and fled with him, as they could not get married in Nova Scotia. Her brother and cousin pursued by steamer and telegraphed from Halifax. Detective O'Neil reconciled the brother to the marriage, which took place, in Ottawa by an Episcopal Minister.

The youth of London light their cigars with a new invention, called *poudre de feu*. It consists of pyrophorus, which is preserved in a small tin case, with a narrow orifice. When a small quantity of this dark powder is poured out on the end of the cigar, and breathed on gently, it becomes incandescent, and lights the pipe or cigars.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

THREE MONTHS' INSTRUCTION FREE!

AN English, French, and Classical Seminary will be opened on the first of Jan. 1867, in connection with the London Commercial College, in which thorough instruction will be given by Professors of high standing and undoubted ability, in common and higher English, French, classics, and all other branches usually taught in our best Seminaries and Colleges. Young men may here fit themselves in the shortest possible time for becoming First-Class Teachers, or for entering the University at any desirable degree of advancement in the University Courses; and those who purchase scholarships for our admirable Commercial Course will be entitled to take at any time, three months' instruction in any or all the branches taught in the Seminary,

FREE OF CHARGE.

We have secured as Professors in the Seminary, T. A. Bryce, A.M., Graduate of Glasgow University, and author of, Musgrove & Wright's Commercial Arithmetic; and A. N. Maybee, Esq., a superior French and Classical Scholar. Both of these gentlemen bring with them the most flattering testimonials from Eminent Literary Gentlemen, some of whom have been their former pupils. We think it must be evident to all that we now offer advantages which are far in advance of what can be secured at

Any other Commercial College in the World.

By this arrangement our Commercial Students have unparalleled facilities for thoroughly grounding themselves in those fundamental branches on which a sound Commercial Education necessarily rests, and without which they cannot hope for success in Business Life. Remember that a knowledge of the French Language is indispensable in securing situations in the largest cities of British America and come where you can get this knowledge, Free, in connection with the best Business course in America.

Students attending the Seminary only, will be charged Five Dollars per quarter for instruction in either Common and Higher English, French or Classics; and Ten Dollars per quarter, or Thirty Dollars per year will entitle them to instruction in all the branches therein.

Please send for circular.

Address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

"TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him—" Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

1867.

FURTHER ARRIVALS AT THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers that they are just in receipt of

ANOTHER LOT

of these goods which gave so much satisfaction at

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS,

and while they express themselves grateful for the liberal patronage already received, they would at the same time solicit a continuance of that patronage, believing as they do (and acknowledged by all) that they stand

SECOND TO NONE

in the county of Bruce.

We offer as formerly—

12 lbs Muscovado Sugar for	......	$1 00
11 " Coffee do for	....	1 00
10 " bright do for	....	1 00
10 " Cooking Raisins for	......	1 00
9 " Seedless do for	....	1 00
8 " Best Layers do for	....	1 00
16 " Fresh Currants for	....	1 00
13 " of the first quality for	....	1 00
6 " Best Figs for	....	1 00
6 " Rich American Cheese for	...	1 00
11 Doz. Red Herrings for	......	1 00

☞ The above are newly to hand and will be sold

FOR CASH

at the prices quoted.

Still on hand a quantity of that excellent Young Hyson Tea 2 lbs for the dollar.

Other brands, such as Twankays, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japans and Congoes, which for value cannot be beat.

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMEN.

A choice lot of

ALL WOOL

CANADIAN TWEEDS

for $1 per yard, usual price $1 25, suitable for Coats, Pants or Suits and

CUT GRATIS.

Overcoatings in great variety from $1 per yard.

Lambs Wool Under and Fancy Flannel Overshirts at $1 each.

Heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants all for $2 25.

GLOVES and HOSIERY

in all the various modes, and sold cheap.

Another lot of those extra long Ladies Clouds at 75 cents, worth $1.

Also the new French corset at 62½ cents worth a good deal more.

Ladies Neck Ribbons 1½ inch wide for 5 cents, in all colors.

FACTORY & WHITE

COTTONS

In abundance varying from 7 cents per yard for factories or 15 yards for the dollar, and for White Cottons 12½c (yard wide) and upwards.

Brown Winceys

At 12½ cents, first rate value.

Fast Color prints from 10 cents per yard.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

From $1 50 the dress, warranted 12 yds.

For further particulars see our hand Bills recently issued, or better still, call at our Establishment, where you can see the goods for yourselves.

G. & W. SMITH,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Queen Street North,
PAISLEY.

Jan. 4, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 60c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 50c. per gal; or one gal of Oil and Can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers' interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

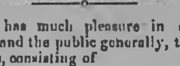
☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!



The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!!

R. PORTEOUS & CO.

Have received a large portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO,

Groceries, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, &c.

☞ The whole of the Stock has been bought advantageously, and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

PAISLEY, April 4th 1866.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Normanton P. O. up to Jan. 2nd, 1867.

Cunningham John	McGillivry Arch.
Currie Donald 2	McMillan R. P.
Gowanlock William	McGillivray Alex.
Gillapie Mr.	McGillivray D. G.
Glaser Andrew	McLennan Alex.
Hewitt John, Rev.	Rawn Jacob
Jackson Alex.	Staley Mr.
Kipcke James	Wilkie Archibald.
Martindale David	

J. J. LEHNEN,
Postmaster.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association conducts its business with great economy, and its rates are remarkably low. It insures farm property for three years or less. A premium note is taken of, from 1 to 2½ per cent, according to the nature of the risk. One-sixth is payable thereon in cash, and assessments are made as necessity calls for them. To avoid assessments insurers may pay a fixed sum in cash, and receive a full discharge for the term covered by the policy. The Beaver is evidently growing into public favor, and doing a rapidly increasing business. The directors are thoroughly practical agriculturists and trustworthy men of business. The recovery of claims for losses is well guaranteed. It is essentially a Farmer's Insurance Company, and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers as a good and sound institution, affording unusual encouragement to the discharge of a duty which every owner of property owes to himself and those dependent on him.—Canada Farmer, Sep. 1, 1865.

R. J. DOYLE,
General agent Saugeen cortudia
Box 11 Swed'ns

AN ILLUSTRATION.—Dr. Adam Clark was preaching to a large congregation in Ireland and after dwelling in glowing terms upon the freeness of the Gospel and telling them that the water of life could be had 'without money and without price,' at the conclusion of the sermon a person announced that a collection would be made to support the Gospel in foreign parts. This announcement disconcerted the preacher, who afterwards related the circumstances to the lady of the house where he was staying. 'Very true, doctor,' replied the hostess, 'the water of life is free without money and without price, but we must pay for pitchers to carry it in.'

Non-paying Subscribers are thus talked of by a Southern editor:—'Waggons cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, bull-frogs can't jump without legs, or a newspaper be carried on an everlasting time without funds, any more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt but every one thinks all have paid except him, and as we are a clever fellow, and his is a small matter, it will make no difference. It would not if it were confined to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes almost all, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bullfrog said to the boys, 'It's sport to you, but death to us.'

FALSE CALVES.—The 'gay deceiver' who runs the local department of the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, tells of a new invention of which he has a patent, gotten up for the purpose of determining whether or no a lady wore patent calves. It was a cane with a fine needle in the end of it. As a lady passes, with her beautiful turned pedal extremities exposed to view by the 'tilter,' the calves are slightly punctured with the cane. If the lady kicks, the calves are genuine, if she does not they are false.

The oldest woman in America is Mrs. Forch. who lives in the Mountains of East Tennessee, and is aged one hundred and twenty-one years. She is blind, but being quite hearty, walks without assistance Her memory is unimpaired, and she can recount many of the events of the Revolution with great accuracy.

A Scotch earl, Lord Fife, gave Madame Vestris a thousand guineas to allow a cast to be taken of her leg; the earl died, and this cherished leg was sold for half a crown.

There has been another 'hunting match,' in the back country, between Shipley and Newbridge. When will this senseless amusement find an end? It is disgraceful to grown men to take part in such barbarism. Fancy a twenty year old creeping round all day after a chipmonk, red squirrel or blue jay! It is contemtible.

A lady has gone into the freighting business near Nebraska City and Denver. She owns a train of five wagons, which she conducts herself, receiving her freight, hiring her hands and superintending the loading and discharging.

A clergyman of England was much mortified recently by learning that his daughter had eloped with her groom. The old gentleman's ire was considerably mollified by the further information that the delinquent was nothing worse than a bridegroom.

The rats in the sewers of Vienna have been so effectually destroyed by green vitriol or sulphate of iron, that Professor Hyrtle, of that city, requiring some of those animals for experiments, was scarcely able to obtain them at any price.

A man was asked what induced him to make a law student of his son. 'Oh,' said he, he was always a lying little cuss, and I thought I'd humour him.'

If the world were crumbled to the finest dust, and scattered through the universe, there would not be an atom of the dust for each star.

LABOR.—The New York Financial Chronicle says, 'the labor market is glutted; an increased competition for employment, and a commencement of reduction of wages,' and also that 'emigrants are now returning to Europe at the rate of about 2,000 a week,' are the consequences.

The full dress of a native lady of Colombo is a hair-pin and a garter.

The Evil Eye.

Every one (says the Paris correspondent of the Daily News knows the Italian belief in the evil eye, the jettatura, but few people are probably aware that the Pope has always been believed to possess it in an extraordinary degree:—'To such a pitch is this carried that not a few of the persons in his own household always take the precaution of wearing an amulet to avert the danger. It is this belief that helps to console the Italians for the harsh language used towards them by his Holiness in his last Allocution. Better this, they think, than to be blessed by him. He blessed Italy in 1848, and Italy was thrashed by Austria. He blessed Ferdinand II. of Naples, and all his family at Gaeta: the King died in the greatest torments, and his family has lost everything. At Ancona he blessed three merchant vessels; they went down or were shipwrecked in their first voyage. He blessed General Lamoriciere who lost his well earned reputation as a soldier at Castle Fidardo, and Count Pimodan, who was killed there. He blessed the advocate Baggio, who was drowned at Lissa: not to mention the Empress of Mexico, and many others. This enumeration of mishap sounds whimsical in our ears, but to Italian it conveys the conviction that Pius IX. is a jettatore. Being a jettatore is no stain on a man's character, for it is perfectly involuntary on his part, but it makes him a dangerous friend.

Property for Sale.

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

East half Lot 10 and part lot 11, con. 7, 36 acres, 35 cleared, orchard, log buildings, a good brick yard. 1½ miles south of Port Elgin.

Lot 10, con. 11, 1½ mile north of Port Elgin.

Lot 25, 4th con., 15 acres cleared, no buildings.

East half Lot 3g, con. 3, 50 acres, 35 cleared

TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

East half Lot 11, con. 13, 50 acres, 19 cleared.

Lot 6 and 7, 11th con., 200 acres, 75 cleared, log buildings, orchard, good land.

ELDERSLIE.

Lot 21, 3rd con. Elderslie. 100 acres, 10 cleared and fenced.

North half lot 7, 5th con., 50 acres. Also a mill site on the south half. Apply to John [illegible]

PAISLEY.

Park Lot No. 20, North Cambridge street, five acres.

A farm of 35 acres, all cleared, on North street. Good frame barn and log house, orchard, &c.

40 acres on North street, with 13 clear log house.

Apply to R. GOLDIE,
Paisley Advocate Office.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lemesh Stanton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, Lot 35, 4th con. of Bruce, on or about the 1st of November last, Two Sheep. The owner can have them on proving property and paying expenses.

DAVID ALLLAN.

Bruce, Dec. 26.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Millers celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of [illegible] and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionery way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS,

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!

IF YOU WANT

Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

GO TO

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N. B. Merchants supplied with School Books, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1866.

North American Hotel AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber sometime ago, a one-year old Steer. The owner is hereby requested to prove property and pay expenses and take the said Steer away, otherwise it will be sold at the pound on Lot 24, Con. 8 Township of Saugeen, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of Jan. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Pound Keeper.

Port Elgin, Dec. 12.

ROBERT MITCHELL, BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

BRITISH HOTEL, *PAISLEY.*

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

BOAR PIG.

THE subscriber has a superior bred first prize Yorkshire Boar Pig, which will serve sows at a reasonable price during the present season.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
Lot No. 25 con. 8 Elora Road, Brant.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPANY

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec. 18.

SOMETHING NEW IN

PHOTOGRAPHY!!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAIT?

CALL AT ADAMS'

Photographic Gallery,

KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN,

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as formerly, spare no pains in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Card, the "Double Picture" Stereograph, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having likenesses of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases rendering an almost worthless picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the now scarcely inferior pictures in your possession of friends that have passed from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be taken only on bright days, it is proper to state that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather regardless of cold or storm.

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varieties of pictures at low as to be reasonably remunerative.

Until the first of February next the price of Cartes de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time therefore to procure your Photographs, especially as the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

are near at hand, and you will want a good supply to exchange with your friends.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, Queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J. Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin.

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on dull days, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear him:—'Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the ocean—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself.'

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low, prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the West.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

STORER'S

Photograph Gallery,

At Allen's Hotel, Paisley.

J. STORER, Artist.

Paisley, Dec. 30, 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II, PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867. NUMBER 46.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]		first week	[illegible]
do.	do.	two weeks	[illegible]
do.	do.	three weeks	[illegible]
do.	do.	three months	[illegible]
do.	do.	six months	[illegible]
do.	do.	twelve months	[illegible]

[illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of [illegible] per cent for three months; [illegible] per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others, or for [illegible], will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

SAMUEL ROETHER,

Licensed Auctioneer

For the County of Bruce,

Agent for Collecting Debts,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Agent for the Waterloo County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Agent for Leslie's celebrated Toronto Nursery.

PORT ELGIN (Normanton P.O.)

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,

CORONER

For the United Counties of Huron & Bruce

PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

The Smut Machine.

BY WM. BANNATYNE.

AIR—"The Tinkler's Wedding."

Attend a' ye whom it concerns,—
A' ye wha' hae got wives and bairns:—
An honest miller frae the Mearns*
Has cross'd the sea to be our frien';
He's bigg'd a mill in Nabbie's hole,
And, tho' it spends a wee thought droll,
He winna charge a raxin' toll,
Nor use a filthy smut machine.

Chorus—
O, weary fa' the smut machine,
The merciless thievin' smut machine;
Its greedy maw ye ne'er can stan',
The roguish, rievin' smut machine.

An honest miller! Farmers a'
Come, cast your grumblin' thrums awa';
Tho' lang we've grudg'd our mulders sma',
And lichter than they should hae been;
Nae mair guid wives need scauld and greet,
Nor bairns get stinted o' their meat;
We now can shun the wily cheat,
The plaguey, pilf'rin smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine &c.

The knave who first devised the plan
Could scarce deserve the name o' man;
His conscience aye 'neath poor tithe has,
Must many a dolefu' fog have gien,
For while he cleaned his neighbor's meal,
'Twas plain his aim he meant to steal;
He could nae gleger serve the d'iel,
Than make a pilferin smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine &c.

A miller aye has sonsie bons,
And hogs sae fat they burst their pens,
But what they thrive on nae ane kens;
Their rawthiest dish is seldom seen;
But mony a pair wee hungry chiel
Maun toil around the farmer's fiel,
Sair scrimpit o' his crowdie meal,
To glut a greedy smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine &c.

Last Spring was backward, cauld and wet
The summer dry, and scarthin' het;
And crops by vermin sae beset,
The like o't seldom has been seen;
Next cam the hair'st wi' bein'rous beach
And wreck'd our fiel's wi' wild stramach—
We had but little left to thrash,
For less to gie a smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine &c.

For ten lang days my flail I flang,
And thrash'd my sheaves wi' hurrie bang;
But tho' ilk day was ten hours lang,
I scarce could make a pock boden.
I sent a hunner to the mill,
But, thanks to newby Muldrum's skill,
Just forty punds came hame to Will,
The 'ave went wi' the smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine, &c.

At first I trow'd 'twas some mistak',
Or that some hole was in the sack,
But nae; the tenth common' was brak,
And 'twadna mend it to complain,
But rather wad I ply my flail
To thrash the clouds, and eat the hail,
Or feed on browse or sourock kail,
Than trust a roguish smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine, &c.

Fate lang has to our pray'rs been deaf,
Now, Guid be praised, we've got relief;
The knaves that thrive by sic mischief
Will sune reform, or fast get lean;
When Nature winds up earth's concerns
And Belzie comes to claim his bairns,
He'll leave the miller frae the Mearns,
Because he used nae smut machine.
Chorus—O, weary fa' the smut machine, &c.

*Mearns—an extensive farming district in Scotland, famous for its cattle and agricultural produce, and also for its once having produced an honest miller.

Ashfield, Dec. 18th, 1866.

[Goderich Signal.

Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Paisley Advocate.]

St. Louis, Dec. 22, 1866.

It may interest your readers, if I give you some account of the state of Missouri.

It is one half as large as England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland put together. It is larger than both Scotland and Ireland, and is sixteen thousand square miles larger than England.

This gives some idea of the area of the great state of Missouri. It is situated geographically in the centre of the U. S. bounded on the east by Illinois, north by Iowa, west by Kansas, and south by Arkansas.

The mighty Mississippi river washes its eastern boundary for 470 miles. The Missouri river that rises far up in the Rocky Mountains, runs some 3,000 miles before it enters Missouri, and then with its mighty sweep of waters, divides the state diagonally. North of this river is called North Missouri; south of it, south east and southwest Missouri.

There are other rivers here that would be great, only the Mississippi and Missouri dwarf lesser streams.

Northern Missouri is situated in about the latitude of Philadelphia. The country consists, for the most part, of beautiful rolling prairies, interspersed with streams and timber. For in this country, all forests and woods are denominated "timber."

The Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. lands, that I notice are advertised in your excellent journal, I understand are situated amongst the finest lands in the state. They stretch across the whole breadth of Missouri, from Hannibal, on the Mississippi river 280 miles from Chicago—to St. Joseph on the Missouri river—the western limit of the state. I am glad to learn that these lands are sold in as small lots as forty acres, to suit the middling interest people.

The climate here is so genial, the winters so short, and the soil so rich and easy to be tilled, that even cotton does well, and an abundance of all the various crops in which agriculture delights are here produced—to say nothing of fruits of every description—apples, peaches, pears, plums, while it is a natural grape growing region. Besides, there is no better stock or sheep raising section in the U. S. And these lands can be purchased at such low rates, for gold, or Canadian currency, that I am not surprised to learn of the movement of Canadian emigration in this direction. Here are vast beds of coal, and a region, on the whole, richer in minerals than any other part of the states. And while English blood thrills in my veins, yet I am proud to be a citizen of Missouri. For, no state has a brighter future, or offers more certain rewards to energy, enterprise, and industry.

The rigors of a Canadian winter have passed into history. But, here in Missouri, the climate is mild and charming.

A few hundred pounds of hay serve as an average to winter each head of a stock of cattle.

The vast riches of Missouri, so near to markets, are not available unless people come in to till the soil. We need your farmers and labourers. Your paper money, or your gold is worth more than ours now. You can change it into our currency, at a large premium.

With gold you can buy railroad lands for two thirds what it costs Americans for the same. $600 of your gold or currency, will buy a hundred acres of as good unimproved land as lie in the state of Missouri.

It is a free state, and hates slavery now, as much as it loved it once.

You will be welcomed to this state. If you wish further information address Geo. S. Harris, Land Commissioner, Hannibal Mo.

Your prudent, economical and industrious [illegible] will assure you competence here. Come to Missouri, and escape a six months winter, and all fears of Fenian demonstrations. Here you will find a new world, comparatively. The Grand Trunk, or Great Western R R's. will land you in Detroit. The Mich. Cent. R. R. will take you directly to Chicago. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., 269 miles, will bring you to Quincy, on the banks of the Mississippi, and twenty miles above Hannibal, the General Land office of the H. & St. Jo. R.R. Co.

ST. LOUIS.

I intended in this to have said a good deal about St. Louis, the great city of the state. It is situated on the Mississippi, twenty miles below the Missouri river—has a population of 220,000. Every manufactory and business is here represented. Hundreds of steamboats are loading at the levee. And, such is her unrivalled position, that she must eventually become the greatest city of the Union. Here are fine churches, both Catholic and Protestant, and the wealth is lavishly spent, which is here so easily acquired. For our foreign population here soon learns the Yankee habit, not only of making money, but of spending it. Out of St. Louis great railway lines are being built, and extending through the state. Not less than two of the Atlantic and Pacific main trunk lines must pass through the state, if not through the city.

But a few years ago, St. Louis was only a small place—a sort of trading post on the frontiers of civilization—now a splendid city.

But I must close my letter, already too long, with the hope that many of our Canadian brothers will come and make their homes on our fair and fertile prairies, or in our flourishing towns.

M. W. WILLIS.
St. Louis. Mo.

The Last New York Tragedy.

Mrs. Francis Willard, who was assassinated in New York on Saturday evening by a policeman—the wretched man immediately afterwards taking his own life—was fore-woman in the female department of the World composing room. She also filled the post of fashion-editress of the Sunday Times, and was about thirty years of age. Her murderer, Roundsman Thomas M. Burke, of the Seventh Precinct Police, is described as a young man, of fine presence whom she had one time promised to marry. She subsequently declined to accede to his proposals. On Saturday afternoon he followed her to her boarding-house, as she returned from her work, and, after they had been together ten minutes, she was heard to say excitedly, "Tom, you can have the room to yourself; I have no thought of remaining with you.' She left the room, and proceeded to the cellar to obtain coal. Returning, she had ascended to the top of the basement stairs, when she was confronted by Burke, who, levelling a revolver to her breast, discharged the contents of one chamber. The wounded and terrified woman fled screaming into a rear parlor where a sick lady lay in bed. Burke followed and again fired, the second charge taking effect in her shoulder. Uttering a shriek, she fell to the ground and expired. Burke, after gazing at his victim for a moment, as if in a stupor, again drew his revolver, placed its muzzle to his own head, and discharged a bullet through the right temple. He lived for about an hour afterwards. Mrs. Willard is said by the New York papers to have been a woman of irreproachable character, highly esteemed by all who knew her. On the very day before the fatal tragedy, she had been presented by a number of Masonic friends with a valuable diamond ring, in recognition of her energetic services in furthering a Masonic Fair now being held in New York. From a letter from Mrs Willard, found on Burke's person, it appears that she had been most passionately in love with him.

A TORONTONIAN IN TROUBLE.—John G. Ryan, who was arrested in the United States about eighteen months ago on suspicion that he was John H. Surratt, now seeks damages for false imprisonment. Mr. Ryan was arrested in Memphis in July, 1865, brought to Washington chained hand and foot, incarcerated in the Old Capital prison some weeks in solitary confinement until November, as he alleges. During all the time he was not allowed to communicate with his friends or counsel. Mr. Ryan is the editor of a newspaper in Arkansas. P. M.—Ryan was born in Toronto and used to work in the office of Mackenzie's Message. He left for New Orleans the day the eleven of England played cricket at Hamilton and was in the army of General Price in the Missouri campaign. He is now editor of the Confederate Vindicator.

Street Scenes in "Auld Reekie."

BILL-HAWKERS AND CHAIN-DROPPERS.

Another of the annoyances to which people are subjected in the streets is the practice adopted by inferior shopkeepers—sellers of 'bankrupt stock' at enormous sacrifices, and vendors of quack medicines—sending out men to distribute their bills.

This practice is not carried on to the same extent as it was some years ago, in the days when lottery-ticket sellers issued their flaming colored bills, and rival coffee dealers praised their goods and invited the frugal housewife to come and buy their 'Unrivalled Mocha.' At that time it was an absolute nuisance and even now it is a serious annoyance.

Many a pleasing reverie in which we were indulging when a certain 'bonnie lassie' was in question have the bill-hawkers broke in upon, and many abstruse reasonings we were engaged on in attempting to unravel some knotty point just broached, have they dissipated and made 'chaos come again.' They were in nowise scrupulous, and hesitated not to thrust their bills into any person's hand, however he might be occupied at the time.

So anxious did they seem to get rid of their bills, that the idea once struck us that they must be paid by the numbers they disposed. Resolved to see how many we could get from the same man, we many times passed and repassed the station. We always held out our hand and as regularly got a bill. In a short time we had a dozen. Thinking we might get quit of this fellow's annoyances, as he stood in our way to Alma Mater we went up to him and gave them back. He took them with the utmost sang froid, showed neither surprise, pleasure, nor anger, but quietly put them at the back of his parcel. We thought that he would trouble us no more, but we were mistaken, for on our leaving him, he quietly inserted one between our fingers. We felt discomfited, and determined thereafter to cross to the opposite side of the street.

On an occasion not very long ago, there was a trial in Edinburg which excited considerable interest in the locality where the parties belonged to, one of them being the laird. One of the witnesses, a douce honest hind, who had scarcely been beyond his own parish, was dumb-foundered with the appearance of Edinburg.

In taking him up to the jury court, it was amusing to see the extreme caution he manifested at every step, he kept his hands firmly thrust into his pockets, and eyed each person with a look of suspicion. Nothing remarkable occurred till we came to one of the bill-hawkers, who in passing shoved one into his hand, temporarily released from his pocket.

'What's that ye wur after, nae?' said John, as he drew back, and let the bill fall to the ground.

'It's a bill, sir.'

'A bill and what's the price o't?'

'Naething, ava;' said the hawker chuckling at John's simplicity, and knowingly winking to us at the same time.

'Naething, ava;' ejaculated John, Na, na, I'm up to yer tricks, my man. Ye'se no get me tae tak it, it canna be onything guid that Embro folk will gie for naething.'

Surprised at John's extreme caution and fear, we questioned him a little.

'Ou, ay, ye see, I'm up tae their tricks, the thievin' rascals, my mither tell't me aboot them. She was yince in the toon, and was gaun up tae a shop to buy corduroys for my faither and the bairns, when a chiuld lifted up a grand, goold chain at her fit, an speired at her if it was hers. In course she said no. Then he wondered wha's it could be, and hoo he cood fin' them oot, as he was a stranger in the toon They got intil a crack, an' the stranger was shure he had seen my mither afore, and that he ken't her folk, and asked her advice what they should dae wi the chain, as he was obleeged tae gang hame in the afternoon. At last he says, 'Weel, if folk will be sae stupid as lose their chain it's no our fau't, an,' ye ken them that finds keeps, and them that loose seeks, sae we'll jist gang intil a shop and sell't, and as ye saw me find it, it's but richt ye shoud hae the half; or, if ye like ta gie me twa croon pieces, ye may tak the chain tae yersel, as I've yin at hame!' My mither warstled sair against the temptation, an' tried tae say the Lord's Prayer, but she aye stuck when she came to the bit 'lead us not into temptation,' and woman's vanity o'ercame her, for she yielded, like Eve, to the serpent, and that may be the easier, as she thocht the stranger a rale decent, leeberal-minded man, and she was prood to get haud o' a goold chain sae cheap, jist to show aff a bit afore the neebors and the minister's wife on the Sunday; for a' women are alike, ye ken; an' then she argued, if onything should come o'er my father or the bairns, she cood sell the chain for as many pounds as she was to gie shillings for't Sae she gied the man the siller, and brocht hame the chain, and she was a prood woman that nicht, an' my faither was sae prood tae see her as she ogled afore the looking-glass, first puttin' the chain on 'ae side an' then on the ither. I had an inklin that a wee bit mair wid hae turned her heed, for I never saw her tak on that way afore and sae muckle by hersel, but a' warly pleasures hae an end. In cam that queer bodie Sandie Wylie, the packman, wha kens amaist a things [yell may be ken him yersel]. And what dae ye think he tellt her—that she had been cheated as it wasna worth sixpence. If ye'd seen hoo she looked—she wadna believe him at first—and then hoo she abused the stranger that gied her the chain, an' a', the toon folk. Hoo could she be taen in by him, whan, after a', he

(Concluded on last page.)

Jealousy: Effects of Reading "Griffith Gaunt."

Mrs Miller, a young married lady, living not far from Twenty-fourth street, has been reading Griffith Gaunt, a story of jealousy, as everybody knows. Now Mrs. Miller is herself not a little inclined to jealousy, though her worthy husband has never given her cause for such a feeling. What an awful thing it would be, thought the little woman, if my husband should go off and marry another woman, as the wicked Griffith did. The bare thought of such a contingency made her feel nervous.

The morning after she had finished the book, Mr. Miller started for Philadelphia on a matter of business, as he alleged.—This the wife believed till, in the course of the morning, she received a visit from Miss Green an elderly young lady who was still a maiden. Evidently something was the matter, as Miss Green's face indicated. After considerable questioning she revealed the secret. She had been to the depot to see some friends off by the train, and had witnessed Mr. Miller stepping aboard the cars with a pretty young lady, of whom he seemed to have charge. Excited by the story, poor Mrs. Miller, needed no other confirmation of her worst fears. Her husband was bent on committing bigamy, she was sure.—'What would you do if you were in my place, Miss Green?' she asked with a sob, 'I'd go after him and bring him back,' said Miss Green compressing her thin lips resolutely.

Mrs. Miller felt so miserable that she could not have a moment's peace till she had satisfied her doubts. She decided to follow the proffered advice. It was yet early, as Miss Green had come directly from the depot. There was time to catch the ten o'clock train. Mrs. Miller dressed herself hastily, and taking a Broadway omnibus was on hand at the time. In due season she arrived at Philadelphia, and proceeded to the Continental Hotel. Here she fell in with a gentleman whom she had known before her marriage. Feeling helpless, she, with many tears, communicated her suspicions and besought his advice. 'Your husband will probably be at the theatre this evening, said Mr. B. 'You had better go and confront him with the lady.' 'But I can't go alone.' I will accompany you with pleasure.' This was arranged. Mrs. Miller and her escort occupied seats in the dress circle.

Looking anxiously about Mrs. Miller finally discovered her husband, occupying a seat not far off. But he was alone!—She began to hope it was all right. But just then the husband chanced to turn round, and to his astonishment, beheld the wife whom he had left at home, in company with a gentleman whom he did not know. He was not inclined to jealousy, but it looked bad. He instantly made his way to his wife's seat, and with sternness she had never before experienced, demanded the reason of her presence. 'In one word,' said he, 'tell me if you have deliberately become faithless to me.'

'I faithless!' ejaculated Mrs. Miller, horror struck.

Yes, madam.'

'How can you dream of such a thing, Charles?' and she was ready to cry.

'Because I find you here with this man,' said Charles savagely. 'when you ought to be at home.

'I—I thought you had run away with another woman,' exclaimed Mrs. Miller, 'I really did, Charles; and so I—I came after you.'

The story was told after a while, and it turned out that Mr. Miller's companion was a young lady placed in his charge by a friend. Somewhat ashamed, but very happy, Mrs. M. transferred herself to her husband's charge, and returned the next evening perfectly cured of her jealous imaginings.

New Advertisements.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep fresh meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for School Sec. No. 3 Amabel. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce.

Amabel, Jan. 10, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, the policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 31, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 15, 1867.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified not to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
[illegible] Card,
Ambrotypes,
Pins and Lockets.

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and Enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 14, 1867.

Markets.

Southampton, Jan. 16, 1867.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 60; Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 42; Flour $7; Oats 27c; Pork $4 to 4 50; Potatoes 50c; Butter 12½c; Eggs 15c; Lard 10c; Tallow 11c; Hides $6; Sheepskins $1 to 1 50 Cordwood $1 75.

Port Elgin, Jan. 16

Fall Wheat 1 50 to 1 75; Spring Wheat 1 30 to 1 42. Other articles same as last week.

Guelph, January 15,

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 60; Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 45; Peas 50c to 60; Barley 40c to 48; Hides $6 50; Beef 5 to 6. Pork $4 50 to 5; Butter 12c to 13; Apples 60 to 80; Potatoes, per bag 35 to 45; Sheepskins 60c to $1.

Toronto, January 14

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 65; Spring Wheat $1 36 to 1 45; Barley 50 to 55; Peas 65c to 67; Oats 28c to 30; Pork $5 to 5 25.

BIRTHS.

At Paisley, on the 14th inst., the wife of the Rev. Mr. Gould, of a son.

At Paisley, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Shannon of a son.

CONFEDERATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The scheme of Confederation does not seem to grow in favor with the Islanders. The elections for six members of the Legislative Council were held on the 16th ult., and the returns, which have only just reached us show a result almost wholly in favor of the liberal party, and against Confederation. The journals do not conceal the fact that the opposition to the Conservative candidates was based on the plea that they were advocates of the Confederation, to which, says the Islander, 'the great majority of the people are so determinedly opposed, alleging that any man who would not oppose Confederation upon any terms was a man unfit to be trusted." The feeling is evidently stronger than ever against the Quebec scheme, and against Confederation in any shape without the approval of the electors. —*Herald.*

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

A Missionary meeting in connection with the Church of England, is announced to be held at Sergison's Hall, Paisley, on the evening of the 25th inst.

The Clinton New Era has been enlarged to an eight-column paper. The New Era is an excellent journal, and seems to be well appreciated in Huron County.

PAISLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above society was held last week, when the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: *President*, Donald McGillivry; *Vice-President*, John Johnson; *Secretary-Treasurer*, James Saunders; *Directors*, Thomas Hopper, Robert Follis, John Brockie, Wm. Sergison, Robert Young, Malcolm Gillies, Richard Burrill, Wm. Miller, Thomas Rae. The report showed a balance in hand of $14.55; prizes awarded last year, $112.

THE BEAVER MUTUAL.—Our advertising columns will show the receipt of $250 by Mr Peter McArthur from the above company on account of his loss by fire, the circumstances in regard to which we had occasion some time ago to refer to. It is highly creditable to the Directors that they have taken a generous view of the peculiar circumstances of this case, and that the well established reputation of the company, which we understand it enjoys, has been fully sustained. Mr. McArthur is well satisfied with what he has got, as there is no doubt the company was not legally bound to pay anything. The matter should serve as a lesson to the insured to carefully comply with the conditions prescribed by Insurance companies; otherwise their policies are liable to become void. At the same time it is desirable that these conditions should be simple and easily understood. Mr. McArthur informs us that he has insured his new frame barn in the same company.

Commercial Depression in the U. S.—Of late we have accounts of great depression in trade and manufactures in the U. S. Factories are closing in all directions, or reducing the number of their employees. There have been great failures in the woolen manufacturing trade. Large numbers of people have been thrown out of employment, and emigrants are returning to Europe. In New York, Chicago, and other cities, it is reported their are numbers looking in vain for employment.

The people of Goderich recently made up a purse of $40 to present to Mr. Wm. Bannatyne, the Ashfield poet.

TALK OF INDEPENDENCE.—In a letter from an *attache* of the Canadian delegation, it is hinted that a clause is to be put in the Confederation Act to the effect that whenever the provinces desire, they may sever the connection with the mother country. This is not likely to be the case, but the rumor shows how matters are tending.

Mr. McGee and the Globe.

A hot controversy has been raging for some time between the Globe newspaper and the Hon. T. D. McGee on account of the publication in that journal of a letter from "An Englishman" giving a report of a speech by Mr. McGee in Montreal touching on Fenianism. The latter denied using the language attributed to him, and called for the real name of the author of the letter. The conclusion of this farcical business, which should help to bring into disrepute the too-common practice of Canadian journals of publishing detractious anonymous letters, is related by the Montreal Witness, as follows:

"Mr. McGee has a letter in the Gazette, in which he states that, having received from the Globe the name of its Montreal correspondent, an "Englishman," he is unable to trace him out. The name furnished was that of "James Pearce, 41 Dorchester street west, Montreal." There is no such name in the Directory and not only so but, on driving to 41 Dorchester street, he found a little wooden shanty occupied by Thomas Cross, laborer. No such person as James Pearce resided there, or was known there, or in the neighborhood. If it turns out that the 'Englishman' cannot be found by the Globe, any more than by Mr. McGee, the fierce controversy on the subject, which has raged during the past month between the Minister of Agriculture and the late President of the Council, will have been a case of "great cry and little wool." Mr. McGee insists that Mr. Brown, in order to clear himself of complicity in the matter, shall place the original letter of the "Englishman,' and that in which he gives a false name and address, into the hands of a Montreal detective.'

The township Councils meet on the third Monday of January which this year is the 21st, and County Councils on the fourth Tuesday, which is the 22nd.

The sleighing is excellent in this county, and there is an immense amount of travel through Paisley on the Elora and Saugeen Road. Wheat is pouring into Port Elgin and Southampton, high prices being paid at those places.

We learn by the Atlantic Cable that on Tuesday last the ice on the lake in Regent Park, London, broke through while crowded with skaters. Over 200 persons were precipitated into the water and 30 were drowned.

A gold nugget weighing forty-five ounces has been found on the Gilbert River, [illegible] district. It is worth about $[illegible].

An exciting yacht race across the Atlantic has recently taken place. The Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta started from New York for England, the first-named yacht, owned by a son of Mr. Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, and commanded by Captain Samuels, being the winner. She reached the Isle of Wight in the unprecedented time of 13 days, 22 hours and 40 minutes.

The latest News from Mexico indicates that Maximilian will soon be compelled to leave the country, and that the Liberals will assume supreme control of the government.

Rodney Hogan, of the Township of Plympton, cut off his wife's head with an axe, and otherwise mangled her body, on the 1st. He has been been committed for trial.

Smuggling into the States, from the Canadian frontier, is said to be practiced under well arranged and powerful combinations.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle says the late snow-storm in Berkshire county exceeded any remembered by that venerable authority, "the oldest inhabitant." The snow was about three feet deep on a level, and the drifts were anywhere from ten to twenty five feet in height. Pittsfield was cut off from communication with the outer world for two days. The Adams Transcript says it was the greatest storm in fifty years. For two days after the wind blew furiously, and the snow drifted incessantly. Some drifts were 21 feet in depth by actual measurement.

VALUABLE HORSES LOST.—Mr. Cameron, a well-known western stock-raiser, recently lost thirty-four blood mares and horses on the passage from London to New York. Mr. Cameron's loss is estimated at $70,000.

A FOOL AND HIS PUNISHMENT.—On Friday afternoon a person named Harry Leslie, in New York, took a pistol from his pocket, and pointing it at a young woman named Annie Agnew, said, sportively, that he would shoot her. The pistol went off accidentally, and the girl was very severely wounded. Leslie, when he saw what he had done, fell in a faint, and remained unconscious for an hour. On his recovery, somebody told him Miss Agnew was dead, when he went raving mad.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON NOT TO BE IMPEACHED.—New York, Jan. 13.—The Herald's Shanghai telegram says there is good authority for saying that the House Judiciary Committee after a careful examination of the proofs of high crimes and misdemeanors submitted by Mr. Ashley against the President, has come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground upon which to base a bill of impeachment. It is certain that the committee is summoning no witnesses in the matter and taking no testimony."

The Fenian trials were resumed at Toronto last week. Timothy Kiely was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th March next. John Smith, against whom there was no very strong evidence, was discharged. Maxwell and Burke were convicted, but their sentences have been deferred.

An Ottawa correspondent says:—A telegram was received per Atlantic cable on Friday night to the effect that a majority of delegates in England had decided to remove the Confederation Capital to Quebec. There are forty stores to let here, and popular opinion is that the Government will never sit here again.

The Act granting suffrage of negroes in the District of Columbia is officially announced.

Mr. Sutherland to the Bruce Herald.

Walkerton, Jan. 12 1867.

(To the Editor of the Bruce Herald.)

SIR:—My attention has been called to your unprovoked and persistent attacks in several issues of your paper. For some time, have I been made aware, that you lost no opportunity of indulging your coarse vein by applying unbecoming epithets to me, even in places where propriety itself might have been expected to restrain you. By my disinclination to notice you, and by your imagining that you had things your own way, you became more hardened, and now you attack in your sheet not only myself, but also those who had independence enough generously to give me their votes. Though I do not lay any particular claim to any of the virtues, yet I do claim that in matters of religion, morality, and temperance, I am not a whit inferior to the very Editor of the Bruce Herald—the would-be public censor—and that's not claiming much. Whatever prejudice has existed in regard to the "African," as shewn forth by you, and as far as you seem to know, you at least, it is apparent, are not prepared that it should be "eradicated" from your mind, so that whatever you do say can only be considered prejudicial to him.

I am willing that you, as a "white man," should, as long as you live, have your prejudices, or "feeling," as you term it, against him, however opposed such may be to right, justice, law, and the irresistible progress of thought and the events of the present day. But I am unwilling that in the columns of your sheet you should so far presume to deliver untruthful homilies respecting those that supported me in the recent election, or point out or dictate to me what I should do, even though you think that by so doing, you gratify a malignant few. Those that voted for me are as good citizens and of as high character, as any of those that voted for your favorite candidate; and you commit a foul slander, unworthy of you as a journalist, in attributing to them 'motives,' and 'considerations.' And it would be difficult to find another editor who would so far lose himself, as to vilify such numbers of men as you have done.

The vote of 100 might appear 'insignificant' to you. That was to be expected, through the spectacles which you see things, yet instead of indicating 'no chance of success,' as you would want to have it, it really shows a good beginning. And you are now informed that that vote encourages me, that the PEOPLE—not you, will yet not permit me "quietly to enjoy all the privileges of a private citizen," which you have been so good as to mark out for me, but which and your crude notions I hurl at you with disdain.

If you were not afraid of my having the honor to preside over the affairs of this township, why was there such an active canvass on your side—why so many parties to work—so many falsehoods—such extraordinary means and pressure brought to bear? Why were so many officers out in contest? Had those that tendered me their support kept their promises, I cannot but think the result would have been different.

If there be any 'presumption or egotism' in my running it certainly proceeds from you, who would deny to me or any other person, who may differ from you, any of the privileges guaranteed to us by our laws. I shall not, however, be deterred by your assurance, but will seek after those aspirations which my sufficient numbers of the people may feel desirous of according to me. And if you would only reflect, and throw aside your narrow feeling, you must at once be convinced that you assume a liberty, which proper feeling should show you that you only put on, when you would attempt to circumscribe my course of action. Your venom has so warped your judgment, that you cannot act freely, but a discriminating public can easily understand your unmanly shafts, and treat them with the derision which they deserve.

If I have been unsuccessful in the result of the election, I don't consider that I have been altogether unsuccessful in seriously awakening public attention to the unbusiness-like and illegal manner in which their public affairs have been managed. The people will receive the benefits of my candidature, if I receive nothing. They will watch more carefully their representatives hereafter, who, knowing that the public eye is upon them, will be more particular how they discharge their municipal duties. The more the people bring their public men under wholesome public opinion, the healthier will be their legislation, less onerous will be the burdens now unhappily cast upon them, and more advantageous will it be for them.

The one-sided view which you seem to take of matters may inspire some with that kind of 'respect,' which you know how to dish up occasionally, and fling at others more independent than what you are. It appears that because you have control of a press you can use it to whatever base purpose you please, so as to satisfy your malice. Such may be your idea of journalism, but let it be known to you that individuals have rights to be respected, which even you too must respect, whether it be in the heat of an election contest or after it is over. Your temper must be kept within proper bounds. Whatever partisanship you may display, you must not misrepresent facts to the people, though you may gain an undue advantage thereby. As a journalist you must be truthful, and not expose any portion of the people, in the due exercise of one of their noblest privileges.

Yours, &c.,
R. SUTHERLAND.

A lady in Cheltenham was, a few days ago, indulging in a dish of oysters, when she discovered in one of them no less than 30 pearls. They were of various sizes, and of excellent quality.

It has been decided in one of the French courts that to call a woman a 'female,' is to insult her, and is tiesable.

Board of Public Instruction.

The Board of public Instruction for the County of Bruce met at Southampton, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week; when the following Teachers obtained certificates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Jas G Cooper, until recalled.
Wm James, 3 years.
Robert Young, 3 years.
John Russel, 2 years.
Margaret McPhail, 2 years.
William Sellery, 1 year.
David Smith, 1 year.
Alex Cameron, 1 year.
Annie Robertson, 1 years.
James Warren, 6 months.

SECOND CLASS.

John W Gamble, 2 years.
Francis Anderson, 2 years.
Peter Cameron, 2 years.
Andrew Porter, 2 years.
Catherine Sinclair, 2 years.
J Henry Gamble, 1½ years.
A. McKellop, 1½ years.
Charles R Johnson, 1½ years.
George Owen, 1½ years.
John King, 1½ years.
Cartney James, 1½ years.
John Morrison, 1½ years.
Mary A. H Cameron, 1 year.
Wm McKeane, 1 year.
Mary Roche, 1 year.

THIRD CLASS.

Jennie McConnel, 2 years.
Ellen M. Richardson, 1½ years.
Lucy McLellan, 1½ years.
Wm Nelson, 1½ years.
Mary Bell, 1 year
Samuel Taylor, 1 year.
Neil McQuaken 1 year.
Margaret E. Richardson, 6 months.
Ephemia A. McLennan, 6 months.

Municipal Elections.

KINCARDINE VILLAGE.

Reeve, W. Rastall.
Councillors A. Gordon, W. W. Daley, M. McPherson and S. Harmer.

KINCARDINE TOWNSHIP.

Reeve, Wm Miller,
Deputy Reeve, J P McIntyre,
Councillors, D Leitel, C Bennet and T Stewart.

HURON.

Reeve, John Good,
Deputy Reeve, John Smith
Councillors, D McDonald, E Hester and W McMurchy.

BRUCE.

Reeve, D McLellan
Deputy Reeve, J H Coulthard.
Councillors, John McEwen, P.S, McLaren and H Calder.

Confederation.

From the Montreal Witness.

This scheme, so far as Canada is concerned, grew out of the necessities of a political party, and has been carried through by means which no honest man can approve; votes for it being secured by considerations of private advantage, instead of the advantage of the country. It has also been carried by a flagrant breach of faith towards the Protestants of Lower Canada, who would, but for the promises that have not been kept, have opposed it perhaps successfully; for they would have had the support of a very large section of the French Canadians.

We need not go over the indications of public opinion in the other provinces, no one of which appeared to be heartily in favor of the scheme except Canada West,—and in that case only to escape French dominations,—until New Brunswick perceived the advantage of getting a first-class railway made and kept up through its entire length, at the expense chiefly of the other Provinces.

The following letter, from an influential, honest, and well-informed gentleman of Nova Scotia, will show the state of feeling in that important province,—a province which looks to commerce and low duties for prosperity, and, therefore, dreads the Canadian debt and the Canadian tariff:—

"Your paper is very popular here, owing to the position you have taken on Confederation. This country is almost anti-Confederate to a man; and if the British government refer the matter back to the people, there will be no Confederation at the present time at all events.

"There can be no doubt as to there being a very large majority of this province opposed; and if forced upon them without their consent (which I do not for a moment believe), annexation will, in all probability, speedily follow. Not but that the province is strictly loyal, but the feeling against the measure is so intense that disloyalty and annexation will follow as a necessary consequence. A union of the Maritime Provinces could be effected without much trouble but a union with Canada, as proposed by the present scheme, is simply out of question. This is not so much from any disrespect to the Canadian people, as from the monstrous corruption of the past and present government of Canada, and the financial difficulties arising therefrom."

"We are now feeling the effects of the loss of Reciprocity very keenly, owing to our connection with the extensive coal works in our midst. Business at these works is very dull, and likely to continue so for the winter; and the prospect for next summer is anything but encouraging.

"Our Railroad is not nearly finished, and, taking it all throughout, it is the greatest swindle ever enacted in any country, excepting the worst days of the Grand Trunk. And as those who are principals in the affair are from Canada, it is looked upon as the first instalment of what we may expect from Confederation.

Stephens, when he assumed the rule of C. O. I. R., refused to have a Treasurer appointed. All the moneys he received went directly into his own purse. No one has any idea how much they amount to, but it is believed his pockets are sufficiently well-lined to enable him to seek some sequestered spot, and spend the remainder of his days in luxury; that is, if his dupes allow him to get off with his booty. The N. Y. Times says, the impression gains ground that he was an agent of the British Government sent out to sow discord in the Fenian ranks.

An outrage of the worst character was perpetrated on Wednesday evening last at the parsonage of the Episcopal Church, Osnabruck. A donation party had assembled at the parsonage. There were a large number of teams belonging to the party, which were put into the sheds attached to the church grounds. During the absence of those in charge, some miscreant entered the sheds, and cut, so as to quite destroy, the harness upon every horse but one, which had been tied outside, where detection might have resulted.

The Gazette says:—With reference to Gen. Michel's report as to the defencelessness of Montreal, it is rumored that the Imperial Parliament is to be asked to vote £2,000,000 stg., for fortifications here. It is even said that the plans to fortify Montreal on the south side have already been drafted and sent home for approval to the Imperial authorities, and that it is not unlikely the work will be commenced next summer.

ALAS! POOR STEPHENS.—New York, Jan. 9.—The Fenian Stephens is reported by the Evening Express as having changed his residence three times within a few days, in order to conceal himself from exasperated Irishmen. A prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood had a lengthy interview with him. During the conversation, Stephens stated that he was in dread of the Irish people in this city, and that he would sooner give himself up to the British Government, and let it hang him, than surrender himself to them.

Mrs. James Stephens, the wife of the C. O. I. R., is residing in Ireland and is noted for the splendour of her apparel, purchased out of the hard earnings of the poor Irish girls and the working men in the States. An Irish paper says she "flaunts in the richest velvet and sables." and seems quite reconciled to her husband's protracted absence.

The friends of Gavazzi are anxious about his fate. For nearly six months no tidings of him have been received. He was last seen in Italy. Foul play is conjectured.

By the Atlantic Cable.

It is reported in well-informed circles that the British ministry have decided upon resigning, in case of too great a pressure being brought to bear upon them by the friends of the Reform movement It is stated that they have indicated a desire to grant considerable concessions, but are decidedly opposed to the extreme measure advocated by the Reform leaders.

Vienna, Jan. 12.

The morning Journals of this city, to-day, contained official announcement that the Sublime Porte has called 150,000 men into service to quell the Greek insurrection in the Mediterranean.

St. Petersburg, 13.

The Czar and members of the Imperial Court were present at a ball lately given in aid of the suffering families of the Cretans.

Paris, Jan. 14.

There is a vague rumor afloat, but which is not confirmed, that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered and frustrated by the officials.

London, Jan. 13.

A report from Madrid states that Garibaldi has gone to the Island of Candia.

It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents had been landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving fresh supplies of arms.

The Globe says the Eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European powers. The Globe opines that a general conference of the leading powers will be proposed.

Madrid, Jan 14.

A revolutionary junta having its head quarters here has just issued a strong and stirring address to the people.

Berne, Jan 14.

The Swiss government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

A Question for Anatomists.

A most extraordinary and we believe unparalleled case has been brought to our notice by Dr. Hamilton, R. A. It appears that some time in November Dr. Hamilton was called in to attend a lad living with his parents on James-street, in this city, and who had been suffering for some time with a sore leg which had been treated for rheumatism. Dr. Hamilton discovered that the leg was swollen, and that there was a lump like an incrustation on the bone, between the knee and ankle. After poulticing the leg, and opening it, there came out a number of small bones, beyond question the ribs and other bones of an animal of considerable size, but what the animal is, or how it got there, is a question that will, we doubt not, give a good deal of trouble and research to determine. The bones Dr. Hamilton will be glad to show any professional or other gentleman who will call on him previous to his sending them to the celebrated comparative anatomist, Dr. Brom, of London, England, for his opinion. The fact is scarcely credible that an animal such as the bones must have belonged to, could have obtained lodgement in the boy's leg. The only explanation is that it has been the growth of some larva deposited there while bathing. We confess ourselves entirely unable to offer any solution or reason for the occurrence ; but the facts as we have given them are beyond any question, and are authenticated by dozens of respectable people who have known the lad for years. The part of the leg from which the bones are discharging is about three or four inches below the knee, on both sides of the tibea, extending downwards to near the middle of the leg, and as there are evidently a great many more bones to come away, it is probable that the name of the animal may be ascertained ; for, until the bones of the head and vertibra make their appearance, it is not easy to guess what kind of animal could have bred and come to maturity in such a situation.

[*Hamilton Spectator*

1867.

FURTHER ARRIVALS
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers that they are just in receipt of

ANOTHER LOT

of those goods which gave so much satisfaction at

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS,

and while they express themselves grateful for the liberal patronage already received, they would at the same time solicit a continuance of that patronage, believing as they do (and acknowledged by all) that they stand

SECOND TO NONE

in the county of Bruce.

We offer as formerly—

12 lbs Muscavado Sugar for	......	$1 00
11 " Coffee do for	......	1 00
10 " bright do for	......	1 00
10 " Cooking Raisins for	......	1 00
8 " Seedless do for	......	1 00
8 " Best Layers do for	......	1 00
16 " Fresh Currants for	......	1 00
13 " of the first quality for	......	1 00
8 " Best Figs for	......	1 00
6 " Rich American Cheese for	......	1 00
14 Doz. Red Herrings for	......	1 00

☞ The above are newly to hand and will be sold

FOR CASH

at the prices quoted.

Still on hand a quantity of that excellent Young Hyson Tea 3 lbs for the dollar.

Other brands, such as Twankays, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japans and Congous which for value cannot be beat.

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMEN.

A choice lot of

ALL WOOL

CANADIAN TWEEDS

for $1 per yard, usual price $1 25, suitable for Coats, Pants or Suits and

CUT GRATIS.

Overcoatings in great variety from $1 per yard.

Lambs Wool Under and Fancy Flannel Overshirts at $1 each.

Heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants all for $2 25.

GLOVES and HOSIERY

in all the various modes, and sold cheap.

Another lot of those extra long Ladies Clouds at 75 cents, worth $1.

Also the new French corset at 62½ cents worth a good deal more.

Ladies Neck Ribbons 1½ inch wide for 6 cents, in all colors.

FACTORY & WHITE
COTTONS

In abundance varying from 7 cents per yard for factories or 15 yards for the dollar, and for White Cottons 12½c (yard wide) and upwards.

Brown Winceys

At 12½ cents, first rate value.

Fast Color prints from 10 cents per yard.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

From $1 50 the dress, warranted 12 yds.

For further particulars see our hand Bills recently issued, or better still, call at our Establishment, where you can see the goods for yourselves.

G. & W. SMITH,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Queen Street North,
PAISLEY.

Jan. 4, 1867.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers. Interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec, 12, 1866.

THREE MONTHS' INSTRUCTION FREE!

AN English, French, and Classical Seminary will be opened on the first of January, in connection with the London Commercial College, in which thorough instruction will be given by Professors of high standing and undoubted ability, in common and higher English, French, classics, and all other branches usually taught in our best Seminaries and Colleges. Young men may here fit themselves in the shortest possible time for becoming First Class Teachers, or for entering the University at any desirable degree of advancement in the University Course; and those who purchase scholarships for our admirable Commercial Course will be entitled to take at any time, three months' instruction in any or all the branches taught in the Seminary,

FREE OF CHARGE.

We have secured as Professors in the Seminary, T. A. Rayne, A.M., Graduate of Glasgow University, and author of Musgrove & Wright's Commercial Arithmetic; and A. N. Maybee, Esq., a superior French and Classical Scholar. Both of these gentlemen bring with them the most flattering testimonials from Eminent Literary Gentlemen, some of whom have been their former pupils. We think it must be evident to all that we now offer advantages which are far in advance of what can be secured at

Any other Commercial College in the World.

By this arrangement our Commercial Students have unparalleled facilities for thoroughly grounding themselves in those fundamental branches on which a sound Commercial Education necessarily rests, and without which they cannot hope for success in Business Life. Remember that a knowledge of the French Language is indispensable in securing situations in the largest cities of British America and come where you can get this knowledge Free, in connection with the best Business course in America.

Students attending the Seminary only, will be charged Five Dollars per quarter for instruction in either Common and Higher English, French or Classics; and Ten Dollars per quarter, or Thirty Dollars per year will entitle them to instruction in all the branches therein.

Please send for circular.

Address,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London C. W.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come to no more vast soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to the tickets of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] **PROCLAMATION!** [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of Bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil at 40c. per Gallon.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 80c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 40c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 80c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!!

R. PORTEOUS & CO.

Have received a large portion of their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES.

ALSO,

Groceries, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, &c.

☞ The whole of the Stock has been bought advantageously and will be sold Cheap for Cash.

PAISLEY, April 4th 1866.

A Wonderful Maritime County.

A Nova Scotia paper states that ship-building was not highly prosperous in that Province during the past year, although the ship building interests have not been materially injured. In fact it was only a bad season, a drawback to which all kinds of business is liable periodically. Nova Scotia it appears, owns and sails nearly all the vessels it builds; the journal quoted therefore goes on to say:

'Hence, ships sailing from ports of registry in this Province are to be found seeking freight in all parts of the world and their sails may be said to whiten every sea. These adventurers keels are in nearly every case owned by a number of proprietors, and as no person can by any possibility reside more than twenty five miles from tide-water in this Province, it is nothing more than natural that all classes are interested in shipping. As a people we are either maritime farmers or agricultural sailors; men, women, and children indiscriminately, own shares in ships, or are otherwise interested in shipping, and hence Nova Scotia occupies the proud position of being the most maritime country in the world, in proportion to population. This distinction applies to the manning of Provincial vessels as well, for to a very considerable extent they are both officered and manned by native-born seamen.'

A Country not to be Envied.—With fifteen millions of inhabitants in Spain, only three millions can read and write,—a fact which fully accounts for the restlessness and fanaticism of the people. The fall of Spain dates from the time when Philip the Second and Philip the Third expelled a million of the Moors who were employed in the cultivation of the land. The Inquisition also had its effect in making the Spaniards sombre, suspicious, and jealous. Poverty and ignorance have done the rest. Though Spain is a land of mountains, it is also a land of great mineral wealth, and so fertile that it yields both the fruit of the tropics and the cereals of the temperate zone. Its *flora* and *fauna* are very similar to those of Northern Africa. It abounds in noble harbors, also, but is doomed by its bad government and wretched rules.

'Sambo, am you posted in the natural sciences?'

'Sartingly—ob course I is.'

'Den you can tell me de cause of de rot in potatoes for de las many years gone by?'

'O, dat's easy 'nough for the merest chile in scientific larnin'. De great rot in potatoes is all owin' to de rot-ta-ter-y motion ob de earth.'

When sir Walter Scott was extending his garden at Abbotsford, an old servant was getting exasperated by digging some stoney ground. sir Walter saw that the old man's feelings were rather ruffled, and said to him—'That's grand soil you're working on the day.' 'Grand soil,' exclaimed the gardener, 'I think it's the riddlin' o' the creation.'

Why is there no occasion for a flute-player to go to Germany for his health?—because he can stay at home and breathe a German air.

Why is a lawyer the most ill-used man in our social system? Because though he may drive his own carriage, he must draw the conveyances of other people.

There is a bashful bachelor who dares not meet ladies in the street. He says they wear so many bugles on their dresses that he fears overtures from them.

Personnel of Congress.—From Mr. Lanman's Congressional Dictionary, recently issued, it appears that of the fifty-two senators now acting, about forty are lawyers, four merchants, three editors, one shoemaker, one manufacturer, and three or four of no specified business. In the House there are about one hundred and twenty-five lawyers, twenty-seven merchants, 12 farmers, 10 editors, 8 manufacturers, 3 physicians, 2 bankers, and 2 teachers

Street Scenes in "Auld Reekie."

(Continued from first page.)

had sic a lang-dog look? (She fand oot the look at the same time she fand oot that the chain wasna goold). She, however, became resigned, and acknowledged her fau't an' wad work hard tae mak up the loss o' the siller, an' wad mend the auld claes, if they wad put up wi' them for a wee, till we wer able tae buy new ans. And my faither, worthy man, didna upbraid her, but took her kindly round the waist, and said it couldna be helped, it was a judgment o' Providence upon us for our sins, an' had he been in her place he might just hae done the same, but he tell't us it was a warnin' tae shun the deevil and a' his ways and no be led into temptation. And my mither laid her head on his shouther, and looked up in his face, an' the tears ran doon her cheeks. I didna understand THAT at the time, but it's lang since I fund it oot, it was the ower-swelling o' the heart o' love, and the trial made them stronger and wiser, and better. So, ye see, I'm up to them, an' no to be taen in sae simply as yon chield stroobt wi' his bill.'

Next day, however, John called upon us with a rueful countenance.

The laird had 'won the day,' and John and the other witnesses had been drinking his health so often they lost all command over themselves, and fell an easy prey. John was inveigled into a low house, where he was robbed of all his money, and he came to ask some to take him home, vowing he would 'never set fit again amang siccan a set o' thievin' rascals, as an honest man had nae chance wi' them.'

Strange Story of a Polander.

A Polander whose life has been a series of misfortunes, has just arrived at Paris, under the following circumstances:—In 1830 he was exiled to Siberia for political crimes, from whence he escaped to Montreal, arriving there in complete poverty. After eight years of miserable life there he sailed to Brazil, and went to work in the diamond mines; and from Brazil to California, where in a short time he collected a small fortune in gold. In 1863, he returned to Europe, and joined in the struggle for his country's independence. He was again captured and transported for life to Nevtchiank in the north of Siberia. In 1865, he found in the bed of a river masses of melted quartz mixed with iron ore. His Brazilian and Californian experience now came in play, and prosecuting his search he discovered and secured diamonds to the value of $40,000, and near the close of the summer he found one large diamond weighing 75 carats, worth, had it proved perfect, at least $250,000. He resolved to make his escape, if possible, through the Chinese Empire. The smaller diamonds he secured in a belt about his person, and to make sure of the larger one, he forced out one of his eyes, and in the vacant orbit hid the highly prized jewel. On his way through China he was robbed by a banditti of his belt and small diamonds, save a few which he sold to procure the necessaries of life. After many dangers he arrived at Calcutta, and sailed for Marseilles. He is now in Paris, in great misery and poverty, not being able to sell his jewel, as it proved to be filled with black spots, and is almost worthless.

A story is told of a Newburyport voter at the last municipal election, who received a dollar to vote a certain ticket. Being slightly fuddled, he dropped the greenback into the ballot box, and crowding the vote into his pocket, started off with the impression that he would 'go and take something.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW IN

PHOTOGRAPHY!!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAIT!

CALL AT ADAMS'

Photographic Gallery,

KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN,

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as heretofore, spare no pains in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Card, the "Double Picture" Stereograph, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having likenesses of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases rendering an almost worthless picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the comparatively inferior pictures in your possession of friends that have passed from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be taken only on bright days, it is proper to state that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather regardless of cold or storm.

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varieties of pictures as low as to be reasonably remunerative.

Until the first of February next the price of Cartes de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time therefore to procure your Photographs, especially as the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

are near at hand, and you will want a good supply to exchange with your friends.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin.

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on dull days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers

BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association conducts its business with great economy, and its rates are remarkably low. It insures farm property for three years or less. A premium note is taken of, from 1 to 2½ per cent, according to the nature of the risk. One-sixth is payable thereon in cash, and assessments are made as necessity calls for them. To avoid assessments insurers may pay a fixed sum in cash, and receive a full discharge for the term covered by the policy. The Beaver is evidently growing into public favor, and doing a rapidly increasing business. The directors are thoroughly practical agriculturists and trustworthy men of business. The recovery of claims for losses is well guaranteed. It is essentially a Farmer's Insurance Company, and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers as a good and sound institution, affording casual encouragement to the discharge of a duty which every owner of property owes to himself and those dependent on him.—Canada Farmer, Sep. 1, 1865.

R. J. DOYLE,
General agent Saugeen District,
Box 13 Owen Sound.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. K. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

STORER'S

Photograph Gallery.

At Allen's Hotel, Paisley.

J. STORER, Artist.

Paisley, Dec. 20, 1866.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Normanton P. O. up to Jan. 2nd, 1867.

Cunningham John	McGillivry Arch.
Currie Donald 2	McMillan R. P.
Gowanlock William	McGillivray Alex.
Gillespie Mr.	McGillivray D. G.
Glaser Andrew	McLennan Alex.
Hewitt John, Reg.	Rawn Jacob
Jackson Alex.	Staley Mr.
Kippke James	Wilkie Archibald.
Martindale David	

J. J. LEHNEN,
Postmaster.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass, of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

STRAY STEER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber sometime ago, a one-year old Steer. The owner is hereby requested to prove property and pay expenses and take the said Steer away, otherwise it will be sold at the pound on Lot 24, Con. 8 Township of Saugeen, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of Jan. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. SUTHERLAND,
Pound Keeper.

Port Elgin, Dec. 26.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

BOAR PIG.

THE subscriber has a superior bred first prize Yorkshire Boar Pig, which will serve sows at a reasonable price during the present season.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
Lot No. 25 con. 8 Elora Road, Brant.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved *Farm Property*, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Property for Sale.

TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN.

East half Lot 10 and part lot 11, con. 7, 88 acres, 35 cleared, orchard, log buildings, a good brick yard. 12 miles south of Port Elgin.

Lot 10, con. 11, 1½ mile north of Port Elgin.

Lot 25, 4th con., 15 acres cleared, no buildings.

East half Lot 24, con. 2, 50 acres, 25 cleared

TOWNSHIP OF BRUCE.

East half Lot 11, con. 12, 50 acres, 19 cleared.

Lot 9 and 7, 11th con., 200 acres, 75 cleared, log buildings, orchard, good land,

ELDERSLIE.

Lot 21, 3rd con. Elderslie, 100 acres, 10 cleared and fenced.

North half lot 7, 8th con., 50 acres. Also a mill site on the south half. Apply to John Scott.

PAISLEY.

Park Lot No. 20, North Cambridge street, five acres.

A farm of 25 acres, all cleared, on North street. Good frame barn and log house, orchard, &c.

40 acres on North street, with 12 cleared, log house.

Apply to
R. GOLDIE,
Paisley Advocate Office.

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec 10.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates, to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing everything belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS,

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 18, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!

IF YOU WANT

Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

GO TO

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N. B Merchants supplied with School Books, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1866.

North American Hotel

AND

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisities of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 2 1866.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, Lot 25, 6th con. of Bruce, on or about the 1st of November last, Two Sheep. The owner can have them on proving property and paying expenses.

DAVID ALLLAN.

Bruce, Dec. 28.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867. NUMBER 49.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 if not.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week			0 50
do.	do.	two weeks	0 75
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	2 00
do.	do.	six months	3 00
do.	do.	twelve months	5 00

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 6 cents per line.
Every additional insertion...... 2 " "
Double column (professional)......10 " "
Every additional insertion...... 3 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 35 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for societies, will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,

CORONER

For the United Counties of Huron &Bruce

PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.
Residence near Harbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
May 3 1866.

Our Mother's Grave.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

Sow flowers upon the honored grave
Where our lamented mother lies,
Let no gloomy cypress wave
Betwixt it and bright summer skies;
Let freshest verdure o'er it spread,
Let purest light upon it fall,
For these resemble most the dead,
In life, in death, beloved by all.

Keep thence memorial works away,
Obstruct not Time's ethereal grace;
All seasons there will tribute pay,
And nature sanctify the place;
Solemn autumn, gladsome spring,
Mute things to her will reverence show,
And there the birds she loved will sing,
And there her favorite flowers will grow.

The sun from out the amber west
Will touch that spot with lingering rays;
The moon upon her place of rest
Will seem more tranquil to the gaze;
The wind that through the welkin sings,
Gently as dies a summer wave,
Will thither come and fold its wings
In downy slumbers on that grave.

Whatever is in its nature fair,
Whate'er is in its spirit good,
Around, diffused through breath or air,
Or undiscerned or understood,
With whatsoe'er she loved to tend,
Or which she living love bestowed,
Will flock to their departed friend,
And cheer and grace her last abode.

Then there no painful tears be shed,
A cheerful faith was her's, is ours,
Of truth divine through all things spread,
Of love divine in simplest flowers,
Of goodness, like a sun above,
Diffusing light and gladness far,
Of boundless confidence of love,
And knowledge like a guiding star.

The 'Life in Life' she made her own,
By thought and word and virtuous deed,
Died not nor died with her alone,
But will through future years proceed;
Whilst what she was on us impressed,
Is more to us than wealth and fame,
Will more conduce to make us blest,
And cause us most to bless her name.

The Globe and the Bank of Upper Canada.

The Toronto Telegraph, commenting upon the silence of the Globe on the subject of the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, the extraordinary circumstances attending that failure, and the proceedings since taken by those most interested in preventing a full and complete investigation into the management of the affairs of the institution, remarks: "Mr. Brown, the proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Globe newspaper obtained accommodation to a large amount from the directors of the late Bank of Upper Canada. At the time the Bank suspended, Mr. Brown was its debtor to the extent of, at least, forty thousand dollars, and if that indebtedness has been reduced at all, it has been by paying it off in the notes of the Bank of Upper Canada which Mr. Brown bought up for sixty cents on the dollar; so that Mr. Brown, proprietor and editor-in-chief of the Globe newspaper, profited to the extent of sixteen thousand dollars by the suspension of the Bank. If others have lost he has gained; so he concerns, we suppose, that it is best not to provoke troublesome inquiry into the past. It might bring to light the particulars of Mr. Brown's $60,000 accommodation, and it would certainly explain how Mr. Brown paid $40,000 with $24,000!" It would be exceedingly interesting to the public to know how Mr. Brown came to have so large an accommodation from the Bank, not because that public has any right to pry into the private affairs of the member for South Oxford, but because it is deeply interested in everything which would tend to unmask hypocrisy. It would prove a salutary lesson to learn how a man whose whole political fortunes have been built on the ruin of the private and public characters of his opponents, could yet when the opportunity occurred prostitute his own political position for the promotion of his private interests. We think there are men in Toronto who, if placed in the witness box, could give some curious facts illustrative of the manner in which the Bank was used by the politicians, Mr. George Brown among the rest.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

Poison for Whales.—A new poison has been compounded by a French chemist from two of the deadliest poisons known; namely, strychnine and wourali. The former contracts the muscular system, and the latter, which is an Indian poison, relaxes it. Both are alike deadly, but the mixture of the two appears to be more deadly than either; the most infinitesimal quantity causing almost instant death. The new poison is made up in ounce cartridges, each of which is placed in a small explosive shell, which is fired into the whale. In a late whaling voyage, ten whales were killed by these poison cartridges, all of which died within eighteen minutes after receiving the wound. None of the men employed in cutting up these fish suffered from the poison, though it is believed that it will be safer to use a much smaller quantity in future.

The American Free Trade League.

The following address has been issued by the American Free Trade League:

To the American People:

Our country occupies an advanced position on the question of personal rights. Yet in some instances other nations go further than we do in permitting, to the individual, liberty of action. This right is essential to his best developement, physically and morally.

It is not enough that the farmer should be free to raise all the grain he can grow, nor the mechanic be free to exert his skill in handiwork; they should be free to procure, in exchange for what they have produced, the utmost of all other things that they want In defence of this right the American Free Trade League is working.

If there were no protective tariffs, the great crop of the West, so much of it as is not consumed at home, would procure for the men and women who have produced it personal comforts of double measure compared with those they now get from it. So also of the crops of cotton and tobacco. If the whole surplus crop of the West in grain and pork and beef, as much as is exported, could be put into the hands of one agent, and he be authorised to carry it abroad and there sell it and bring back the proceeds in the shape of goods, free of duty at our Custom House, we would get for the surplus crop twice as many blankets, twice as many clothes, twice as much railroad iron as we now get. The great want of the country, increased railroad transportation, would be much more cheaply, and, therefore, much more rapidly supplied.

On the other hand, protective tariffs can in no degree increase the prices of our grain, pork, beef, cotton, tobacco, or other articles which we export; for the prices of these abroad are regulated by the general specie prices of the world, and the prices here at home of our exports must necessarily be governed by the prices of these things abroad.

Nor do protective tarriffs do good, in the main, towards developing manufactures among us. The occupations which are of themselves profitable at this period in this country, will be undertaken without any stimulus from government. The interference of government with natural laws in this respect simply wastes labor.

The Free Trade League asks that Custom House duties shall be laid simply for revenue, and shall cease to be laid for the purpose of keeping cheap goods out of the reach of the people. The farmer and the laborer would then be free to buy foreign clothes or domestic cloths, foreign blankets or domestic blankets, foreign iron or domestic iron, whichever he might find cheapest. Until he is allowed this free choice he is not a free man in the use and disposal of his labour.

The Free Trade League hold that no Government ever was wise enough or ever will be wise enough to regulate the private business of the people, so as to prescribe to them what they shall buy and what they shall not buy, or to what market or to what shop they shall go to buy what they need.

We oppose a tariff framed with the view of legislating money out of the pockets of the many into the pockets of the few.

The experience of England and France under the commercial treaty promoted by Cobden is, that with the reduction of one-third in the rate of duties, the revenue of both Governments has increased, and the condition of the people in both countries has been greatly improved by spreading more widely among them the comforts of living.

We have the most skilful shipbuilders and the best ship-carpenters of any in the world, and yet we are unable to build ships. Our ship builders are idle. Why? Because the custom-house duties on the material out of which to construct ships are prohibitory to our mechanics and protective to foreign workmen. Of the vast fleet of steamers running between Europe and America not one now carries the American flag. A nation which, like ours, has its borders upon two oceans, cannot safely permit itself to be driven from the seas by its own bad legislation.

We ask your support in behalf of your own interests to the principles we advance, to wit: that every man should be left free to buy with his labour what he may need wherever he can buy it cheapest; that the prosperity of the community is best promoted by government letting private business alone, that all men are entitled to equal protection from government, and that for government to give special protection to some interests is to rob all others; that to tax labour for the special benefit of the owners of coal mines and iron mines, of foundries and factories, is to make all other classes of the community work for these few to make all others, in fact, so far slaves to the avarice of these few.

By order of the American Free Trade League.

Wm. Cullen Bryant,
President.

A mouse was lately discovered to have taken up her abode on a sheep's back, and a very comfortable home she seems to have found it. The sheep which belonged to Mr. Cameron, Mackevie, had been driven a considerable distance to undergo the operation of dipping. The mouse did not stir during the journey, and only ran out of her easy nest among the fleece in time to escape a dose of dipping composition.

The Madoc Gold.—A letter from Mr. A. Michel, the well known mining engineer attached to the Canada Geological Commission, appears in a French contemporary, in the course of which he says, referring to the Hastings gold region and the Richardson mine, 'although I was not permitted to make in that excavation (the Richardson mine) the works required for a thorough investigation of the discovery, I saw enough, and assayed sufficient quantity of earthy matter and rock which I took from the pit, to be persuaded of the existence on lot 18 of the fifth range of the Township of Madoc of an auriferous deposit as extraordinary for its wealth as for the conditions of its existence. I also assured myself that there are traces of gold in the ferruginous soil, and in the quartz of several other localities of the same township, and the Township of Elgin. I therefore believe that the explorations, which will probably be made on a large scale in the County of Hastings as soon as favorable weather sets in, will result in some interesting discoveries. I see in the Richardson mine the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the prospecting of gold in Upper Canada, because I do not believe that that deposit which very favorably characterizes the region is the only one that therein exists.'

Short Days.—We complain of the shortness of the days at the winter solstice; but in most of the great capitals of Europe the hours of daylight are more contracted than with us. At St. Petersburg, for example—a city of more than 500,000 population, and in lat. 60—the sun rises at present at quarter past nine, and sets at quarter before three. At Archangel, a town of 35,000 population, in lat. 64, the day lasts only from twenty four minutes past ten to twenty four minutes before two. At the beginning of the present week clock time and solar time are nearly the same, the sun being on the meridian at the hour of twelve; on the eleventh of February they will be fifteen minutes apart. This variation makes the placing of a permanently correct noon-mark an impossibility.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Warning.—We would advise those husbands who advertise their wives as having "left my bed and board," and "that no one shall credit her on my account" to read the following notice published in a Cincinnati paper by an advertised wife:—"I take this method of informing the public that he never had a bed, the board has always been furnished by myself; and as to anybody trusting me on his account, I know of no one that would trust himself. His credit has always been below par so much that he could not get trusted for his own shirting, and now wears some of my underclothing on his back, slightly altered."

Some Sense at Last.—A recent number of the Richmond Enquirer, in discussing the labor question, says that the negro population is desirable to the South, and it urges upon the planters to seek to gather around them faithful black laborers and to attach them to their plantations by kind treatment and fair wages.

A Dark Day in London.—To-day, Dec. 21, according to the almanac, is the shortest day of the year; but, dark though it may be, it will not bear comparison with its immediate predecessor, which was the shortest day for many years. In fact, strictly speaking, there was no day at all in London. If the sun rose, no one was the wiser for it, and no house the lighter. When it set, there was no alleviation of the dense darkness which prevailed for some forty hours; in fact, the streets were then somewhat lighter, since the lamps were then lit. At midnight it was far less dark than it had been all day, for the fog had cleared off, and the moon was shining. But, so far as regards the sun's performances, Dec. 20th, 1866, ought to be erased from the calendar. Greenland could not have been more destitute of sunlight; and London unfortunate, knows no compensation in the shape of northern lights.

Advertise. — A celebrated wholesale merchant in London, (Eng.,) has presented the proprietors of the Telegraph with a printing press which cost $25,000, as a token of appreciation. In doing so he accompanied the gift with a letter, which said:— 'In your paper, by judicious advertising, I first built the foundation of a fortune—and in your paper, by judicious advertising, I have amassed the fortune which enables me to offer this testimony of regard and good will.'

Cupid on Ice.

One of the prettiest tricks of the season of that sad rogue, Cupid, was witnessed a few days ago at a skating party, not a hundred miles from Columbus, Ohio. A company of young men and maidens, and some gray beards, too, had met at the fine pond in the vicinity of C——, during the first days of the late 'cold snap,' and among them were a young lady and gentleman, both strangers in the neighborhood, and to each other, and both on a visit to friends. The sport had begun, and all was going 'merry as a marriage bell,' when the young lady, whose name for the present shall be Bellie, glided away in advance of her companions, toward the centre of the pond. Every eye followed her in admiration as she spun round in mazy circles, or darted away on lines as straight and unerring as geometry. It was a beautiful practice, and the lady in her excitement, did not notice that the ice began to bend around her, but several of her friends who were nearest to her saw it, and cried out to warn her of her danger. Strange as it may seem, fearless as she was, she grew paralyzed with terror, and though she kept her feet, she seemed incapable of moving from the spot, and gazing as if fascinated at the place where the ice began to show signs of breaking up. It was high time for some one to attempt a rescue, and Henry——, the strange young man, rushed forward as fast as steel could carry him. A moment of anxiety, of breathless suspense, and he has reached her; and now, with his arm around her waist; with the treacherous ice bending and cracking beneath their feet, he guides her rapidly to a place of safety. The horrified spectators see the water rush up a few yards behind them; and at last when the danger is over, there are some tears shed that were not put down in that day's programme. The acquaintance begun under such circumstances soon ripened into a mutual regard stronger than friendship, and as truth is often stranger than fiction, they are to be married soon—it is whispered during the present holidays.

An Old Paper.—There exists at Ghent, in Belgium, a Flemish newspaper called the Gazette van Ghent, which will, on the 1st January, 1867, count five hundred years' existence. Such an example of longevity in a newspaper is so rare that it deserves to be mentioned. In memory of this anniversary, it is the intention of the editor of the journal to present each of his subscribers with a copy of the most ancient number known to exist of this journal, and which bears the date of 8th Sept. 1367. These copies have been made by means of photography, and are such perfect fac-similes of the original, that the most experienced eye cannot distinguish the original from the copy. The director-general of the journal, Monsieur E. Vandor Hayen, intends also giving a grand banquet on the occasion in the printing-office of the paper.

A prize of twenty guineas, offered by Mr. Henry Clark, of Liverpool, for the best essay upon freedom of worship and against the pew system, has been adjudged to the Rev. J. R. Vernon, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford, curate of Cheriton, Kent There were more than 130 competitors.

"The Gray Mare is the Better Horse."

The application of this proverb is well known, but not so well the story on which it is founded. A gentleman who had seen the world, one day gave his eldest son a span of horses, a chariot and a basket of eggs. 'Do you,' said he to the boy, 'travel upon the high road until you come to the first house in which is a married couple. If you find that the husband is the master there, give him one of the horses. If, on the contrary, the wife is the ruler, give her an egg. Return at once if you part with a horse, but do not come back so long as you keep both horses and there is an egg remaining.'

Away went the boy, full of his mission, and just beyond the borders of his father's estate, to a modest cottage. He alighted from his chariot and knocked at the door. The good wife opened it for him and courtesied.

'Is your husband at home?'

'No; but she would call him from the hayfield.

In he came, wiping his brows. The young man told them his errand.

'Why,' says the wife, bridling and rolling the corner of her apron, 'I always do as John wants me to do; he is my master, aint you, John?'

'Then,' said the boy, 'I am to give you a horse; which will you take?'

'I think,' said John, 'as how that bay gelding seems to be the one as would suit me the best.'

'If we have a choice, husband,' said the wife, 'I think the gray mare will suit us best.'

'No,' replied John, 'the bay for me; he is the more square in front, and his legs are better.'

'Now,' said the wife, 'I don't think so; the gray mare is the better horse, and I shall never be contented unless I get that one.'

'Well,' said John, 'If your mind is set on it, I'll give up; we'll take the gray mare.'

'Thank you,' said the boy, 'allow me to give you an egg from this basket; it is a nice fresh one, and you can boil it hard or soft, as your wife will allow.'

The rest of the story you may imagine; the young man came home with both horses, but not an egg remained in the basket.

A Jack Tar.

An English paper describes an amusing contretemps, which occurred on the 24th ult., at the Theatre Royal, Portsmouth:—After the drama of 'Faust,' a piece was produced entitled 'The Slave's Revenge,' the two leading characters being a slave and a planter. In the course of the play the slave is turned over to the planter, who is pretty liberal in the use of the lash. A number of seamen belonging to Her Majesty's ship Hector were seated in the pit, and it was observed that they did not appear to relish this state of things, watching the movements of the two with anxious looks and expressions of disapprobation. At length the slave is supposed to be laid insensible, and the brutal planter is about to spurn him with his foot, when one of the seamen could stand it no longer, but leaped upon the stage, putting himself in a fighting attitude, and his appearance so startled the planter that he made his exit from the stage as quickly as possible, leaving the tar in undisturbed possession. The sailor looked upon the matter as a reality, for he loudly exclaimed: 'Kick a man when he is down: not if I know it!' and taking up the astonished slave in his arms as carefully as if he were a baby, he quietly deposited him in the wings. This strange incident excited no little commotion in a well-filled house. The curtain was lowered, and it was not until Jack had been appeased by the assertion of the slave that he had not been ill treated, that he retired from the stage, and allowed the play to proceed.

New Advertisements.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Township of Elderslie.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Municipal Council of Elderslie, until its next meeting, for the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer and license inspector.

The sum to be specified for the service.

The Council not binding itself to accept the lowest offer.

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Township Clerk.

Elderslie, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next sitting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, to be held at Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on the 22nd day of February next, for the passing of a By-Law, for the purpose of establishing a public Road or Highway, passing through Farm Lot No. 7, River Range A, in the Township of Saugeen.

All those interested are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

ARCH'D ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen.

Port Elgin, Jan. 21, 1867.

LOST! LOST!

THE undersigned lost, on the 17th inst, a POCKET BOOK containing 5 dollars in bills, and a Promissory Note of 16 dollars given by Wm. Busby and S. Roetler in favor of the undersigned, dated the 27th day of December last.

The honest finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to the owner, and the public are cautioned not to purchase the said Promissory Note.

SAMUEL CLEMENS.

Port Elgin, Jan. 24th, 1867.

BIRTHS.

In Elderslie, on the 27th Jan, the wife of Mr. Archibald McMillan of a daughter.

In Saugeen, on the 17th Jan., the wife of Mr Wm. Miller of a daughter.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

In consequence of being disappointed in receiving a supply of suitable paper for the ADVOCATE, the issue of this number has been delayed, and we are now obliged to send out half a sheet. The next number will be published on Friday, 1st of February, as usual.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Samuel Roether has been appointed Gaoler at Walkerton. The appointment will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the county.

Bruce County Council.

Mr. Brocklebank has been elected Warden. There is no change made in the officers. Further particulars in our next.

OUTRAGE.—We learn that on Wednesday of last week some one entered the house of Mr. Angus McNeil on the Elora Road, in the temporary absence of the owners, and ransacked the trunk and destroyed the clothing of Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. McNeil's sister, who resides in the house. We have not heard whether there is any clue to the perpetrator of this outrage.

Personal.

In the article in the *Bruce Herald* on "Anonymous Writings" noticed in another place, occurs the following piece of impertinence so characteristic of that journal.

"No man knows better than the Editor of the Advocate that the party whose name appears on the first page of that paper as the editor, does not write all the articles, few though they be, which are published under that head in its columns."

We had prepared a few remarks in reference to the above for publication, when the *Herald* of the 25th came to hand, containing another delectable letter purporting to hail from Elderslie. In it we find the key to the *Herald's* allusions. We do not care to soil our columns by characterizing this letter as it deserves, and we only notice it because it is the first time we have seen in print the expression of an idle rumor which we have been well aware prevailed among members of this community who are known to be afflicted with the Bruce mania. This letter plainly charges that Mr. Bruce writes editorials for the ADVOCATE, dictates to the editor what he should say, and, in short, controls the conduct of the paper. Although these assertions are made by a writer whom nobody knows, and consequently entirely unreliable, we acknowledge them as the public expression of current Paisley rumors; and, as such, our readers will not be astonished to learn that they have not the slightest foundation in fact—that they are but the emanations of a disease of the mind prevailing in Elderslie known as "Bruce on the brain." Those who know the editor of the ADVOCATE will laugh at the idea of his being dictated to by either friend or foe, as to the mode in which he should conduct his paper. Mr. Bruce never wrote a single line of editorial published in the ADVOCATE, never dictated to us what views we should express, or attempted in any shape or form to control our course on any question whatever that has been discussed in the ADVOCATE. Mr. Bruce is a gentleman, so far as we have observed, who knows how to respect the rights of others, and he has not interfered in our business any more than we have in his; and we dare say he would exceedingly dislike to bear the responsibility of all that has been published in this journal. No, our real fault with our detractors is, that we have been able to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and have shewn up the hypocrites and pretenders in their true colors. Our (would be) dictators are those who have given up the paper because we refused to publish their effusions. It is because we refused to be controlled by these men that an opposition sheet was started in Paisley to "starve Goldie out," as the expression was. The result was a large accession to our subscription list, and the starving-out process was confined to our opponents. Their expiring and weakened venom is, we suppose, to be expended in the Walkerton *Herald*, with what result our readers will not have much difficulty in prognosticating.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Saturday 19th inst., a little boy of two or three years of age, son of Henry Hilker, Esq., Port Elgin, was terribly scalded by stumbling into a pail of boiling water which had been carelessly left on the floor of the kitchen. The child died next day of the injuries received. Accidents of a similar nature too often occur, and those who have the care of children should take warning by such sad occurrences.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number, just received, is unusually attractive. The engravings are numerous and interesting, and the literary department contains some capital stories.

Anonymous Writings.

Under the above caption, we find an article in last week's Walkerton paper, beginning as follows:—

"It appears that a letter published in the Herald the other week, and signed 'Elector,' has rather upset the Editor of the Advocate's equanimity of temper, and has certainly destroyed altogether his memory. To read what he says of anonymous writing, one would think that he surely would guard against any such communications appearing in his columns. At least, to make talking of any value, it is necessary to be consistent. To be drunk one night and deliver a temperance lecture on the following, may be regarded by the public as being a very smart thing, but the man who does it can hardly be said to be very consistent. Our contemporary is very much in the position of such a man. He may not care at present to remember that he ever published any anonymous writing, but we want to refresh his memory. If he will put himself to the trouble to look at No. 46, Volume 1, of the Advocate, he will find there a letter of this description, not free from 'misrepresentation and falsehood.' If he has now seen the error of his ways, and is desirous of proving his sincerity and doing penance for the past, he will possibly oblige us with the name of the writer."

The *Herald* is altogether too fast. We never objected to anonymous writings *in toto*; but to the false, scurrilous, and malignant communications of the character of the one we had reference to; so our contemporary's nicely built argument falls to the ground. We deny ever having published any anonymous communication at all to be compared to this, or that such an unprovoked effusion could have found a place in our columns. It is quite possible we may have published letters which would have been better not to have seen the light; but in most cases these have been in answer to something of the same nature that first appeared in the *Herald*. To oblige our cotemporary, we have looked over the letter published in No. 46, Vol. 1, of the ADVOCATE. It is signed "A Ratepayer of Ward No. 4," and was written previous to the election of 1866, when Mr. Thompson ran against Mr. Brocklebank in that ward. The *Herald* contained an attack on Mr. Thompson, and the letter was a retort in similar style, which we could not in fairness refuse to publish. There is some attempt in this letter to cast ridicule on the *Herald* (which probably was the sore point), but nothing malicious or defamatory. The publisher of the *Herald* can have the name of the writer if he desires it and applies for it.

The *Herald* says:

"It would be just as wise to declaim against editorials, because the writers of such did not subscribe their names."

We cannot agree with our cotemporary. Editorials and communications are altogether different things. The editor or publisher of a newspaper is supposed to be responsible for the former, no matter by whom written; but he will hardly attempt to bear the burden of the correspondence that may be published in his paper. Indeed, it is a common practice of publishers to insert a note at the head of all correspondence saying that they are not responsible for what is stated therein. But the custom of newspapers is so well known on this point that it is needless to discuss the matter. With regard to anonymous communications which purport to relate facts, particularly when reference is made to individuals, we think that newspaper editors should be either satisfied that what is related is true, or that the writer may be depended on to state nothing else. Such communications, however, in general, are no authority whatever, because there is no one to guarantee their truthfulness, and they should carry no weight with the public. Any illiterate blackguard can put together a string of falsehoods and vulgarity which he may get published in a newspaper, if the printer is foolish or vile enough to give the communication a place. Numbers run to read the like as a crowd of onlookers gather at a street fight. In the one case, the drunken combatants are hurried off to the nearest gaol; while in the other, the disgraceful actors are sooner or later pushed to the background, and suffer the merited contempt and derision of the community.

The concluding paragraph of the *Herald's* article must have been written in the dark, as we really cannot comprehend what the writer is aiming at.

Minutes of Elderslie Council

Elderslie Council Room, McCalder's Hotel, Paisley, Jan. 21st, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

Members all present. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid—namely:—

Geo. W Malloch for advice and letter $1. Robert Johnston, services as Tavern Inspector, $10. John McDonald, services as returning officer, Ward No 2 for 1866, $2. J. Thomas, services as assessor and selecting Jurors for 1866 $65. Wm Dobbin, Returning officer ward No. 3—2 days for 1866 $4. Geo C. Urquhart, Returning officer ward No. 4, selecting jurors, delivering voters lists, Stationery, Postage, &c. $15 45. P & D Sinclair, contract Mrs Fitzpatrick's house $40. Duncan McGregor, services as Returning officer ward No 1, and poll clerk $6 12½

Road Inspector's Report handed in and read.

Moved by Mr. Bearman, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the road inspector's report be filed for any further reference that may be requisite. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Dobbin, that Mr. Campbell's account rendered to the Treasurer of this Township is so unsatisfactory that it cannot be accepted, unless rendered in such a manner as that it can be understood. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bearman, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the amount of one dollar be remitted to Wm. State jun., he having been assessed for a dog by mistake. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. McKechnie, that the sum of twenty dollars be paid Mr Samuel Gribble as part pay of his contract of two bridges and abutment on the 2nd and 3rd concession as the work is near finished and cannot be proceeded with further nor inspected with satisfaction until Spring. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. Dobbin, that the sum of $3 50 be refunded Mr. James Saunders, being an overcharge on his assessment in a mistake by the assessor, and that the Reeve be and is hereby instructed to issue an order for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bearman, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the sum of one half a cent on the dollar be allowed to Mr Urquhart for his services in receiving and paying out the sum of four thousand dollars of the five thousand dollar grant to this township, and the like sum be allowed the reeve for his services in the same, and that orders be issued for the amount. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. Dobbin, that this council do now adjourn. Carried.

Council Room, McCalder's Hotel, Paisley

In pursuance of the Statute on that behalf, the members elect assembled at the above place on Monday the 21st day of January.

Members returned being as follows:
John Gillies, Esq., Reeve.
W C Bruce Esq., Deputy Reeve.
Neil McKechnie, Esq., Councillor.
Thomas Falconer, Esq., do
E A Noble, Esq., do.

Mr Thomas Falconer being absent, the rest of the members having duly made the declarations of qualification and of office before the clerk, the council being then organized, the Reeve took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. McKechnie, that Mr. Robert Dick of the village of Paisley be auditor for this municipality for the year 1867. Carried.

By virtue of his office the Reeve appointed Mr. John McIntyre to be the other auditor.

The application of John Scott for the office of Assessor was received, and ordered to be fyled till the next meeting of council.

Moved by Mr Noble, seconded by Mr Bruce, that applications be received by this Council until its next meeting for the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer and license inspector for this municipality, the sum being specified for the service, the council not binding itself to accept the lowest offer, and that this notice be published in each number of the Paisley Advocate until such meeting of the council. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by E A Noble, that this council approves of the European guarantee being furnished by any applicant for the treasurership as his surety for that office. Carried.

W C Bruce voting nay on the motion.

Account of W J Cox of the Signal office for assessment rolls, &c., amounting to $4 70 ordered to be paid.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N McKechnie, that the application of John Welsford for a tavern license be complied with, and that the clerk do issue the necessary certificate to said Welsford certifying that he has complied with the requirements of the law. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that Messrs Murdock and Orchard be notified that complaint having been made to this council that they have not complied with their by-law as to the opening of a passable road to and from Simon Orchard's, and that the clerk be requested to notify them to cause a suitable way to be opened according to the obligations under which they rest their claim. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by E A Noble, that the Pathmaster, P Sinclair, be instructed to inspect that part of the road complained of by Mr. Simon Orchard being obstructed, and report the state of said road to the council at its next meeting. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by W C. Bruce, that this council do now adjourn to meet again on the second Monday in February, 1867, at Johnson's Hotel, Paisley. Carried.

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Clerk.

SOMETHING NEW IN

PHOTOGRAPHY

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAIT

CALL AT ADAMS'

Photographic Gallery

IN KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as heretofore, spare no pains in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Cards, the "Double Picture" Stereographs, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life-size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having likenesses of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases rendering an almost worthless picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the comparatively inferior pictures in your possession of friends that have passed from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be [illegible] only on bright days, it is proper to state that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather regardless of cold or storm.

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varieties of pictures as low as is consistent with reasonable remuneration.

Until the first of February next the price of Carte de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time, therefore, to procure your photographs, especially at

PORT ELGIN,

as they purpose removing

TO PAISLEY

during the fore part of February.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, Queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J. Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin.

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; on dull days, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified not to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have to received full value therefor.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for school Sec. No. 2 Amable. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce.

Amabel, Jan. 10, 1867.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 31, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 15, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card,
Ambrotypes,
Jems and Lockets.

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!
IF YOU WANT

Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.
GO TO
W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N. B. Merchants supplied with School Books Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail [illegible].

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

BOAR PIG.

THE subscriber has a superior bred first prize Yorkshire Boar Pig, which will serve sows at a reasonable price during the present season.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
Lot No. 25 con. B Elora Road, Brant.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS. $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week			$ 50
do.	do.	two weeks	0 75
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	2 00
do.	do.	six months	3 00
do.	do.	twelve months	4 00

Over eight lines, first insertion ... 6 cents per line.
Every subsequent insertion ... 2 " "
Double columns, three months ... 10 " "
Every additional insertion ... 2 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for societies, will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867. NUMBER 50.

Websterian Reminiscence.

Among the number of items of American gossip in one of the English magazines occurs a rather pungent set of anecdotes of the late Daniel Webster. It has a strong British coloring, and there is, probably, only a shade of truth in it:

"Mr. Webster's unequalled reputation for eloquence led to his being made, on every possible occasion, the orator of public and political gatherings and dinners. At these he talked, in the aggregate, as much sonorous nonsense as has been uttered by any other American. At the political dinners, of which he was very fond, he almost invariably became tipsy before his speech time arrived; and some of his most admired after-dinner speeches were the composition of friendly reporters. On one occasion he had to be prompted by a friend who sat just behind him and gave him, successfully, phrases and topics. The speech proceeded nearly after this fashion: Prompter—'Tariff.' Webster—'The tariff, gentleman, is a subject requiring the profound attention of the statesman. American industry, gentlemen, must be, must be, nods a little)—Prompter — 'National debt.' Webster — 'And, gentlemen, there's the national debt—it should be paid [loud cheers, which rouse the speaker;] yes, gentlemen, it shall be paid—[cheers] and d—d if it shan't be (taking out his pocket-book)—I'll pay it myself! How much is it?' This last question was asked of a gentleman near him, with drunken seriousness, and coupled with the well-known impecuniosity of Webster's pocket-book, excited roars of laughter, amidst which the orator sank into his seat and was soon asleep.

'At a great dinner given in Rochester, N. Y., which is built near the Genesee Falls, Webster made a speech, of which, like that quoted above, no report or account has hitherto appeared in print. It was curious that, while wine affected his thought, it did not alter his voice nor weaken his knees. On the occasion at Rochester, his speech, delivered before a large auditory, was very brief, and ran thus: 'Men of Rochester, I am glad to see you; I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your Falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her Cæsar her Scipio, her Brutus; but Rome in her proudest days had never a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Gentlemen, Greece had her Pericles, her Demosthenes and her Socrates, but Greece in her palmiest days never had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on! No people ever lost their liberties who had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high.'

DINNER TO THE DELEGATES.—The London Times of the 10th has a report of a dinner given by the Canada Club to the Colonial Delegates on the 9th. Lord Carnarvon delivered a speech of considerable length, for which we are unable to find room to-day. He took care to avoid committing the Government in any way, but concluded by saying, "that the whole question of the Confederation of the North American Provinces, was under the consideration of the Government, and that whatever measure in their opinion would tend to make these Provinces at once more competent and more powerful, would secure not only their warmest sympathy, but most zealous support.

Bruce County Council.

The Reeve and Deputies from the different townships met in the Court House on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, about 8 o'clock in the evening. The following are the names and townships to which they belong:—

	REEVE.	DEPUTY.
Amabel & Albemarle,	Jas Allan.	
Arran—	A Freeborn,	J Monkman
Brant—	J Brocelbank,	T Wilson.
Bruce—	D McLellan,	J H Coltbird.
Carrick—	R Fischer,	James Parsill.
Culross—	A McIntyre,	J S Riter.
Kincardine—	Wm Miller,	J P McIntyre
Elderslie—	John Gillies,	WC Bruce
Huron—	John Good,	John Smith
Saugeen—	Jas Rowand,	Jas Stafford
Kinloss—	Robert Purvis	
Greenock—	Robert Pinkerton	
Kincardine Vil.—	W Rastall	
Southampton—	Thos Adair.	

The above named gentlemen having handed their credentials to the clerk, took their seats. The clerk having taken the chair informed the council that the first duty they had to perform was to elect a Warden

It was moved by Mr. Adair, and seconded by Mr. Allan, that Mr. Brocelbank be Warden.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Pinkerton seconded by Mr. Purvis, that Mr. Rastall be Warden.

The vote stood as follows;—

Brocelbank—Messrs. Adair, Rowand, Allan, Stafford, Alex McIntyre, Riter Fischer, Parsill, Wilson, Gillies, Monkman —11

Rastall—Messrs McLellan, Coltbird, J. P. McIntyre, Good, Smith, Purvis, Pinkerton, Bruce, Freeborn, Miller—10.

Mr. Brocelbank was accordingly elected. Having taken the oath of office, and the minutes of last meeting being read and adopted, he addressed the council. He said:

Allow me to thank you for the confidence you have again placed in me by electing me to preside over you for another year. This mark of your favor is all the more grateful as it was entirely unsolicited by me. The other gentleman who was nominated to the office is as well qualified to discharge its duties as I am, and had he been elected would no doubt have done so. It must be a matter of congratulation to all of us that we now meet for the first time as a separate body, having the full control of our own affairs, and that the long struggle over the county town matter has been brought to an end. The taxes have been increasing for some years, because of the expenditure on these buildings, and the improvement making in our roads and harbors. It will be your aim to make, if possible, the sums appropriated for these purposes complete the works undertaken, so that no further increase in taxes may be necessary. There is still a Registry Office wanting, which is required to be separate from any other buildings; grants of money for the erection of drill sheds will also be wanting, but the government pays part of the cost of the latter. He had reason to believe, from the action which had been taken, that the government would give $5,000 on account of the extra work and changes which the Inspectors had caused to be made in the gaol. No action had yet been taken to furnish the Court House, which would have to be attended to. While it was desirable to furnish the offices of the officials in a suitable and substantial manner, there was no necessity for extravagance. At last meeting he was instructed by the Council to correspond with the Montreal Telegraph Company, in regard to telegraph communication through the county. He was informed by the Company that an agent would visit the county during the winter. This agent has been here, and visited several of the villages, and made an offer to construct a telegraph on the poles being found. It would be for them to say, when the matter came before them, what assistance they would give. He had no doubt but that it would be for the benefit of the county to have it erected. The Council instructed him, when at Goderich last, to find furnishing for the Jail, and he had ordered half the quantity of bedding that was required. These were all the matters he remembered, which he thought it necessary to call their attention to. And he had now only to say that since they had called him to preside over them, he trusted he could always depend on their assistance and experience in conducting the business of the county. With these remarks he would leave the matter in their own hands.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Rastall, That Mr. John Eastwood of Southampton, be appointed one of the auditors.

The Warden named Mr Collins, of Walkerton, as the other.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that a committee of five be balloted for to strike the standing committees. The names of the gentlemen selected were Messrs. Gillies, Rastall, McLellan, Adair, and Purvis.

An account from Mr Blair, for two stoves, was referred to Finance Com.

The Council then adjourned, to meet on the following morning at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

The Council met according to adjournment. Members all present. Minutes read and approved. Two by-laws were read and passed—the one confirming the appointment of auditors, and the other had reference to the seal of the corporation.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Rowand, That Rev Messrs Moffatt and Tolmie be appointed grammar school trustees. The former was the retiring trustee, and the other to fill the place of Rev Mr Cameron, who had left the county. Referred to the school committee.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Bruce, That the Warden, Messrs Gillies and Rastall, be a committee to draft standing rules for the guidance of the council.

The following are the standing committees:—

Finance—Messrs Bruce, Coltbird, Allan, Fischer, Smith, Miller and Stafford.

Gravel Roads—Messrs Gillies, Rastall McLellan, Adair, Rowand, Pinkerton.

Equalization—Messrs Alexander McIntyre, Freeborn, Good, Parsill, Bruce, Rowand and Purvis.

Education—Messrs Miller, Monkman, J P McIntyre, Stafford and Fischer.

Salaries—Messrs. Purvis, Allan, Rastall, Adair and Gillies.

Building—Messrs. Fischer, Pinkerton, Rowand and Alex McIntyre.

Road and Bridge—Messrs Monkman, Fischer, Purvis, Bruce, Allan, Stafford and Smith.

Jail and Warden's—Messrs. Wilson Riter and Pinkerton.

The Warden is a member ex officio of all committees.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Miller, Whereas much dissatisfaction exists in this county with regard to the manner in which the assessment has been equalized, owing to the very inadequate basis obtained from the rolls of the different township assessors, it will in consequence be desirable to have appointed at this meeting of Council two or more valuators, to make a valuation of the county in order that a more correct basis may be obtained for the equalization of the assessment; and in order to have this matter properly considered a committee of five members be balloted for, to take the whole subject into consideration, and report to-morrow to the Council. The members chosen were Messrs. Fischer, Gillies, Rastall, Pinkerton and Stafford.

A communication was read from Mr Stanton in reference to the refusal of a former Council to pay an account of his in full.

Several other accounts read and referred to Finance Committee

Report from Messrs. Eckford and Fraser, School Superintendents, received, read, and referred to School Committee.

Application of Dr. Martin, for the office of Superintendent of Schools for the townships of Bruce, Kincardine Huron and Kinloss, referred to School Committee.

Application of Dr. Martyn, for the office of Superintendent of Schools for the townships of Bruce, Kincardine, Huron and Kinloss, referred to School Com.

Application from Mr Collins, for a room in the Court House for Division Court office—referred to Building Committee.

Drs. Fisher and Cartwright applied for the office of Jail Surgeon. The latter was appointed.

Moved by Mr Rowand, seconded by Mr. Stafford, That motions for appointments to fill vacant offices be not now made, but that all applications and papers connected therewith be referred to Salaries Committee.—Carried.

A letter was read from the Treasurer of Huron, in reference to the Bruce gravel road moneys in his hand. There were $25 000 worth of debentures for which he had been offered 96½ cents. The last $10 000 worth he sold brought 90 cents. He had $24,000 on hand, and there was for sinking fund $11,000, which he recommended to be invested.

There were five applications for Inspector of weights and measures, namely, Jas. Henson, Thomas Wilson from township of Huron, A. St. L. Mackintosh, G. Shearwood, and H. Hartley. The latter withdrew his application. Mr Henson received the appointment.

A petition from the people of Arran, asking the Council for a grant of money for the erection of a drill shed for the volunteers was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Rastall, Bruce, Freeborn and Adair.

An application from Mr. Richardson for Court House keeper was received and read.

A motion was submitted by Messrs. Adair and Rowand, instructing the Engineer to take steps for the reletting of section No 7 of gravel roads. Mr Adair explained that his object was simply to have this matter brought before the committee to report upon, and all that he desired was that it should be referred to them. He had no wish to deal harshly with any individual. He thought that, in justice to the other contractors who had made an effort to complete their work at great cost, this dilatoriness on the part of some should not be allowed. He was surprised at Mr Bruce, at merchant of Paisley, objecting to the motion, knowing the great loss that had been sustained by some of the people there on account of the backward state of this section of road.

Mr Bruce did not see the justice of making a personal matter of this. There were other sections of road as bad as this one, and why select this particular one? Let the whole matter be brought forward, and if Mr. Orchard is found to be the only defaulter, then let him be dealt with.

Mr Gillies thought that Mr Adair was a little too fast in this matter. He had papers with him which he had intended to lay before the committee at Goderich at the last meeting, but it was thought better not to do so until separation took place. The motion was withdrawn on the understanding that the gravel-road committee would report on the matter.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Alex McIntyre, That the Engineer be required to report to this Council not later than to-morrow what deviations he intends to make, and if they are approved of by this Council that the necessary steps be taken to have them legalized.

Moved by Mr. Allan, seconded by Mr. Rowand, That the Engineer be requested to gravel that portion of road situated in the county of Grey, running through the half mile strip, to connect the northern road with the county of Grey gravel road, provided that the County Council of Grey pay one-half of said expenditure, the cost of the whole not to exceed $200.

Several motions were made for the appointment of School Superintendents, viz:—Mr Ball, Amabel and Albemarle; D. Francis, Arran; Mr Fraser, townships of Bruce, Kincardine, Huron and Kinloss; Mr. Eckford, townships of Saugeen, Greenock, Brant, Carrick and Culross.—Referred to School Committee.

A motion was made by Mr. Miller, instructing the Engineer to make an approach to a road leading to the village of Kincardine, which had been obstructed by some work done on the gravel road.—Referred to Gravel Road Committee.

Moved by Mr. Gillies, seconded by Mr. Good, That applications be received till 10 o'clock to-morrow for the office of clerk of the Council.—Lost, 7 to 15.

Moved by Mr Thomas Wilson and seconded by Mr. Monkman, that the present Clerk be retained.—Yea 11, nay 12, the Warden voting with the nays.

Moved by Mr. Robert Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Bruce, That Mr. Fraser be appointed Clerk.

Moved in amendment by Mr Smith, seconded by Mr Purvis, That Mr McLellan be Clerk.

Moved in amendment by Mr Wilson, seconded by Mr. Riter, That Joshua Jamieson be Clerk.

Moved in amendment by Mr Freeborn, seconded by Mr Monkman, That George Gould be Clerk.

Moved in amendment by Mr Parsill, seconded by Mr Fischer That Edmund Savage be Clerk.

1st vote Fraser 5, McLennan 3, Jamieson 2, Gould 6, Savage 6

2nd vote—Fraser 5, McLennan 3, Gould 7, Savage 7.

3rd vote—Fraser 6, Gould 9, Savage 7.

4th vote—Gould 12, Savage 10.

Moved by Mr McLellan, seconded by Mr Miller Concerning damage to Widow McIntosh by change of water-course, and praying for $100 as compensation.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,

CORONER

For the United Counties of Huron & Bruce

PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman, Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

1867.

FURTHER ARRIVALS

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers that they are just in receipt of

ANOTHER LOT

of those goods which gave so much satisfaction at

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS,

and while they express themselves grateful for the liberal patronage already received, they would at the same time solicit a continuance of that patronage, believing as they do (and acknowledged by all) that they stand

SECOND TO NONE

in the county of Bruce.

We offer as formerly—

12 lbs Muscovado Sugar		for	$1 00
11 " Coffee	do	for	1 00
10 " bright	do	for	1 00
10 " Cooking Raisins		for	1 00
8 " Seedless	do	for	1 00
8 " Best Layers	do	for	1 00
10 " Fresh Currants		for	1 00
13 " of the first quality		for	1 00
5 " Best Figs		for	1 00
6 " Rich American Cheese		for	1 00
12 Doz. Red Herrings		for	1 00

☞ The above are newly to hand and will be sold

FOR CASH

at the prices quoted.

Still on hand a quantity of that excellent Young Hyson Tea 2 lbs for the dollar.

Other brands, such as Twankays, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japans and Congous, which for value cannot be beat.

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMEN.

A choice lot of

ALL WOOL

CANADIAN TWEEDS

for $1 per yard, usual price $1 25, suitable for Coats, Pants or Suits and

CUT GRATIS.

Overcoatings in great variety from $1 per yard.

Lambs Wool Under and Fancy Flannel Overshirts at $1 each.

Heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants all for $2 25.

GLOVES and HOSIERY

in all the various modes, and sold cheap.

Another lot of those extra long Ladies Clouds at 75 cents, worth $1.

Also the new French corset at 62½ cents worth a good deal more.

Ladies Neck Ribb as 1½ inch wide for 6 cents, in all colors.

FACTORY & WHITE

COTTONS

In abundance varying from 7 cents per yard for factories or 15 yards for the dollar, and for White Cottons 12½c (yard wide) and upwards.

Brown Winceys

At 12½ cents, first rate value.

Fast Color prints from 10 cents per yard.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

From $1 50 the dress, warranted 12 yds.

For further particulars see our hand Bills recently issued, or better still, call at our Establishment, where you can see the goods for yourselves.

G. & W. SMITH,

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Queen Street North,

PAISLEY.

Jan. 4, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley Jan. 31.

Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 30. Flour $6 50 to 7. Peas 50c to 60. Oats 30c to 35. Butter 12½c to 15. Timothy Seed $1 to 1 50.

Port Elgin, Jan. 30.

Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 30. Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 03. Flour $6 50 to 7 Hay $6 to 7.

Guelph, Jan. 28.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 30 to 1 45. Beef $5 to 6. Pork $4 25 to 4 50.

MARRIED.

At Paisley, on the 30th Jan. by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. Daniel Allen to Miss Margaret Bell, both of Elderslie.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

Our stock of paper for the ADVOCATE not having yet arrived, we have thought it better to issue the paper in its present form rather than not at all. To bring up arrears of news we shall print a supplement next week.

Mr. G. W. Malloch has been appointed commissioner for taking affidavits in this county, the separation of the counties having, we understand, made it necessary for commissioners to be re-appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench, before they can act as such.

A Division Court was held at Paisley on the 29th inst., Judge Kingsmill presiding. There were but few cases before the court. The new judge is highly spoken of, and the business of the court promises to be conducted in a more orderly manner and better attended to than formerly.

Mr. Montania will give a scientific lecture and exhibition at Ferguson's Hall, Paisley, on Monday evening next.

SNOW STORM.—Up to within a few days ago, snow fell continually for several days together, without very cold weather. From Southampton and Port Elgin we learn that the roads were impassable for loaded teams for a few days, on account of the drifts. It commenced to thaw last night.

The Paisley company of volunteers were called out for inspection last week. About 14 attended the muster. Major Baretto promised the men new clothing, and announced a government grant to the drill shed and armoury of 300 dollars, which, added to the 200 dollars from the county council, ought to complete the building in good style.

The Representation of Huron and Bruce.

There is some talk of the probability of a session of the Canadian Parliament being held in April or May, to consider any important changes that may be made in the scheme of Confederation by the delegates now in London. Should such session be held, an election of a member to represent the Counties of Huron and Bruce would of necessity have to take place, as the seat is now vacant by the appointment of our late member to the Registrarship of Huron.

In such case, the Government would no doubt endeavor to take the constituency by surprise so as to get in a man of their own sort. It is worth while, then, to be somewhat prepared, so that these populous Counties may be able to send a representative who will really and truly represent the views of the people. Under the present state of things, Reformer and Conservative are obsolete terms. The present government, we apprehend, is neither the one nor the other, but a corrupt combination organized to impose on the country a system of government without reference to the wishes or desires of the people. It is eminently desirable, then, if these counties are to send another member to the present parliament, that such member should demand that no Confederation scheme shall become law until approved of either by a direct vote of the people, or by a new parliament specially elected to decide on the merits of the scheme.

Twist the matter as you may, the only sound constitutional light to view the question is, that a scheme of such importance, WHICH WAS NOT THOUGHT OF AT ALL AT THE LAST ELECTION, should not be carried out until submitted, for approval or rejection, to the people who are to live under it for weal or for woe.

Bruce County Council.

A. Sproat has been appointed Treasurer at a salary of $800; L. B. Hamlin, engineer, $1150; Geo. Gould, clerk, $400; J Benson, inspector of weights and measures.

A resolution was passed by the council to give a bonus of $1000 to any party boring for coal oil or salt in the county to the depth of 1000 feet, or deep enough to discover either. Should two companies commence operations the amount to be divided.

The balance of $1432 left on hand of the sum voted on account of the volunteers is to be supplemented by a further sum of over $600, and given towards the drill sheds in the county. The battalion drill shed at Walkerton is to get $600, and the company drill sheds from $200 to 250 each.

The council decided against granting anything towards extending the telegraph wires through the county.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th last have been received. The embarkation of the French troops in Mexico, to return home, was proceeding, and the Liberals were advancing by every road towards the capital, sweeping everything before them. The French evacuation of the western cities was followed by the flight of the Mexican and French imperialists.

THE MADOC GOLD REGIONS.—The reports from the Madoc gold region are increasing in importance. The Richardson mine having passed into the hands of a new company, has been opened for the purpose of being thoroughly tested. The prospects are much greater than were expected; and very rich specimens of quartz have been discovered, which, it is stated, will yield several thousand dollars to the ton. Parties are there from Chicago and other American cities, posting themselves up in the gold regions of Belleville. Every acre of Crown land in Madoc has been bought up by speculators, and the lands in the adjoining townships are being gradually secured. Every indication is in the highest degree favorable.

THE GREAT FLOWING WELL.—The Petrolia Reporter says:—With a perfect indifference to market and prices, the King flowing well continues to discharge 225 barrels oil daily, through a tube which is three-fourths plugged. The bore is not much over half the depth that the flowing wells of Pithole were; and on this account it is considered the more extraordinary. Vast cavities of both oil and gas have in this instance been tapped, and supplies are probably kept up from miles distant. The fortunate company have enough to do to supply tankage, an agreeable duty certainly, for any time such a well is a fortune to the owners.

Straws show the current of the stream. The Stratford Beacon (whose editor has recently been in the company of the Canadian delegates,) tells Ottawa not to be astonished if the seat of Government after confederation, be removed to Montreal.

VOTING ON CONFEDERATION.—The idea seems gaining ground that a ratification of the Confederation scheme by popular vote, or by a legislature specially selected with reference to the occasion, should take place.

The irresistible T. Ferguson, Esq., has been again elected Warden of the county of Simcoe by a majority of two votes.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Jan. 21.

It is officially announced that the British government has accepted the plan submitted by the Provincial delegates for the union of the Canadian provinces.

London, Jan. 25.

A Canadian railway loan for £4,000,000 sterling, guaranteed by the British government is soon to be put upon the market.

Paris, Jan. 22.

The French, Russian and Prussian Governments have resolved to negotiate in common with the Porte upon the Eastern question.

London, Jan 25.

Despatches state that the Cretan war has ended and that the volunteers have gone back to Greece.

London, Jan. 28.

Quite formidable bread riots have occurred at Greenwich.

Paris, Jan. 22.

Telegrams from all departments of the empire express dissatisfaction with the proposed reforms in the policy of the government.

London, Jan. 24.

Advices from Paris state that France is disgusted with the measures recently put forward by the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris, Jan. 23.

Information has been received that the workingmen are riotously assembled in the streets of Madrid. They clamor for bread. A serious outbreak is anticipated, and the government is taking measures to meet it.

GOLD.—The Lindsay Advocate is informed, on what it considers good authority, that gold has been found—and that, too, in no insignificant quantities—in the townships of Ridout and Lutterworth, in the county of Victoria, and also in the township of Sherborne, on the Bobcaygeon Road, in the County of Peterboro.

THE HALLIDAY DISTILLERY CASE.—This now notorious case came up before the Court of Queen's Bench in Toronto, on Tuesday, in the form of a civil suit brought by the Government for the recovery of thirty cents per gallon on 300,000 gallons of whiskey of which Halliday is accused of defrauding the excise revenue, making a total sum of $90,000. The case was brought to a close on Wednesday night, by the jury returning a verdict for the Crown and $47,000 damages.

The Fenian trials continue to drag slowly along. Since our last Barney Dunn has been convicted and W. Orr, F. Fry, J. Hughes and J. Diamond acquitted.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident happened on the farm of Mr. Robert Scott, Burnside, about four miles from Seaforth, in the township of McKillop, on Thursday, 17th inst. A thrashing machine was at work, and Mr. Scott while attending it, was carrying away a bag, when in stepping over the shaft his coat was caught around it, drawing him under it backward. He passed twice around the shaft before the horses could be stopped. On being removed his neck was found to be broken, death having, of course, ensued almost instantaneously. Deceased, Robert Scott, was father-in-law to Mr. Archibald Dickson, postmaster of Goderich. He was a highly respectable man and his sudden death in such a horrible manner has cast a gloom over the neighborhood.—*Clinton New Era.*

FATAL THRASHING ACCIDENT.—A melancholy and distressing accident, by which Mr. Samuel Reid, an intelligent and highly respected farmer of Mono, suddenly lost his life, occurred on the farm of his brother, Mr. Thos. Reid, of West Mono, on Saturday last. The deceased happening to visit Orangeville on Saturday, called at his brother's on his return home in the evening, just as a party of thrashers had all but closed the operations of the day. The machine, however, was still in motion, and the deceased, while in the act of picking up some scattered ears and straw that lay on the floor, was caught by the coat tail in the knuckles of the tumbling shaft, round which he was wound several times before the motion of the shaft could be arrested. The deceased was horribly crushed and mangled, and died a few minutes after the accident. His sudden death will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, but more especially by his wife and family, with whom we sincerely sympathize in their deep bereavement.—*Orangeville Star.*

PROSPECTIVE ADDITIONS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.—If Royal christenings can make a season brilliant, that of 1867 bears unusual promise. We learn that three additions to the Royal Family may be expected, it being probable that the Princess Christian in March, the Princess of Wales in April, and the Princess Mary in May, will each contribute a little stranger to the fast increasing list of the descendants of George III.

FURS.—Advices by the 'Peruvian' indicate a decline in muskrat, coon, and fox, in the European markets. The following are the prices here:—Rats, 12½c; Mink, $3.50; Martin, $1 25 to $1.50; Beaver, $1.25 per lb.; Otter, $4.00 to $5.00; Fox, $1.25.—*Montreal Witness.*

Pres. Johnson seems to be in a rather helpless condition. Two bills have lately become law without his sanction, the ten days required for either an approval or veto having elapsed without action. The one confers the suffrage on all persons in the territories without respect to colour, and the other repeals the pardoning power possessed by the President.

The Rev. Mr. Babin has been acquitted of the charge of murdering his sister. There is a mystery hanging over the case still that may never be cleared up.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card,
Ambrotypes,
Gems and Lockets,

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified NOT to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for School Sec. No. 2 Amable. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce.

Amabel, Jan. 10, 1867.

SOMETHING NEW IN

PHOTOGRAPHY!!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAIT?

CALL AT ADAMS'

Photographic Gallery,

KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN,

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as heretofore, spare no [illegible] in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Cards, the "Double Picture" Stereographs, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having [illegible] of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases [illegible] picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the comparatively inferior pictures in your possession [illegible] from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be taken only on bright days, it is [illegible] that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather regardless of [illegible] storm.

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varieties of pictures as low as to be [illegible].

Until the first of February next the price of Cartes de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time, therefore, to procure your photographs, especially at

PORT ELGIN,

as they purpose removing

TO PAISLEY

during the fore part of February.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, Queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J. Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin.

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on dull days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil at 40c. per Gallon.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 50c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 80c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are Superior Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

LOST! LOST!

THE undersigned lost, on the 17th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing 5 dollars in bills, and a Promissory Note of 16 dollars given by Wm. Beaty and S. Boether in favor of the undersigned, dated the 27th day of December last.

The honest finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to the owner, and the public are cautioned not to purchase the said Promissory Note.

SAMUEL CLEMENS.

Port Elgin, Jan. 24th, 1867.

Township of Elderslie.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Municipal Council of Elderslie, until its next meeting, for the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer and license inspector.

The sum to be specified for the service.

The Council not binding itself to accept the lowest offer.

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Township Clerk.

Elderslie, Jan. 22, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next sitting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, to be held at Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on the 22nd day of February next, for the passing of a By-Law, for the purpose of establishing a public Road or Highway, passing through Farm Lot No. 7, River Range A, in the Township of Saugeen.

All those interested are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

ARCH'D ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen.

Port Elgin, Jan 21, 1867.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,
And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,
A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.
Published every FRIDAY, by R. COLLINS, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.
TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

In the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed [illegible] for three months [illegible] per cent for six months, and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and [illegible] charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be [illegible] inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for [illegible] will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office – Church Street, Paisley, C.W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,
CORONER
For the United Counties of Huron & Bruce
PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
Notary Public, &c.,
· PAISLEY.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.
Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.
Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.
EDWARD CONOLLY.
Tesla, Township of Brant
Mar 3 18[illegible]

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867. NUMBER 51.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the Township of Greenock.

J. Montgomery's Tavern, Durham Road, January 21st 1867.

The council elect for the current year met here this day according to Statute. The members composing the council as certified to by the township clerk and being by him declared duly elected are as follows—viz: Robert Pinkerton, Esq, Reeve. Councillors, James Mair, Matthew Pinkerton, Patrick Toohey and Alexander Symon. The above having made the declarations of qualification and office took their seats at the council board, the reeve presiding.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and adopted it was moved by Mr Matthew Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Symon, That the Reeve issue his order on the treasurer for the sum of forty-six dollars and seventy cents, being the amount of Judgment and costs in the suit of Treleaven versus Wallace, the collector of Taxes for 1864.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr. Toohey, That the name of Owen Durkan be struck off the assessment roll so far as Lot No. 10, Con. 5, is concerned, and that the Collector be instructed to return the taxes for said Lot against the land.

Certificate received and read from Robert Pinkerton and Michael Fisher two of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Bruce, certifying to the damages sustained by Eli Hewitt of this township by having one of his sheep worried by dogs valued at five dollars, and three dollars costs of enquiry, making altogether $8.

Moved by Mr Toohey, seconded by Mr Symon, That the reeve do issue his order on the Treasurer in favor of Eli Hewitt for $8 to be paid out of the dog fund.

Application of Mrs. Callaghan, a widow, for a remission of back taxes.

Moved by Mr Symon, seconded by Mr Toohey, That in the case of Mrs Callaghan that she pay the last year's taxes in full and half of the former arrears.

Application of several parties who had been charged a greater sum upon the assessment roll than upon the notices left them by the assessor.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Toohey, That in the case of those parties whose Schedules received from the assessors differed from the sums charged against them in the assessment roll, be put off until the next meeting of council, when an explanation may be received from the assessors.

Account of Mr Thomas Wallace late collector, for postage, $1, one day attending council meeting at Pinkerton $1, and one day attending division court $1, in all $3, ordered to be paid.

Letter and petition of Thomas Allan signed by 35 of the most respectable municipal electors of Greenock, praying that a tavern license be granted to the said Thos. Allan, received and read. Ordered to lie over until the tavern inspector makes his report.

The Reeve having nominated Mr Frank Anderson one of the auditors of accounts for the past year, Moved by Mr. Symon. seconded by Mr. Toohey, that John McDonald be appointed auditor by this council for the past year.

Moved by Mr. Toohey, seconded by Mr. Matthew Pinkerton, that three dollars be paid to the trustees of school section No. 3 for two days use of school house for holding nomination and election of councillors for the current year.

Moved by Mr. Mair, seconded by Mr. Matthew Pinkerton, that the clerk be instructed to forward to the publisher of the Paisley Advocate an authenticated copy of the minutes of this council after each meeting, provided the same are published gratuitously.

Moved by Mr. Symon, seconded by Mr. Toohey, that William Cassidy be appointed assessor for this municipality for the year 1867.

Moved by Mr. Symon seconded by Mr. Toohey, that the reeve do issue his order in favor of Wm Cassidy for the sum of $2 as poll clerk at the late election, also in favor of James Cromar, returning officer, for nomination, election declaration, three days, $6.

Application of Wm. Smith for extra work performed by him on town line between Greenock and Kinloss, with certificate from Mr. Thomas Maloney, councillor Kinloss, that the work had been well and satisfactorily performed.

Moved by Mr Symon, seconded by Mr. Mair, that the reeve issue his order in favor of Wm Smith for $10 for extras, crosswaying and culvert on the Boundary between Greenock and Kinloss opposite lot 35, concession 4, said order to be paid out of the taxes of 1867, to become due in January 1868.

Moved by Mr. Toohey, seconded by Mr. Mair, that Henry Donelly, Martin Doyle and James Boyd, be paid the sum of $1 each for acting as special constables at Municipal election of 1867.

Moved by Matthew Pinkerton, seconded by Mr. Symon, that Samuel Cunningham be appointed tavern inspector, and that the clerk draft the by-law making the appointment. That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for dividing the township into electoral divisions with the same boundaries as the former wards, and the polling places the same as they were in 1866, and appointing the nomination and declaration to be held in Phelan's school house with the following returning officers: For electoral division No 1, the township clerk; No 2 John Wallace; No 3 William Cassidy; No 4 Thomas Pinkerton; and No 5 James C. Gibson.

Moved by Matthew Pinkerton, seconded by James Mair, that this council do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Jan. 22, 1867.

Council met same as yesterday. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of yesterday read.

Upon referring to the assessment roll it was found that Mr. Cassidy, appointed as assessor yesterday, did not possess the necessary property qualification to enable him legally to discharge the duties of that office. It was therefore moved by James Mair and seconded by Matthew Pinkerton, that J B Ritchie be appointed assessor in place of Mr Cassidy, whose appointment is hereby cancelled, for the above-mentioned reason, and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the said appointment.

By-law dividing the township into electoral divisions read and passed.

Moved by James Mair, seconded by A Symon, that the Reeve be instructed to confer with Mr Fraser, solicitor, Walkerton, respecting the claim this corporation has against the estate of the late Thos. Corrigan, Esq., with a view to have the matter settled with the least possible delay.

Moved by Mr. Symon, seconded by Mr. Toohey, that this council do now adjourn to meet at the call of the Reeve at Pinkerton.

JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.

Libelling Mr. Bright.

Most of the daily papers publish a correspondence between Mr. John Bright and Mr. Richard Garth, who was recently elected for Guildford. During his canvass Mr. Garth said of Mr. Bright that he had been hooted from his own premises in Rochdale, was distrusted by his own people, and dare not stand for his own town; that during the cotton famine he did not subscribe a half-penny for the relief of the distressed, but instead wished to lend money to the unemployed, to be paid by instalments extending over a number of years, in order that during these years he would have these people as his serfs at his beck and call, to do what he pleased with them, and to prevent their rising when he chose to put wages at whatever rate he liked." Mr. Bright replies that he had never been "hooted from his own premises," has been asked several times to become a candidate for Rochdale, and might, as could be confessed by the Conservatives, now represent Rochdale if he wished; that he had subscribed as liberally as others to the relief fund, and that the remaining charge, regarding the proposed loan, is false from beginning to end, both as to fact and motive. Mr. Garth, in his reply, says he has no personal knowledge either of Mr. Bright or Rochdale, but that his statements were based on printed reports, on some of which he has been unable to lay his hands. In acknowledging this letter, Mr. Bright writes:—"I come to this conclusion, that you wished to get into Parliament, and were not particular as to the path which might lead to it. You threw dirt during your canvass, doubtless knowing that, if needful, you could eat it afterwards. There are many men who go 'through dirt to dignities,' and I suspect you have no objection to be one of them.'"

ADVERTISING.—A story related of a merchant who made the choice of a husband for his daughter depend on which of her two suitors should write the best advertisement, serves to illustrate the importance which is attached by business men to judicious advertising. In what "judicious" advertising exactly consists is not, however, so generally settled. Some think it is in arresting the people's attention and forcing them to read the advertising column. Others aim to keep certain articles constantly before the public. Steady, uniform, and persistent advertising unquestionably benefits every man in business. Classes of men sometimes object to advertising. It is a remarkable fact that in New York, lawyers think it rather unprofessional to advertise, except in case of removal, change of firm, or other special occurrence. They make a great error in this. There is not a day in the year when there are not many persons in and out of New York seeking legal advice, especially among merchant and business men, without any clue to assist them even in making inquiries. Merchants in regular business learn by experience the importance of using the columns of a commercial paper for the systematic announcement of their business.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The exceedingly savage name of a new Texas weekly newspaper, intended to instruct the population of that curious State, is said to be the Sarcastic Bowie Knife.

The St. Louis Democrat calls upon unemployed laborers to "come West," where railroads, mines, and all sorts of improvements languish for want of men to do the work.

An oil well in Plainstowe, Pa., one day last week began to throw up stones and water to the height of more than a hundred feet. The phenomenon continued for an hour.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—It is now claimed that Ashley's impeachment movement was all based upon a gold speculation. The object was to run up the price of gold, in which Ashley and a number of friends were largely interested.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—The Emperor of Brazil has just liberated the national slaves, the profits of whose labors belonged to the crown; and large numbers of the freedmen, we learn, have entered the army, and are being forwarded in detachments to the seat of war. This looks like the first step toward general emancipation in Brazil—at least, it is so regarded by the Abolition party of the Empire.

A BLOODY FEUD.—The Louisville journals contain the following:—Two families of Carter County, Tenn., named Roberts and Johnstone, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years, during which time fourteen men belonging to these two families, have lost their lives. On the evening of the 5th instant the vendetta came to a bloody end, in the streets of Elizabethtown, Tenn., by the sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstones, they engaged in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both. This domestic war originated about a very trifling affair.

Aberdonians claim to have docks containing the largest body of water of any in the Kingdom. Aberdeen is said to be the greatest comb-making city in the world while the same might be said of its envelope manufacturing. Aberdeen must always be notable and interesting as the birthplace of many distinguished men in every profession of life.

Minutes of Saugeen Council.

Stafford's Hall, Port Elgin,
Jan. 21st, 1867.

Pursuant to statute, the Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors, elected for the township of Saugeen for the current year, met at the above time and place.

The Clerk took the chair.

The reeves and councillors each took the declaration of qualification and office.

The Reeve then took the chair

The minutes of the last meeting of council for the year 1866 were read and approved.

The Reeve appointed W. H. Ruby, Esq., one of the auditors for the current year.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by Donald Wilkie, that John C. Currie be the other auditor. Carried.

Moved by Donald Currie and seconded by R. B. Fleming, that D. G. McGillivary be inspector of taverns for the current year, with the same salary as was paid last year.

Moved in amendment by John Stafford, and seconded by the reeve, that James Muir be inspector of taverns for the current year. The original motion was carried.

The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid.

Selectors of jurors for 1866, J. Wallace and A. Roy, each $3.

M. F. Eby, printing notices for elections, &c., $2.

W. T. Cox, printing notices and poll books, $6.

Thomas Greer, for sheep killed by dogs, $2 50.

Returning officers, $3 each—$15.

A. Roy, two days for nomination and declaration of reeves and councillors, $2.

For use of school house section No. 3, for holding elections, $1.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by Donald Wilkie, that applications for the office of assessor for the current year be received till next meeting of council, salary to be $50. Carried.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Wilkie, that the collector be, and he is hereby instructed to have the Collector's Roll returned to the township treasurer on or before the 22nd day of February next. Carried.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by Donald Currie, that this council do now adjourn and meet at Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on Friday, 22nd February next, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ARCH. ROY, Clerk
Township of Saugeen.

The Babin Murder Case.

This will undoubtedly be one of the *causes celebres* of Canada, and a more mysterious case, we suppose, never came before a jury. The facts, as elicited by the evidence, are briefly as follows:—Mr. Babin was a French Canadian, who, having been converted to Protestantism, was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, became a minister of the Church of England, settled at Buckingham on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa, and married into a highly respectable English family. This was the state of things, when a brother of Mr. Babin brought to his door, in the month of June last, a poor helpless cripple sister, and, notwithstanding high words between them, left him as a burden upon his more fortunate brother. This object of compassion continued for upwards of two months to be lodged and fed in an upper room in Mr. Babin's house, till it was determined to send her away. On the night when she was to be removed, namely, the 12th of April, the servant who had attended her was allowed to stay with her relatives, out of the house; and in the morning when she returned she found the room empty, the cripple and her clothing being gone; and nothing definite was heard of her till the 25th of June, when the body was found in Lievre river, a short distance from Babin's residence.

It had been noticed that the shafts of Mr. Babin's cutter were broken on the morning after the disappearance of his sister, and a cutter track had been observed on some new snow on the road to some piers that were erecting in the river, around which there was space where the water was free from ice, being the only place into which a body could be put for some distance. Near these piers, and across the road, a log had been left which would break the shafts of a cutter going over it loaded.

It was also proved that a person put through one of these holes at the piers would be swept by the eddy to the place where Marie Babin's body was found. None of these facts however, came out at the first inquest, which appears to have been a very hurried affair, as the body was not even identified, and the verdict of the jury was, 'found drowned, name unknown.' The matter, however, did not rest there, for another inquest was held almost immediately; and the body, which had been buried, being exhumed, was identified by Mr. Babin's servant and by Mr. Babin himself, as that of his sister. It was wrapped up in shawl and hood, as for a journey, but had no boots on; and as the deceased was preparing for bed when the servant left her for the last time, on the night of the 12th of April, her boots were, the witness thought, off.

The doctors proved that the deceased had died from drowning, and that the body must have lain in the water for seven weeks at least; and on this evidence and that of Mr. Babin, that he had delivered his sister on the night in question to a man named Ledoux, on the road to Ottawa, a verdict of murder was brought in against the person of that name, whose existence, however, could not be proved satisfactorily at the inquest. Shortly after this verdict, Mr. Babin himself was arrested for the murder, of which he has now been acquitted. The account which he gave in his own justification to a friend, and which came out in evidence was that he had agreed with a man named Ledoux, whom he did not know, living at the Chaudiere, near Ottawa, to take charge of her sister, and had delivered her to him on that night on the road to Ottawa, paying him $50 on account of her board. On being asked why he entrusted his sister to a man he did not know, he replied that Ledoux had a character from a priest whose name he could not remember.

Upon the theory that Ledoux was guilty of the murder, we have first to believe this extraordinary statement of Mr Babin, and, second, that Ledoux, who had come from Ottawa for her and who got her delivered to him on the road, instead of going to Ottawa, brought her back and put her into the Lievre river, at the piers, near Mr Babin's residence, though he could have put her into the Gatineau or Ottawa river, which lay in his way. We have also to believe that for $50 and some effects he committed a crime of the deepest dye. This is to suppose incredible depravity on the part of any man, and especially one recommended by a priest.

On the other hand, to suppose Mr. Babin guilty of the murder would be to imagine even greater depravity; for in his case there was the tie of near relationship as well as the advantage of high moral culture. Yet, so far as we have seen, there is no theory even hinted at to account for the death of Marie Babin but what involves the guilt either of her brother or a man named Moise Ledoux, whose very existence appears to be not perfectly certain. Certain, however, it is, the poor girl could not go and throw herself into the water, for she was perfectly helpless and could only move herself in the house in a chair upon wheels.

As there was no direct or positive evidence against Mr. Babin, and as his previous character was good, the jury very properly found a verdict of 'not guilty;' thus leaving to the great and unerring Judge of all things the solution of a mystery which is plain to Him, but which will not probably be explained till the great day of accounts.—*Witness.*

A SEVERE PRACTICAL JOKE.—A contemporary says:—"A ludicrous scene occurred at Colchester Theatre a night or two since, upon the occasion of a dramatic performance by some of the non-commissioned officers of the Garrison, which is not unworthy of record. Between the pieces a short entertainment was given by way of interlude by the Instructors of the Military Gymnasium, one of whom performed several feats with two 56lb weights. As his muscle developed itself with the exertion occasioned by the herculean feats of strength in which he was engaged, he was most warmly applauded, but suddenly the greatest consternation arose in the house, from one of the weights slipping from his hand with great force, and striking the head of a soldier sitting in the pit. The fellow rolled over, evidently imagining himself seriously hurt, women screamed, and great excitement raged, but the fright of the audience soon turned to laughter. *The weight was made of pasteboard.*

Marriage is quite at a discount in many northern districts of Scotland. In thirteen register districts in Shetland during the months of July, August and September, and in as many in Orkney, not a single marriage was recorded, and the entire marriages in both counties for that period, over a population of 64,000, were only 30.

A fresh coal field has been discovered in Shropshire, England, which is said to contain many millions of tons of the precious "black diamonds."

The Indians of the West have besieged Fort Kearney and massacred 50 U.S. soldiers who were drawn into an ambush. The Indians have for a long time been restless and turbulent.

NEW ORDER OF EXERCISES.

THE following is the order of exercises, as at present pursued in the London Commercial College and Seminary. Such changes will hereafter be made as circumstances may require.

FORENOON—COLLEGE.

Writing for all students, except classes in Low Written Arithmetic and French; time, from 9 to 9½. Mann, teacher.

Examination of Students' Books, from 9 to 9½. Bell.

Writing for classes in Lowest Written Arithmetic and French, from 9½ to 10½. Mann.

Theory, Book-keeping, & Examination Class in Book-keeping, from 9½ to 12. Bell and Mann, teachers.

SEMINARY.

Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 9 to 9½. Bryce.

French from 9 to 9½. Mayhew.

Best or Medium Written Arithmetic, from 9½ to 10½. Bryce.

Lower Algebra, from 9½ to 10½. Mayhew.

Geometry, 10½ to 11½. Mayhew.

Examination Class in Arithmetic, 10½ to 11½. Bryce.

Lower Mental Arithmetic, from 10½ to 11. Mayhew.

Spelling & Dictation, for all except Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11 to 11½. Mayhew.

Higher Mental Arithmetic, from 11½ to 11.38. Mayhew.

Higher Algebra, from 11.38 to 12. Mayhew.

Grammar and Correspondence; (Wednesday and Friday).

Commercial Law, (Monday, Tuesday and Thursday) from 11½ to 12. Bryce.

Spelling and Dictation, for Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11½ to 12. Bryce.

AFTERNOON—COLLEGE.

Actual Business in Bookkeeping, from 1½ to 3½. Bell & Mann.

Balancing Cash, Journalizing, Posting and Depositing, from 3½ to 4.

SEMINARY.

Latin, from 1½ to 2. Bryce.

Mental Arithmetic from 1½ to 2. Mayhew.

French, from 2 to 2½. Mayhew.

Algebra, 2 to 2½. Bryce.

Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Bryce.

Highest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Mayhew.

Lower Medium, from 3½ to 4.

Grammar and Correspondence, (Wednesday and Friday.

Commercial Law, (Monday Tuesday and Thursday), from 3½ to 3½. Bryce.

Spelling and Dictation, 3½ to 4.

History and Geography will be taught to any who may desire on Monday and Thursday evenings. The Principal, and Professors Bell and Mann, and assistants teach the Commercial branches on these evenings. Mr. Hutchinson gives lessons in Phonography from 7 to 8 each evening if desired. Mr. Higgins gives instruction in Telegraphing if desired, from 7 to 10 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Mr. Wilkins instructs the class in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, &c. from 7 to 8 on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Major Glass is engaged to lecture on Commercial Law once in three weeks, and Mr. Mr. Smith delivers lectures at similar periods on Commercial Ethics. Students in Actual Business Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the forenoon, and Students in the Theory Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the afternoon.

Prof. Bryce is a graduate of Glasgow University, and holds the degree of A. M. He is the author of Musgrave and Wright's Commercial Arithmetic.

Prof. Mayhew has for the last seven years been successfully engaged in teaching French Classics, Higher Mathematics and other branches comprised in the University Course. His superior qualifications as a Teacher are fully exemplified in the rapid advancement of those under his charge. All Students holding Scholarships for the Commercial Course will receive free instruction in anything taught in the Seminary.

CAUTION.—Examine your specimens of Penmanship closely, for at least one "Commercial College in British America," that boasts very much of its penmanship, is sending out engraved specimens, and many are deceived supposing them to be some fine samples of writing. We will send REAL specimens of the Penmanship executed in this College on receipt of stamp to pay return postage.

For circular or other information.

Address

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 3, in the township of Rawdon, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to

J. J LEHNEN,

Sec. Treasurer.

Port Elgin, Feb. 6, 1867.

Markets.

Port Elgin, Feb. 6.

[Reported by Ruby & Hilker.]

Spring Wheat $1 20 to $1 30. Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 65. Flour $6 50. Oats 30c to 35. Peas 45c to 55. Butter 12½c to 15. Pork $3 50 to 4. Beef 5½ to 5½. Potatoes 40c to 60. Cordwood $1 50 to 1 75. Eggs 12½c to 18. Hay $7. Wool 25c to 30.

Paisley, Feb. 6.

Spring Wheat $1 20 to $1 25; Oats 30c to 34; Peas 60c; Flour $7; Butter 12½c; Pork 3½c to 4; Hay 7c; Cordwood $1 to 1 50.

Montreal, Feb. 4.

Ashes—pots $6 to 6 5; pearls $6 90 to 6 95.

Wheat is on the decline in Southampton and Port Elgin, and also in Guelph markets.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE Subscriber lost on the road from Paisley to Jackson's corners in Greenock, yesterday evening, a Pocket Book containing a Promissory Note and other papers. The note is for $31, payable to John Rose, and signed by Archibald McIntyre. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said note. Any person leaving the property at Johnson's Hotel or returning it to the subscriber, will be reasonably rewarded.

JOHN ROSE

Bruce, Feb. 8, 1867.

BIRTHS

At Paisley, on the 31st Jan., the wife of Mr Peter Sinclair, of a son.

In Bruce, on the 31st January, the wife of Mr Edward Connelly of a daughter.

At Paisley, on the 5th February the wife of Mr Alex Peters, of a son.

In Elderslie, on the 1st February, the wife of Mr Oliver Poole, of a daughter.

Auction Sales.

Saturday, Feb. 9, on lot No. 8, con. 1 Arran. Farming stock, &c.

Saturday, Feb 16, at Stack's Hotel. Horses, &c, for cash.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1867.

The minutes of Greenock and Saugeen councils will be found on our first page.

A Soiree is announced to take place in the Canada Presbyterian Church, Paisley, on Thursday evening, Feb. 14.

The Huron county council have voted $20,000 to extend and complete the gravel roads connecting with those in the County of Bruce.

Stratford appears to be gaining considerable notoriety by the wheat buyers and produce dealers practicing a systematic course of fraud in falsifying the weights of produce purchased from farmers.

We have received an interesting letter from Mr G W Thomas of Arran, who is at present attending the veterinary school in Toronto. He informs us that his time is fully occupied by his professional studies and attending the University college lectures on chemistry, scientific agriculture, &c. Thirteen professional students are attending the veterinary school. The session is expected to close about the end of this month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Tuesday last, a boy of about five years of age, whose parents, named Stevens, live on, omits the school house on the Klora road, at the cross road leading to Pinkerton, was endeavoring to cross the road at that place but seen two sleighs, when he was run over and almost instantly killed by one of them driven by a farmer named Knight, of Brant township. The sleigh never stopped and the driver took no notice of the poor boy, who was picked up by his friends, and soon after breathed his last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. George Morden, who lately moved from Elderslie to Carrick, died suddenly on Wednesday morning of last week, having taken a dose of medicine the night before. As he had not appeared to be seriously ill, there was some suspicion that he had swallowed poison. An inquest was therefore held by Dr. Scott of Walkerton, and a post-mortem examination made by Dr. Ussher, assisted by another surgeon, but no trace of poison discovered. We have not heard what, or whether any, verdict was returned, but have been told that deceased had been treated by his medical advisers for disease of the heart.

The Queen's Speech.

The Globe of Wednesday, received at Paisley yesterday, contains a full report of the Queen's speech delivered in London on Tuesday, on the opening of the imperial parliament. It states that the relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing, and that a mode of settling the question pending between the United States and Britain has been suggested to the American government, but no arrangement yet made. With respect to these provinces, the speech says:

"Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such a union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A bill will be submitted to you which by the consolidation of national interests and resources, will give strength to the several provinces."

The only other matter of great importance in the speech is the hope expressed that the deliberations of parliament may "lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise."

The N. Y. Albion—a warm advocate of Confederation—has an article in its issue of the 26th inst., strongly, and very properly, contending, that the measure which is about to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, should not become law, until it has been indorsed by a vote of the people of the several Provinces interested.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.]

MR. EDITOR.—I like dogs very well, but do not like to be confined in a close place with two or three dozen of them. Last Sunday, in the church, there were fourteen large dogs and several small ones present. They were, however, very good natured dogs, and did not fight much, but spent their time in forcing their way under the seats, in trotting up and down the aisles, wagging their tails, spilling water on the ladies' dresses, and in distributing fleas plentifully amongst the congregation. One lady, with great presence of mind, protected her silk dress with her umbrella. A very large dog had forced his way under a lady's seat, his great bushy tail projecting behind her skirt, which he had spanned in front. At the first look the lady seemed to be on the dog's back, though by the expression of her face she did not seem to be pleased with her horse.

A very modest and retiring female dog was a good deal annoyed by the rather rough attentions of some of her masculine companions, and gave two or three lady-like barks by way of expressing her disapprobation of their conduct. But what I was going to say was, that Dick is a wild fellow and used to catch foxes. He tells me that he has a small quantity of strychnine with left of most excellent quality, and next Sunday, or the Sunday after, he intends getting a few ounces of beef steak, and then—but no matter!

However, the public need not give up their devotions on account of the cure, for I can assure the people most religiously that there will be more sinners than dogs in the church after this.

TIMOTHY BAXTER.

A STORY FOR LITTLE BOYS.—The Atlantic cable sends over the correspondence between Mr. Bennet, jr., and Prince Alfred, in the offer of the Henrietta yacht to the Prince and its refusal by him, which is thus facetiously summed up by the New York Tribune:—"James and Alfred were two good boys, who had little ships, and James's ship sailed over the pond. Alfred was so glad that he asked James to dinner, and they had gingerbread. So James offered to give Alfred his little ship, as a proof that all James' countrymen were so glad Alfred had given him such a nice dinner. But Alfred wouldn't take the little ship because it was too good for him, and so both boys were glad, and hoped their families would never quarrel. For further particulars see cable dispatches.

WARDEN OF HURON.—Robert Gibbons, Esq., has for the ninth time been elected Warden of the County of Huron, and for the seventh time by acclamation. This is indeed an honor of which any man may well be proud.

The expenses of defending Canada against the Fenians during the past year are estimated by a contemporary at over two millions of dollars. We have seen no official returns on this point.

A curious law case has come off at Milton, C. E. At the funeral services the brothers of deceased furnished candles to burn round the coffin. After mass they took them away. The Cure claimed them as his and sued. Judge Johnson in giving judgment stated that in the absence of a law applicable to the point, custom must be followed, which, according to six priests heard as witnesses, was to leave to the Cure the candles not used during the religious ceremony; accordingly he gave judgment for the plaintiff for $1.20.

CONFEDERATION.—The Minerve of the 5th, contains the following:—Mr. Cartier left on the fifteenth ult., for Rome, where he was to spend a fortnight. Mr. Langevin had been there since New-year's day. All the delegates had pledged to be back in London by the 18th of February. In the course of the week before last, the English Government took into consideration the Confederation Bill as prepared by a Committee composed of Messrs. J. A. Macdonald, Cartier Tilley, and Tupper. The Bill did not undergo any transformation, but merely some slight changes in form.'

A Mr. Rose, writes from Chatham, C. W., to the Hon. Mr. McGee to say that the Globe's "Englishman" is no other than "Torry Finnegan," McCarroll. He was told this by a man to whom McCarroll had confessed that he was the author of the letter.

Farewell Entertainment to Mr. Roether at Port Elgin.

(Reported for the Advocate.)

Samuel Roether, Esq., having been appointed to the office of gauger in this county, a number of the inhabitants of Port Elgin being desirous of testifying their respect for him, invited him to a farewell supper at the North American Hotel on the evening of Wednesday, the 30 ult. The chair was occupied by W. H. Ruby, Esq; John Stafford, Esq., deputy reeve, and H. Hilker, Esq., acting as croupiers. The duties of the vice chair were ably discharged by R. Douglas, Esq., M. D., supported by J. J. Lennon, Esq., and A. Ray, Esq., J.P. Full justice having been done to the edibles, and the cloth removed, the chairman read the following

ADDRESS:

We have much pleasure in meeting you to-night at this social board. This pleasure however, is mingled with regret at your expected departure from us to-morrow. Had your departure not been so sudden, we should have endeavored to entertain you in a more worthy manner, and with a larger attendance. However, you will accept the will for the deed, and give us credit for good intentions and friendly feelings.

We, who have all known you more or less for the last eleven years, have appreciated your untiring industry and zeal for the benefit of our village and your warm and constant attachment to your friends; and while we regret the loss we shall sustain by your leaving us, we at the same time are glad to know that you will enter on a wider field of usefulness, and that your interests will be materially benefitted by the change.

It is our sincere wish that you may be happy and successful in the new sphere of your labor, that you may make many new and retain all your old friends, and our best wish a will ever attend you.

Mr. Roether, in reply, said there was no person ever more taken by surprise than he was on this occasion, and he felt quite at a loss adequately to express himself. The very short time that had elapsed since receiving the appointment, and the still shorter time since he had been made aware that he was to be their guest this evening, had deprived him of the privilege of making a formal reply to the very flattering address which had now been presented him; but he would beg leave to assure those kind friends who had conferred upon him so great an honor, that some of the happiest moments of his life had been spent among them, and that having been one of the earliest settlers here, he had always taken a warm interest in everything relating to the welfare of Port Elgin. Though now about to leave them, he would still cherish a warm feeling towards all those friends whom he now saw around him, and hoped that in all his future life he would do nothing in a public or private capacity that would make them feel ashamed of him, and concluded a very feeling address by wishing renewed happiness and prosperity to the people of Port Elgin.

The chairman then gave successively the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, and called upon Major Roy to respond, which he did in his usual off-hand way. The chairman next gave the toast of "Our Guest," to which Mr. Roether replied in a very feeling manner, acknowledging the many favors and acts of kindness that had been done to him by those around him, and that the position he now occupied was due in part to the exertions they had put forth in his behalf, and of other friends in different parts of the county, and resumed his seat by proposing health and prosperity to those around him, coupled with the names of Messrs Hilker and Stafford. These gentlemen individually acknowledged the compliment paid them by saying that having been the earliest settlers in Port Elgin, and having known Mr Roether for many years, they felt sure that in his new position he would not only prove a credit to himself but an honor to the friends he would leave behind him; and although Port Elgin was looked upon by many in the county as a place of little importance, they felt sure, from the example that would be set by Mr. Roether in discharging the duties of his office, that it would show that its inhabitants were second to none in the county in those qualities which constituted good citizens.

The toasts of the Agricultural, Mercantile, Manufacturing and Mechanical interests of the county of Bruce having been drunk and duly responded to, as also the "Learned Professions" (responded to by Dr. Douglass), the "wee short hour ayont the twal" having come, after singing "Should Auld Acquaintance" &c., the company dispersed, wishing Mr. Roether happiness and success in his new sphere of life.

Much interest was caused on Friday by the passing through Oxford-street of a gentleman driving a sleigh. The driver was well wrapped in furs, the sleigh gaily decked with ribbons, and the neck of the fine horse drawing it hung with silver bells. The rapidity with which the sleigh passed over the snow was in strong contrast with the snail's pace at which cabs drawn by two horses struggled through. The gamins who throng Oxford-street were evidently delighted with the new vehicle, and followed it in crowds, hussaing lustily.—London paper.

The Geelong Register says the most extensive slaughter of Kangaroos which has ever been recorded in Victoria took place lately on the station of Mr. Whitehead, near Carnegie. About 120 gentlemen and a few ladies assembled at ten o. m., and commenced to drive the kangaroos towards a large enclosed space, prepared beforehand. In the course of the day over 2,000 were killed.

A Reward.—By a typographical error in the Leader, it is made to appear that the council would pay $2 dollars to every person who would steal a horse in the county of York.

SINGULAR IF TRUE.—Toronto, Feb. 4, 1867.—On Saturday a respectably dressed woman entered a butcher shop on Queen street, and ordered some meat. The butcher was about to cut off the piece she desired, and while doing so noticed her pick up four pounds of sausages, and hide them under her cloak. She was a regular customer of the butcher's, and occupied a good position in society. So surprised and pained was he at the theft, that the knife he was using dropped from his hand, and he fell to the floor, while streams of blood ran from his mouth. Medical assistance was immediately called in, when it was found that a blood-vessel had burst, and that the man was in a very precarious condition. We are pleased to state, however, that he is now recovering. The woman, who by her thieving propensities so nearly caused the man's death left the shop in dismay. She was not arrested.—*Cor. London Free Press.*

SLIPPERY JACK AGAIN.—This enterprising, but somewhat mythical individual, invaded the cottage of a resident of Bathurst street at about one o'clock on Saturday morning last, and, as usual, caused no little consternation therein. He was discovered while in the act of removing the covering from the bed in which the head of the house was lying. His Jackship was caught by the hand, which felt soft and slender, and held for some seconds, but breaking away from the group which was detaining him, he left the room very hastily, and through a passage made his way out by a kitchen window, by which, it is presumed, he entered. If this ubiquitous party should chance to get a pistol ball into his carcass some very fine night, his gratitude for it will be exclusively due to his own temerity. They say the hand is very "soft and lady-like." Odds bodikins! it might be a "Slippery *Jane*" after all that has been said. —*London Free Press.*

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—The island of Candia is about two hundred miles in length, and forty to fifty miles wide. The parts near the sea are comparatively level, while the interior is a series of mountain elevations, difficult of access to regular troops, cannon, or cavalry. All of the lower parts are in the hands of the Sultan's forces; but the insurgents, having withdrawn into the mountains, hold out with remarkable bravery and tenacity, in the hope that the greater European governments and that of the United States will take up their cause, and compel the Sultan to recognize their independence or consent to their annexation to Greece.

FENIANISM.—The N. Y. Herald says Fenianism in Ireland is really dead and buried. Having done a great deal of injury to Ireland and to Irishmen, and no good to anybody except the few leaders it has enriched, the conspiracy is ended. The American Minister is deluged with letters from former Fenian agents, begging him to assist them to return to America. Ireland is filled with British troops, police and constabulary; but except in a few southern counties they might all be safely withdrawn. Daily arrests, searches, courts martial and seizures of arms continue; but this is only the winding up of the work of spies and informers. Among the people generally the subject is quietly ignored as a thing of the past. They would as soon think of discussing at this late day the failure of '48.

A CELEBRATED SKATER.—We observe by the Detroit and other United States' exchanges that a young lady named Miss Carrie A. Moore is creating quite an excitement at the principal Rinks, &c., at almost fabulous prices, and the announcement of her presence invariably draws crowds of persons to witness her really surprising evolutions.

ARMED RESISTANCE. — The threat said to have been made by the Washington organ of the President that he would resist the tyranny of Congress and the attempt to depose him, by calling on the army and a resort to the arbitrament of the sword, is a canard perpetrated through the medium of the telegraph by some correspondent of the press. It is asserted, on the contrary, that the President is anxious that the impeachment may proceed, as it would result in the establishment of his entire innocence, and the overthrow of his enemies. It is probable, however, that as soon as the leaders of the Republican party have found that the President cannot be scared from his propriety and what he deems his duty by their threats, they will subside, not during to provoke another war in the Union.

CONFEDERATION. — Notwithstanding the announcement by cable that the British Government had agreed to the scheme of Confederation recommended by the Colonial delegates, and that the loan of £4,000,000, say twenty millions of dollars, to construct the Intercolonial railroad, would soon be placed in the market,—there seems to be a general impression both in Britain and on this side of the Atlantic, that the difficulties of carrying through the measure are increasing. The loan, which is the gist or cream of the whole affair,—all the rest being by play or machinery,—is environed with difficulty in the British mind, and ought to be in the Colonial mind; but the pleasure of having a portion of the money spent among us has a great tendency to blind us to the future consequences. The person who sent that despatch must have thought that the people of Canada could believe that a loan guaranteed by Britain could be placed in the money market without the consent of Parliament.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Universal Exposition in Paris will exhibit two school houses, one from Chicago and the other from Boston. A Boston bakery will teach the Parisians how to bake brown bread and Boston crackers; and an Illinois farm-house, with barns and outhouses, will show the world how well our Western farmers are sheltered. A progressive Yankee desired to send over a church, but the great length of the steeple, which he refused to reduce, because he "wanted a place for the bell, and lots of room for the tongue to do its waggin'," caused his application to be rejected.

FENIANS CONSIGNED TO KINGSTON.—On Saturday morning seven of the Fenian prisoners who were convicted at the recent Assizes in Toronto—namely, Lynch, McMahon, Slavin, Schooley, Quinn, Haydon and Whelan—were taken to the Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston, by the regular train on the Grand Trunk Railway.

An immense wild cat is frightening the lumber men in the woods, on the headwaters of the St. Croix, Minnesota. Its body was fully twelve feet in length, and it is supposed to be the same animal that killed a brother of Hole-in-the-Day, the celebrated Chippewa Chief, a few years ago.

A thirteen year old Italian boy walked to Detroit from Chatham, Canada, a distance of forty miles, to see Ristori. Arrived at Detroit he pawned his harp to purchase a ticket, and unable to pay for a night's lodging, slept in a police station-house, satisfied with having seen the great genius of his native land.—*Am. paper.*

Aldridge, the colored actor, who is now one of the lions of Paris, was once a slave, and went to England thirty years ago as the body servant of the elder Wallack.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Jan 31.

The last reports from the east bring intelligence that the Porte has determined to make a concession to the Cretans and will send a Christian governor for the Island of Candia.

London, Jan 41.

The British government has made a demand upon France for the rendition of Lamirande.

Paris, Feb 1.

The Gazette de Tribuneauz of to-day contains an editorial article protesting against the rendition of Lamirande the defaulter, to the British Government.

London, Jan 31.

The mail steamer from Rio Janiorio brings news that the Emperor of Brazil has resolved to increase his armies, and carry on the war against Paraguay with renewed vigor.

Athens, Feb. 1.

It is impossible for the Government of Greece to prevent the volunteers from leaving for Crete. Fifteen hundred soldiers have just departed to aid their struggling brethren in that Island.

Madrid, Feb. 1st.

More than a hundred arrests have been made in this city recently of persons believed to be connected with the revolutionary schemes.

Paris, Feb. 2.

Mr. G Bennett jr., has had a private interview with his Imperial Majesty Napoleon.

London, Feb 1.

Late advices received from Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, state that an earthquake had occurred there, which was very destructive of human life and property

Garibaldi discountenances any rising at Rome, and has written a note discouraging the scheme for the present.

London, Feb 2.

It is now said that the plans of the Government do not embrace the introduction of a Reform bill. The subject of Reform will be merely recommended.

Advices from the continent state that it is officially announced that Maximilian will remain in Mexico if the Congress of that country, now soon to assemble, will sustain him.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF GEN SWEENOY. Mr. Bryan Gallwey, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday last, on the body of a person named Honora Barrett. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased, who was a widow, was out on the streets on Saturday, and in her usual health, but had been drinking on the previous night. On Saturday night a woman named Kelly was called to deceased's room, and she found her dead. The deceased was much addicted to habits of intemperance, was twice married, and the mother of several children, one of whom is the celebrated Fenian *Gen.* Sweeney. Verdict—Death from conjestion of the brain, accelerated by *excessive* drinking.—*Cork Herald, Jan.*10.

THE IMPEACHMENT.—New York, Feb. 2.—The Times Washington special says:—The Judiciary Committee of the House have become satisfied that the testimony already adduced, including that of General Butler, is sufficient to warrant articles of impeachment against the President. This conclusion is based upon the testimony of Radicals only. There has been no testimony yet heard on behalf of the President, and when this is offered it may entirely change the minds of the Committee.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—The World's telegram says:—There is foundation for the reported new plan of restoration. The President has asked the views of leading Southerners, and he will submit to the 4th Congress in his Message a basis, which, it is thought, will commend itself to the liberal elements of the republican party.

The Mount Forest Examiner says that Mr Wm. Hewitt, of that village, recently killed a pig of less than seventeen months old, a cross between the Suffolk and large Berkshire breeds, which weighed when killed and dressed 526½ lbs. If any of our South Wellington pork raisers can beat this weight for age, we should like to hear of it.

The Tribune's telegram says:—General Ashley is busy working up the impeachment business. He has just come into possession of some very important facts, exceedingly damaging to the President.

The Guelph Advertiser 'pitches into' Brigade Major Barotto for his conduct at inspection of the Guelph companies on Saturday. Swearing and drunkenness are offences hinted at, besides unwarrantable military airs.

SOMETHING NEW IN

PHOTOGRAPHY!!

HAVE YOU SEEN THE

NEW STILE OF PORTRAIT?

CALL AT ADAMS'

Photographic Gallery,

KINCARDINE OR PORT ELGIN,

And examine specimens of the "Porcelain Picture," which is not only the latest but decidedly the richest production of the Photographic Art.

Messrs W. F. and J. F. Adams being determined to keep pace with the progress of the Art, will, as heretofore, spare no pains in bringing within the reach of the public everything that may be desired in connection with their business including the

Porcelain Picture, Carte de Visite, Cabinet Carte de Visite, Ambrotype, Ferrotype, Ferro-Cards, the "Double Picture" Stereographs, &c. Also large Photographs of any size up to a life size Bust.

All kinds of pictures, including Paintings and Drawings of every description, copied by either the Ambrotype, Photograph, or Porcelain process, the latter of which is eminently adapted to this kind of work, as in every instance a great improvement can be made upon the original.

Parties having likenesses of deceased friends may have them copied and enlarged, in many cases rendering an almost worthless picture one of great beauty.

Do not allow this excellent opportunity to pass without securing good and permanent copies of the comparatively inferior pictures in your possession of friends that have passed from your view.

Many persons having the impression that pictures can be taken only on bright days, it is proper to state that good photographs are constantly being taken at Adams' Photographic Gallery in all kinds of weather regardless of cold or storm

Bring Small Children on Bright Days Only.

Prices of the different varities of pictures so low as to be reasonably remunerative.

Until the first of February next the price of Cartes de visites will be reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Dozen.

Now is the time, therefore, to procure your photographs, especially at

PORT ELGIN,

as they purpose removing

TO PAISLEY

during the fore part of February.

All photographs must be paid for when the Negative is taken.

Galleries, one door North of R. McPherson's Store, queen Street, Kincardine, and opposite J. Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin

Hours of business—On bright days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; on dull days, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS,
Photographers.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified NOT to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for School Sec. No. 3 Amable. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce.

Amabel, Jan. 10, 1867.

BUTCHERS SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

1867.

FURTHER ARRIVALS

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Beg leave to intimate to their numerous customers that they are just in receipt of

ANOTHER LOT

of those goods which gave so much satisfaction at

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS,

and while they express themselves grateful for the liberal patronage already received, they would at the same time solicit a continuance of that patronage, believing as they do (and acknowledged by all) that they stand

SECOND TO NONE

in the county of Bruce.

We offer as formerly—

12 lbs Muscovado Sugar for	......	$1 00
11 " Coffee do for	....	1 00
10 " bright do for	....	1 00
01 " Cooking Raisins for	....	1 00
8 " Seedless do for	....	1 00
8 " Best Layers do for	....	1 00
16 " Fresh Currants for	....	1 00
13 " of the first quality for	....	1 00
6 " Best Figs for	....	1 00
6 " Rich American Cheese for	...	1 00
12 Doz. Red Herrings for	......	1 00

☞ The above are newly to hand and will be sold

FOR CASH

at the prices quoted.

Still on hand a quantity of that excellent Young Hyson Tea 2 lbs for the dollar.

Other brands, such as Twankays, Gunpowder, Uncolored Japans and Congous, which for value cannot be beat.

SPECIAL TO GENTLEMEN.

A choice lot of

ALL WOOL

CANADIAN TWEEDS

for $1 per yard, usual price $1 25, suitable for Coats, Pants or Suits and

CUT GRATIS.

Overcoatings in great variety from $1 per yard.

Lambs Wool Under and Fancy Flannel Overshirts at $1 each.

Heavy Canadian Ribbed Shirts and Pants all for $2 25.

GLOVES and HOSIERY

in all the various modes, and sold cheap.

Another lot of those extra long Ladies Clouds at 75 cents, worth $1.

Also the new French corset at 62½ cents worth a good-deal more.

Ladies Neck Ribbons 1½ inch wide for 6 cents, in all colors.

FACTORY & WHITE

COTTONS

In abundance varying from 7 cents per yard for factories or 15 yards for the dollar, and for White Cottons 12½c (yard wide) and upwards.

Brown Winceys

At 12½ cents, first rate value.

Fast Color prints from 10 cents per yard.

A large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

From $1 50 the dress, warranted 12 yds.

For further particulars see our hand Bills recently issued, or better still, call at our Establishment, where you can see the goods for yourselves.

G. & W. SMITH,

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

Queen Street North,

PAISLEY.

Jan. 4, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bounteous Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil at 40c. per Gallon.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 50c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 80c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice,

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

Township of Elderslie.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received by the Municipal Council of Elderslie, until its next meeting, for the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer and license inspector.

The sum to be specified for the service.

The Council not binding itself to accept the lowest offer.

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Township Clerk.

Elderslie, Jan. 22, 1867.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next sitting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, to be held at Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on the 22nd day of February next, for the passing of a By-Law, for the purpose of establishing a public Road or Highway, passing through Farm Lot No. 7, River Range A, in the Township of Saugeen.

All those interested are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

ARCH'D ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen.

Port Elgin, Jan. 21, 1867.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

LOST! LOST!

THE undersigned lost, on the 17th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing 5 dollars in bills, and a Promissory Note of 16 dollars given by Wm. Busby and S. Routher in favor of the undersigned, dated the 27th day of December last.

The honest finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to the owner, and the public are cautioned not to purchase the said Promissory Note.

SAMUEL CLEMENS.

Port Elgin, Jan. 24th, 1867.

Humors of the Telegraph.

Every one who is familiar with telegraphic dispatches is aware of the grotesque blunders that are frequently perpetrated by the operators. A specimen of them is given below.

The following message was recently sent from C——, to a Canadian city: 'Wait letter before writing, Marsh,' and was received at destination thus: Wash your hands before writing, you muff.'

A New York paper says the subjoined message was handed into the Utica Telegraph office by a gentleman of that city:

'To ——

'Third Epistle of John, 13th and 14th verses.

'Signed, ——.'

By referring to the text it will be seen that there is quite a respectable letter contained in the verses designated and a small amount of money saved, namely:

'I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee;

'But I trust I shall shortly see you, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name.' (3 John: 13, 14.)

Those who have paid much attention to that subject, and are experienced in the matter, say there is as much significance in kissing as there is in shaking hands. It is said that a kiss on the forehead indicates admiration and respect; on the cheek, beauty; on the nose, that the kissing is awkward; on the hand coldness; on the lips love; on the chin, foolishness. A short one indicates fear and an appreciation of 'Paradise Lost.' A long one square on the mouth, indicates devotion and a huge appreciation of 'Paradise Regained.'

Mr. Goodrich originated and tested about sixteen thousand seedling potatoes, of which number not more than three or four varieties are considered very valuable.

The man who wanted the wings of a bird attained his desire by going on a lark.

A Clergyman's Character.—A young lady writes from San Francisco her experiences of the preaching of one of the fashionable clergymen of that city, which are worth reproduction. She says: 'I went to hear him preach last Sunday night. He is certainly one of the best elocutionists on this coast. And such gestures! they are so graceful. He is said to live finely; keeps seven fine horses! But who would keep slow and poky ones, I should like to know, if they were able to afford better?'

A fire eating Irishman challenged a barrister, who gratified him by an acceptance. The duellist being very lame, requested he might have a prop. 'Suppose,' said he, 'I lean against this milestone?' 'With pleasure,' replied the lawyer 'on condition that I may lean against the next.' This joke settled the quarrel.

A Californian wife, in San Francisco, writes thusly to her husband in the interior—'Dear Sir: It may be proper and perhaps my duty, to inform you that about two months ago I succeeded in getting my divorce from you, and also that I have since married again. You may continue your monthly remittances, as I may need them for your three children.'

Always loosen the check-rein before giving water to a horse. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is an unnatural one in which to drink.

When Sheridan taught school, he had in one of his classes a boy who always read partridges for patriarchs. 'Stop,' exclaimed the wag of a teacher, 'you shall not make game of the patriarchs.'

A little boy in Bracken county, Ky., was recently fascinated by three large black snakes. He visited their haunt every day, and when his father killed them pined away and died.

Upon the beautiful Island of Barbadoes there is not space enough for a pic-nic. It is all cultivated.

If you want a son not to fall in love with any splendiferous gal, praise her up to the skies, call her an angel, say she's a whole team and a hoss to spare and all that. The moment the critter sees her he is a grain disappointed, and say, 'Well, she is handsome that's a fact; but she's not so everlastin', after all.' Nothing damages a gal, a preacher, or a lake, like over praise. A hoss is one of the onliest things in natur' as is helpet by it.—Sam Slick.

The Cattle Plague in Yorkshire.—On Thursday evening, December 13, after the dinner in connexion with the fat stock show at York, Mr. G. Leeman, M. P., who presided, drew special attention to the losses of the agricultural community through the rinderpest. He believed the entire money value of the loss to be 3,500,000*l*. At least 5 per cent. of the 5,000,000 head of cattle in this country in March last had been destroyed, and in addition there had been a prospective loss from farmers being forced into a course of action as agriculturists wholly unnatural to them, and this he set down at 1,000,000*l*. Therefore, no less than 3,500,000*l*. while he at the same time believed he was speaking in a locality which had suffered in a far greater degree than an average one. In Cheshire 52 per cent. of the cattle had been destroyed, in Cambridgeshire 22 per cent. and in the East Riding of Yorkshire 17 per cent.

Pork.—The Clinton New Era says: Mr. John Copeland of Brucefield, slaughtered this fall over 7,000 lbs of pork, to which he had fed about 400 bushels of grain. He has a boiler made of a sheet iron bottom and board sides, that will hold about fifteen bushels, in which he thoroughly boils all his feed. He finds it goes further by first having it chopped. He considers the manure made by his hogs this fall worth fifty dollars, which would compensate him for the labor and trouble he had been to.

A Charleston, S. C., letter says: 'Many of the sons of families formerly wealthy and still proud, fill the places of conductors on the cars, and seem rejoiced to obtain a paying occupation The city police, too, is filled up with young men of respectable connections, who before the war would have deemed themselves too good for many a less humble vocation.'

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card
Ambrotypes,
Gems and Lockets,

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
Martin & Bruce.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THIS undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS,

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!

IF YOU WANT

Books,
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Toys,
Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

GO TO

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N. B. Merchants supplied with School Books Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 31, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 16, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 2, 1867.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office, or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec. 19.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

BEAVER MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association conducts its business with great economy, and its rates are remarkably low. It insures farm property for three years or less. A premium note is taken of, from 1 to 2½ per cent, according to the nature of the risk. One-sixth is payable thereon in cash, and assessments are made as necessity calls for them. To avoid assessments insurers may pay a fixed sum in cash, and receive a full discharge for the term covered by the policy. The Beaver is evidently growing into public favor, and doing a rapidly increasing business. The directors are thoroughly practical agriculturists and trustworthy men of business. The recovery of claims for losses is well guaranteed. It is essentially a Farmer's Insurance Company, and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers as a good and sound institution, affording unusual encouragement to the discharge of a duty which every owner of property owes to himself and those dependent on him.—Canada Farmer, Sep. 1, 1866.

R. J. DOYLE,
General agent Saugeen District,
Box 12 Owen Sound.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR

Paisley June 19, 1866.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

THREE MONTHS' INSTRUCTION FREE!

AN English, French, and Classical Seminary will be opened on the first of Jan. 1867, in connection with the London Commercial College, in which thorough instruction will be given by Professors of high standing and undoubted ability, in common and higher English, French, classics, and all other branches usually taught in our best Seminaries and Colleges. Young men may here fit themselves in the shortest possible time for becoming First-Class Teachers, or for entering the University at any desirable degree of advancement in the University Course; and those who purchase scholarships for our admirable Commercial Course will be entitled to take at any time, three months' instruction in any or all the branches taught in the Seminary,

FREE OF CHARGE.

We have secured as Professors in the Seminary, T. A. Bryce, A.M., Graduate of Glasgow University, and Author of Sangrove & Wright's Commercial Arithmetic and A. N. Maybee, Esq., a superior French and Classical Scholar. Both of these gentlemen bring with them the most flattering testimonials from Eminent Literary Gentlemen, some of whom have been their former pupils. We think it must be evident to all that we now offer advantages which are far in advance of what can be secured at

Any other Commercial College in the World.

By this arrangement our Commercial Students have unparalleled facilities for thoroughly grounding themselves in those fundamental branches on which a sound Commercial Education necessarily rests, and without which they cannot hope for success in Business Life. Remember that a knowledge of the French Language is indispensable in securing situations in the largest cities of British America and come where you can get this knowledge, Free, in connection with the best Business course in America.

Students attending the Seminary only, will be charged Five Dollars per quarter for instruction in either Common and Higher English, French or Classics; and Ten Dollars per quarter, or Thirty Dollars per year will entitle them to instruction in all the Branches therein.

Please send for circular.

Address.

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College,
London C. W.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

Supplement to the Paisley Advocate, Feb. 8, '67.

Bruce County Council.

[Continued from last week.]

THURSDAY.

Council met. Roll called. Minutes of yesterday read and confirmed.

Report of School Committee read. Recommended Rev Messrs. Moffat and Tolmie as Grammar School Trustees for the county. Rev. Mr Fraser continued in office of Local Superintendent. Mr. Eckford appointed Local Superintendent. Dr. W S Francis Arran; Mr Bull, Amabel and Albemarle.—Adopted.

Report of Salaries Committee read as follows: Treasurer $800, Clerk $400, Gaol Surgeon $80, County Engineer, including exp. $1150, Warden $80, Auditors $8 each and mileage, Court House keeper $60, Local Superintendent $4 per school, Inspector of Weights and Measures exclusive of fees allowed by statute $10.

Moved by Mr McLellan, seconded by Mr Monkman, That the Treasurer's salary be $600 instead of $800.

A discussion ensued, and on a vote being taken on the amendment there voted yea 4, nay 18. The report was then adopted.

Petition of inhabitants of Walkerton and others, regarding the extension of telegraph communication through this county—

Moved by Mr Bruce, seconded by Mr Rowand, That the communication on telegraph extension be filed.

On a vote being taken on the above, there voted yea 18 nay 5.

A number of accounts were read and referred to finance Committee. Letter from E. A. Meredith, Esq., regarding furnishing a Seal for the County Court, read. Statement of ledger balances, from A. Sproat, Esq., Treasurer, and report on finances received and read and referred to finance committee. Memorandum of furniture, &c., required for Court House and offices received and read.

On motion of Mr Rowand, seconded by Mr Gillies, Mr Richardson was appointed Court House keeper.

Motion of Mr Parsill, seconded by Mr A. McIntyre, for a grant to road from Carrick and Culross town-line to the Durham road—referred to road and bridge committee.

Motion of Mr Freeborn, seconded by Mr Monkman, for instruction to the Engineer to have the Owen Sound mail road in Arran gravelled in a similar manner to that of the Northern gravel road—referred to gravel road committee.

Motion of Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Mr McLellan, for instruction to Engineer to let the job of improving the town-line between Bruce and Greenock, opposite to lot 11th, con. 19, Greenock, to James McArthur, be offering to make a passable road for the sum of $100—referred to road and bridge committee.

Motion of Mr Good, seconded by Mr Smith, for a grant of $500 to improve the 20th side-road in Huron township, the sum granted not being sufficient to improve said road, it being a mail line—referred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by Mr Rowand, seconded by Mr Stafford, That the sum of $500 be granted to gravel the road running from Stark's Corners through the township of Saugeen to Port Elgin by Stirton's bridge.—Referred to gravel road committee.

Moved by Mr Wilson, seconded by Mr Parsill, That the sum of $500 be granted to improve the mail line from Walkerton to its junction with the Elora road in the township of Carrick.—Referred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by Mr Bruce, seconded by Mr Adair, That whereas from some oversight no appropriation was made in the gravel-road scheme to the town-line of Elderslie and Brant, be it therefore resolved that a grant of $2,000 be made by this Council towards improving the said line.—Referred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by Mr Wilson, seconded by Mr Freeborn, That the sum of $4,000 be granted to improve sideline 25 in the townships of Arran and Elderslie, Brant and Carrick.—Referred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by Mr Gillies, seconded by Mr Adair, That whereas some dissatisfaction appears to exist respecting the manner in which the gravel road contracts were let and managed by the Council and Committee last year be it therefore resolved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate this matter from the commencement until date, said committee to consist of Messrs. Coulthard, Freeborn, Bruce, Parsill and Good, to report either at this or at the next session, as the Council may direct.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Allan, That the sum of $200 be granted for the purpose of erecting a lockup in the village of Southampton, provided an equal sum be granted by the said village, the lock-up to be the property of the county. On a division ensuing there voted yea 9, nay 13—Lost.

Moved by Mr Rastall, seconded by Mr Adair, That the sum of $200 be granted by this Council to aid in erecting a lockup in the village of Kincardine.—Yeas 7, nays 10—Lost.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Rowand, That the following sums be granted towards improving the following roads in the township of Greenock, on the 12th con., being line of road from Elora road to Inverhuron, $1,000; sideroad 5 and 6, $500; concession 6 and 7, $500.—Referrred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by J. P. McIntyre, seconded by Mr Miller, That the sum of $500 be granted towards improving 30th sideline, north Durham road, Kincardine township, said line being a mail line—Referred to road and bridge committee.

Moved by Mr Rastall, seconded by Mr Adair, That the sum of $10,000 be granted by this Council to aid in further improving the harbors in Kincardine and Southampton, 6,000 to be expended in Kincardine and 4,000 in Southampton—Referred to finance committee.

FRIDAY.

Council met at 7 P. M. Minutes read and adopted. A by-law was read requiring that the timber be cut down to a distance of 25 feet on each side of the gravelled roads. The object of this was to allow the sun to get at them, so that they might be kept as dry as possible. In the event of owners of land on these roads not complying with this by law, the Engineer is instructed to see it carried out. The by-law was adopted.

An account was presented from Mr. Joseph Walker, for removing a portion of his tavern off the line of the Durham road.

Moved by Mr. Adair, seconded by Mr. Gillies, That this Council cannot pay Mr. Walker's account till he has carried out his agreement with it.—Carried.

A petition, signed by Joseph Walker and others, asking a grant of money from the Council for the construction of a bridge across the Saugeen at the west end of the village of Walkerton, was read.

Moved by Mr. Adair, seconded by Mr. Good, That the petition of Joseph Walker and others be filed.

Moved in amendment by Mr Wilson seconded by Mr Pinkerton, That 600 dollars be granted for the bridge referred to in said petition.

Mr Pinkerton said that he had two reasons for seconding the amendment. The first was, he thought it hard that Knowles could not get their motions brought before this Board for want of a seconder; and next, that in a centre of business like Walkerton, it was too bad to make the people build their bridges themselves.

The amendment was lost.

A motion was put and carried, instructing the Warden to procure the necessary weights and measures for the use of the Inspector.

The report of County Assessors' Committee was next taken up. It approved of valuators for the county being appointed, as being the only way of getting a correct valuation of property in the county. It suggested the appointment of two competent men to that office, and that they report to this Council at its June meeting in 1868; and moreover, that the valuators be required to confine their labors in the manner season, so that a correct assessment may be obtained.

A desire was expressed on the part of several members to hear the report discussed. The following amendment was moved by Mr. Fischer, seconded by Mr Parsill, That the report be not now acted upon, but left over till next session of Council.

Several members then spoke. The appointment of valuators was generally approved of, though some doubts were expressed as to getting proper men. It was argued that the Equalization Committee had nothing to guide them in arriving at a just decision. The valuation of township assessors was not to be relied upon, not that they did wrong knowingly, but from a difference of opinion as to the value of property. Some examples were given of this.

It was, after some discussion, moved by Mr. Good, seconded by Mr. Rastall, That that part of the report recommending the appointment of valuators be not adopted, but that in this particular the report be amended, and that applications be received for valuators up to the June meeting of Council. The amendment was carried, and the report so amended, adopted.

Moved by Mr. Pinkerton, seconded by Mr. Stafford, That no action be taken at present in the granting of money for drill sheds, but that the Warden be instructed to petition the government for a sufficient sum for that purpose; that owing to the poverty of the county, the improvements going on, and the poverty of the people, they were not in a position to grant money for this purpose.

After a good deal of discussion, there voted for the amendment Messrs. Pinkerton, Stafford, McLellan, Purvis, J. P. McIntyre, and Miller—7, and against it, 16. The report was then put and adopted.

A communication was read from the Treasurer, calling the attention of the Council to the additional labor he had to perform last year, and asking for a fair remuneration. The letter was referred to the finance committee.

Council adjourned.

SATURDAY.

Council met at 9 A. M. Members all present. Minutes read and confirmed.

Report of Jail Committee was submitted. The committee found everything clean and comfortable. No prisoners were at present confined in the Jail. There was one insane person in it, and the committee recommend that steps be taken to have him removed to the asylum.—Report adopted.

The report of Road and Bridge Committee cannot recommend the expenditure of any moneys at present.—Report adopted.

Report of Finance Committee was next taken up. In reference to the letter of Mr Stanton, asking for the payment of an account, the committee observed that a former Council refused to give the amount asked for, and could not therefore recommend its payment. It recommended that a grant of $1,000 be given to any party or parties who would bore in any part of the county, provided either salt or oil were struck. If two wells were to be sunk, they suggest that 600 dollars be given to the first and 400 dollars to the other. They cannot recommend a grant to harbors, as they have no control over them. They recommend that the Treasurer's securities be increased to 60,000 dollars, and that his salary of last year be increased 110 dollars, making it in all $250.

Council went into committee of the whole on the report, Mr. Rowand in the chair.

In reference to the item of Local Superintendent's salaries, it was moved by Mr. Brocelbank, seconded by Mr. Rastall, That all accounts in Finance report in regard to Local Superintendents be charged to Huron, said amounts having been raised by general assessment on the united counties for the year 1866.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Purvis, That the clause referring to the oil boring be once be struck out.—Yeas, Messrs. Pinkerton, Purvis, Alex McIntyre, Ritey—4. Lost.

Moved by Mr. Stafford, seconded by Mr. Allan, That the clause recommending the addition to Treasurer's salary be 150 dollars instead of 110 dollars—Nays, Messrs. Parsill, Pinkerton, McLellan, A. McIntyre, J. P. McIntyre, Miller, Bruce, Fischer—9. Lost.

Report adopted.

Gravel Road Committee Report—The report recommended that the short piece of road be gravelled which was to connect with the county of Grey gravel roads, provided that county bore half of the expense. That the embankment referred to by Mr McTharnon, in Kincardine village, be remedied by the Engineer if necessary, and that the obstructions to road near Mr Sutton's mill be removed.

Council went into committee on the whole on report, Mr. Parsill in the chair.

In reference to a paragraph in the report on Mr Simon Orchard's contract, Mr Bruce moved that the committee proceed to let all unfinished contracts, and not make a special case of Simon Orchard, or any other.

Mr. Brocelbank said that the reason for the special action was because of the course taken by his securities.

Mr Adair said that the committee had an interview with Mr Orchard and his securities, but he would do nothing unless he was paid up.

Mr Bruce said he had no objection that the Council take a stand, but they must make it general and not special.

Mr Gillies said that it was not unknown to this Board, by figures, as well as the statement of the engineer, that it was the least forward of any, and is not likely to be finished next year. There is not a contractor in the county who would be more leniently dealt with than Mr Orchard, but he puts himself into such a position that it is impossible to do anything with him.

The amendment of Mr. Bruce did not get a seconder.

The report was then put and carried, Mr Bruce alone voting nay.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Rowand, That the Engineer be instructed to examine the line between the townships of Greenock, Bruce, and Kincardine, from the Durham road to the village of Paisley, and report to the Council at its June meeting the amount it would require to make same passable.—Carried.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Good, That the Clerk is hereby instructed to be in attendance in his office one day in every two weeks, and that he notify the ratepayers what day he will be in attendance.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for cordwood to supply the Co. Buildings.

Report of Building Committee was read. The committee were unable to comply with the request of Mr Collins, to grant a room in the Court House for Division Court office, there not being one to spare. The Jail Committee were recommended to meet soon, and procure such things as were necessary. In regard to the Registry office, tenders for its construction are required by the June meeting. Report adopted.

The Clerk was requested to advertise in the local papers for tenders for the county printing.

The Council then adjourned, to meet again on the last Monday in June.—[Bruce Herald.

Consultation with the People.

[From the London Free Press.]

From the tone of many rumors, as well as the probability of the case, it appears likely that the Imperial Parliament will pass a Confederation measure subject to the approval of those concerned. If such should be the course adopted, it will be a very politic one. For up to the present time the people have not been asked to pronounce upon the matter, though it may be freely accepted as a fact that a very large proportion of the people of Canada are altogether favorable to the measure, as far as it is understood. But this is not the case with all the Provinces. It is very questionable if either Prince Edward, Newfoundland or Nova Scotia will be found so entirely in favor of annexation to Canada as to make it wise to proclaim such a measure. Besides, such a radical change should not be made in the constitution of any country, without giving the inhabitants of it the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinion in favor or against it, by means of a vote. Even Louis Napoleon, when seeking to annex Nice, and the other Provinces that had belonged to Italy, thought it best to consult the people; and having obtained their consent in a formal manner, no opening is left for any to say that the step was taken in opposition to the popular wish. If such a course is deemed best in monarchial and absolute Europe, how much more necessary in constitutionally democratic Canada? The immediate success of the Confederation policy would not compensate for the error which an adoption of the scheme without a consultation of the people would lead to. A constitution being intended to last, and be the groundwork of political progress, the well-appointed gateway of national prosperity, should not be laid upon uneven ground, but have its foundations so equalized and prepared that no crack may subsequently appear in the walls of the structure. And one of the first conditions we hold to be an unequivocal popular assent on the part of all those concerned to the proposal. We trust, therefore, that these forerunning rumors may truly anticipate the event, and that such a measure of Confederation may be submitted to the people as will leave ample scope for the future while meeting the requirements of the present.

An Inquisitive Scotchman.

It is a common accusation against the Americans that they are the most inquisitive people in the world. The charge has some weight, but is entirely too broad. We have an instance in an incident, not new but none the worse for that, which occurred in Scotland. Two gentlemen fell in together, both travellers on horseback, and strangers to each other, when the following conversation took place:—'Raw evening, sir, rather,' observed the one with an Aberdeen accent.—'Yes, rather,' replied the other. 'You will likely be a stranger in these parts?' continued the Aberdonian. 'If I can,' laconically replied the other, looking, the meantime, neither to the right nor to the left. 'Perhaps, like myself you may be on your way to Banff?' 'Perhaps,' responded the other yawning. 'In that case, perhaps you will put up at Cullen?' 'I may or may not,' answered his companion. 'Pardon me the liberty of the question, sir—may I ask if you are a bachelor?' 'No' 'Oh! married?' 'No, no!' 'Sir I beg your pardon, I may have unintentionally touched upon a painful subject; your black dress ought to have checked my enquiries. I beg your pardon, sir—a widower?' 'No, no, no!' 'Neither a bachelor, a married man, nor a widower! In heaven's name, then sir, what can you be?' 'A divorced man, and be hanged to you, since you must know!' exclaimed the stranger, clapping spurs to his horse and dashing out of sight.

A Fast Young Man.—The young Duke of Hamilton, the premier nobleman of 'the kingdom of Scotland,' and the representative of the Stuart family, three years ago succeeded to his title and an estate which realized $350,000 per annum. He took to horse-racing and other means of lavish expenditure, and now he is a pensioner of his creditors, with every acre of his lands, his palaces and town residences in the hands of Jew lenders, where they will probably remain till the next heir of entail succeeds to the title.

Tenth Division Court.—This court opened in this place on Tuesday morning. Judge Brough presiding. There were sixty-four suits disposed of, the most important of which was one against the sureties of R. H. Rend, late clerk of the Court, for moneys which he had collected but for which no returns had been made.—*Clinton New Era.*

Lord Talbot de Malahide has publicly stated that at no distant time, and with a settled state of affairs in the country, a royal sojourn in Ireland will take place.

Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith? demanded Jones. Home, sir, home; don't detain me; I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I must deliver it before the fashion changes.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. COLLIER, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under,		first week	0 50
do.	do.	two weeks	0 75
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	2 00
do.	do.	six months	3 00
do.	do.	twelve months	4 00

[illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

DR. McLAREN,
CORONER
For the United Counties of Huron & Bruce
PAISLEY, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman, Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME II. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. NUMBER 52.

Trip Lightly.

Trip lightly over trouble,
 Trip lightly over wrong,
We only make grief [illegible],
 By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hands so tightly?
 Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
 Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
 Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
 And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hopes have not departed,
 Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
 But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
 Stand not to rail at doom;
We're pearls to string of gladness,
 On this side of the tomb:
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
 And the heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
 But look for joy instead.

Winter Serenade.

Oh! ask me dot to blow by does,
 By charbidg one, by owd;
You bay dot know de baid I feel,
 It dever ead de dode!
Oh! bight we fly to other seades,
 Or dwell id yonder star;
Oh, thed, by lovely baid, id bliss
 I'd strike by light catarrah!

The wid that blows across de boor,
 Had it a dose to blow,
Wid such a cold as I hab got,
 Ah! would it blow it? Doe!
But see, the rays of oubbing dawd
 Are gleabidg od the dew;
I hear the beery bugle hord,
 By baiden fair—AT CHIEU!

A Ritualist Church in 1867.

[From the British Quarterly Review.]

You enter one of the churches in which this high ritual is performed. At the end of the chancel, on an elevation ascended by several steps, you see the communion-table, placed altar-wise, and which is covered at different seasons, by a succession of differently colored and richly ornamented cloths. Over the altar, and all but resting upon it, you see a cross of some feet in height, thrown into strong relief, so as to be the most conspicuous object from nearly every part of the church. On the surface of the altar is the "clean linen cloth" prescribed by law; but with it you see a profuse display of flowers, with a number of strange ornamental cloths covering the vessels used in the service. On either side of the altar is a large candlestick, with a candle in proportion to it. Before the priests enter to begin their part of the performance, a man—whose presence crossing the empty chancel reminds you of a stage-servant, except that no stage-servant ever appeared in such livery—proceeds to light the two candles, though it is still noon-day. Near the two candlesticks thus put into requisition, are two much larger with branches exhibiting some score or two of candles, all of which are lighted on special occasions. When the procession of priests and acolytes enters, the initiated of the congregation bow a token of reverence. The official persons then bend in silence towards the altar. The priests are clothed in a surplice, over which is a cope—a cloak fastened on the chest, open in front and descending to the feet. These copes are generally of some bright colour, often brilliant with gold and other ornaments. On the back of the celebrant—the priest who administers, and who takes the centre place before the altar—a large cross may be seen. The other priests assist in the service, and read the Gospel or Epistle for the day from lecterns placed on either side the altar. Before the services devolving respectively on these persons are performed, the acolytes flame the incense in their thuribles, and cast the hallowing odor over the celebrants, and over the sacred books, one of their number advancing presently to the gate at the entrance of the chancel, from which he sends forth the graceful fragrance right and left towards the people, dispensing to them sanctity and benediction. In the offering of prayer, the faces of the clergy are always toward the altar, their backs toward the people. All the other parts of the service become scarcely intelligible to a stranger from their being so strongly, and often so badly intoned. When the moment arrives in which the elements are supposed to be consecrated, priests and people all kneel in long silence. Incense fills the place. Subdued and tender music is designed to hush the soul into deepest worship, as the bread becomes truly the body, and the wine truly the blood, of the Incarnate One, and both elements are made to include, not only the flesh and the blood of the Saviour of the world, but the soul, the divinity. No marvel after this if the priestly pretensions of these men are found to be almost unlimited.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, was last week invited with his wife, to take a sleigh ride with a deacon. When they returned home, they found their house newly furnished from top to bottom, in a most tasteful and elegant style.

Mr. Sutherland's 2nd Letter.

Walkerton, Feb. 6, 1867.

(To the Editor of the Bruce Herald.)

SIR,—Again, I claim your attention, although you say you debated with yourself (the debate should have been with your friends) whether you would favour me with another notice in your sheet, in your usual style. The force of habit, it is said, exercises a controlling influence over one's actions. You exemplify this in no ordinary degree—you return to what you have been accustomed to. You may not be able to do better—this is rather your misfortune, than, perhaps, your fault. You did need time, for evidently you felt sorely at the keen rebuke your presumption received, to get up another scurrilous article. This you would rather give to your readers than more useful, interesting matter.

From the sweeping attack upon those who supported me you back down, and now you use the word "some" instead of 'but few voted' &c., in a previous article, as if they had lost the right to exercise the suffrage, without your dictation, and without being signalled out by your audacity. It is quite possible that I am not perfection in the eyes of Mr. Wm. Brown,—the public censor, of Mr. Brocelbank, and of the malignant few who keep in the back ground, and whom the editor gratifies; but I say to them that either of them ought to be careful when they use the word principle. If the Editor will act fairly, he will find that there is sufficient material with which his favorite candidate can be assailed, even if Mr. Brown had too much principle not to sneer at him.

If one is to be admonished, surely it should be done by one with clean hands. If I were bad in the view of the Editor, Mr. Brocelbank must have been much worse when of the two evils 'some' chose the least, whilst the reliable Editor went in for the big-loaf. What 'some' might have said about me, and your ardent proffered desire to give what was said, I reject with scorn, on the safe ground that such offers only come from the 'unprincipled,' particularly when I know that hatred and malice rankle in your very heart. Information received from such a source is always looked down upon, as untrustworthy, and you are consigned to the general category. If it were worth knowing, you must acknowledge it was worth much more when you first obtained it, when you were likely in the confidence of "some" not when it would be stale, when you forfeited their confidence, and when your exploses would add to its rancour. It is important to know the character who would deliver such information. If I am to receive what 'some' thing of me, whether good or bad, I would prefer to have it from the principals rather than the common tale-carrier, for tales gain strength, they say, from being carried round especially if the bearer thinks he can do some damage thereby.

If there was any deception practiced, it certainly was on your side, and you yourself was a somewhat conspicuous in publishing that my object would be to make side-walks in this village, if elected. It may suit your purpose to obtain an advantage by such means, but is it truthful, and is it becoming in a journalist to use such despicable weapons? When you say 'they judge of the public as they judge of themselves,' the people can easily perceive the 'motive' of the slanderer. What right have you to write about any portion of the people in the unbecoming manner above quoted? Can you not see that this is 'insolence' and 'tyranny,' and a wanton abuse of the privileges of the press? But what do you care for privileges, for individual rights, if you can only satisfy your malevolence?

When you speak of religion, Mr. Wm. Brown, don't couple it with your 'steady suspicion,' even if you be 'a regular attendant' on 'preachers,' as you call them, on Sabbath, and you profit by the truths then told to you. But though you are such 'a regular attendant,' no one supposes that you are the less fond of 'oysters and whiskey with filthy talk,' even if you get the same 'gratis,' and no one ever thought that you had an enlarged heart. The man who would so far allow his personal animosity to give such statements to the public as news, the preachers must certainly consider this 'regular attendant' as lost to their anxious teachings, and look upon him in the light of a 'Satan reproving sin.'

Before you presume to lay down rules to any class, commence at yourself—there, 'elevation,' in its truest sense, is much needed. If you have not had opportunities, why do you assume them? Did it never strike you that we should have some acquirements before attempting to impart useful information? If you have not these, your teachings, your language, the terms you employ, will never 'elevate the community in which you are, however 'overweening' may be your vanity, and however presumptuous you may be. Be as vindictive as you may, but do not lose your own self respect, if you have any, by the employment of vulgar slang, low language, and improper address. This may please the malignant few, who measure others by themselves. If you think that a proper style of writing is not due to yourself, it is evidently due to those who read your paper. They should have something instructive, not abusive. Until you can shew yourself otherwise, I must consider that as a 'tree is known by its fruit,' so is Mr. Wm. Brown, the editor of the Herald, known by his low scurrilous writings, and by his malignity.

Yours &c.

W. SUTHERLAND.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The St. Mary's Argus says:—What seems to us an extraordinary case was brought under our notice the other day. On Tuesday night Mrs. Bowen called upon Dr. Ford, unable to articulate clearly, but pointing with her fingers down her throat. It appears she had put pins in her mouth, when undressing for bed, and one had slipped down into the windpipe. The point of the pin had stuck into the lining of the windpipe on one side, and the head of the pin rested on the other. By using an instrument called the Laryngoscope he was unable to discover its situation and position, and by a rapid and dexterous use of a pair of long curved forceps he seized upon it, and withdrew it. This item should operate as a caution against the too common practice of putting pins in the mouth.

HOW LYNCH SHOWED FIGHT.—On being taken to Kingston, Lynch at first showed fight when told that his imperial was to be shaved off, and his hair cropped, saying that "he had suffered enough in being removed from Toronto in irons like a felon, yet Canadian justice would not be satisfied till he looked like a thief." The prison rules were explained, and Lynch finally submitted. Lynch and McMahon were assigned work in the foundry department, the latter as a puddler, the former as a fireman.

A SHOWER OF SALT.—The New Orleans Times of the 4th inst., has the following item:—"We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Red river, that on the 2nd of the month a shower of fine salt occurred on Red river, about sixty miles from the mouth. There had been a little snow the day before, and next day, it being observed that the supposed snow had not melted, it was examined and found to be veritable salt. Our informant gathered a bushel of it, and it was found equal to the best Turk's Island."

CHURCH AND STATE.—The Administrator of the Government in New Brunswick having appointed Rev. Mr. Walker to the rectory of St. George, Carlton, the congregation became indignant at the arbitrary exercise of an authority which they considered obsolete and consequently when the Rev gentleman approached the church on Sabbath morning to officiate, he found both the doors and windows bolted against him. The congregation are almost unanimous in protesting against his appointment, and the newspapers are commenting upon the affair in a vigorous manner.

Taming Bees.—A writer in a recent number of the Scottish Gardener says:—"To tame vicious bees, we have only to accustom them to the form of human beings. A scare-crow, or what my Scotch friends call 'a potato bogle,' placed in front of the hives of stinging bees, is a great help. It can be shifted now and then, and, to provoke a general attack, place a loose waving rag or handkerchief in the hand of the bogle. I have been told that vicious kicking horses have been completely cured by hanging bags of hay behind them in their stalls. They kicked and plunged at the bags till their strength was exhausted, when their vice and folly left them; so that they quickly tolerated the bags to dangle by their sides, and [illegible] they [illegible]

Extraordinary Discovery of Ice in a Man's Brain.—At an inquest held before Mr. Langham on Tuesday, upon the body of a man who had died suddenly, and whose body was removed to the dead house of St Margaret's parish, Mr. Hunt, the medical man, stated that in making his post mortem examination of the body, he was surprised to find two pieces of ice inside the skull, upon the substance of the brain. Both the deputy coroner and Dr Hunt stated that they had never heard or read of such a remarkable circumstance.—Hamilton Times.

Colossal Leaves in the Amazon Valley.—The dimensions of their leaves are often colossal. One palm, of a hundred and twenty feet, has but fifteen or twenty leaves, each twenty-five or thirty feet long and twelve to fifteen feet broad, and so strong that one or two men can sit in the axil without breaking them off. These large leaves make the tree appear larger than it is. Some are fifty feet in length, and no one man can move them, and they have colossal bunches of fruit, six to ten feet long, composed of nuts as large as eggs, so that it would require one or two men to lift a single bunch.—Agassiz.

THE NEGRO LEARNING TO READ.—A letter from a bureau agent at Huntsville, Alabama, says:—"While the turbulent and stormy elements of political strife are moving around us, the freedmen are steadily improving in their condition and intelligence. There are few negro children that cannot read, write, spell, and cipher. This desire for learning amounts to a passion. Nor is it confined to the young, old people, long past the meridian of life, are attending schools, thinking that if they ever can read their Bibles death itself will have no terrors for them.

Death of a Remarkable Man.

The Northern Ensign announces the death, on Monday, of Mr. Robert Dick, baker, Thurso, whose name is well known in scientific circles. Mr. Dick was a native of Fifeshire, but went to Thurso when young. He learned to be a baker, and some time afterwards commenced business on his own account; but from his peculiar disposition and habits, he was never able to establish a large or very lucrative business. During his apprenticeship Mr. Dick began to manifest those extraordinary mental abilities which were in mature years fully developed. He would then spend even more than his spare hours in local explorations, and every work on botany and entomology was eagerly borrowed or acquired, and was read and studied with the greatest avidity. But it was when he became a journeyman, and especially when he arrived at the position of being his own master, that he devoted himself with the most singular earnestness to the study of science, spending during his life many nights in the open air, and being on occasions several days and nights on end engaged in those investigations in the district which in the end brought him into possession of a museum of fossils and botanical and entomological specimens which has been the admiration of the multitudes of savans, from Sir Roderick Murchison downwards, who have been privileged to see it. Among the people of Thurso and neighborhood, Mr. Dick was long looked upon as partially insane. But, as time rolled on, opinions gradually changed. By-and-by it began to be whispered that men of great influence were visiting the mad Thurso baker; and when it was found that in the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science he was named as one of the highest authorities in the world on certain scientific questions, and that even Sir Roderick Murchison had been sitting at his feet and receiving lessons from him, some of them characteristically drawn on the walls of his workshop and implements of trade, the opinion changed, and Thurso people took pride in naming the great scientific baker of their town. It was during his entomological and botanical explorations that Mr. Dick began to cultivate a taste for geology. By-and-by he became as deeply in love with it as with those other sciences, and in the end he acquired a wonderful acquaintance with the science, and communicated to the late Hugh Miller, to Sir Roderick Murchison, and to many other geologists, the results of his investigations, which have had a great influence on the present knowledge of the science. The result of his long and wonderful travels in the district, and of his extraordinary painstaking investigations and researches is, that Mr. Dick had gathered one of the most interesting collections of specimens to be anywhere seen. It is understood he has left the collection to the Thurso Natural Science Association, established last year which will thus be in possession of a museum that many will covet.

A RIVAL TO THE STATES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that a 'North American British Confederation cannot hope to accomplish much against the superior attractions of the United States. But if Great Britain would cut her provinces loose, and say 'Go, and fashion out your own destiny,' the case might be different The country could then negotiate its own treaties, shape its course and direct its policy without reference to the peculiar interests of any other nation in the world. By such freedom it might become a very formidable rival to the United States, and if its institutions were liberal, and the privileges offered to emigrants such as would insure them freedom, protection to industry, and the means of improvement, then British Americans might make their cold country, even with its natural disadvantages, a formidable rival to the United States.'

"One More Unfortunate"—A Sad Story.

(From the Detroit Post.)

Several years since, John Lefevre, a resident of Erie, Penn., died, leaving his little daughter Jane, an orphan, and entirely destitute of both friends and money. A family by the name of Ratigan, living in the immediate vicinity of the house occupied by Lefevre at the time of his death, became interested in the girl, and finally took pity upon her helplessness, and adopted her. She soon forgot her bereavement, and became very much attached to her new parents. Years passed, and the girl grew to womanhood, comely and dutiful, and was the pride of the household. Her company was much sought after by the young people of her acquaintance, and in consequence she visited her friends, and was with them a large portion of her time. In an unguarded moment she was tempted with many fair promises made by a young man, and yielding, she fell.

Shortly after, the Ratigans moved to this city, and rented a house on Orleans st., where they now live. The evidences of the girl's guilt began to manifest themselves, and finding it useless to longer attempt concealment, she last Sunday morning confessed her guilt to her adopted mother, who, enraged at what the girl had done, turned her out of doors.

June begged and plead to be received back, but the mother was firm in her course, and she was forced to seek shelter elsewhere. She applied at several places for admittance, but was repulsed, and finally, weary at heart, and with a consciousness of her guilt, oppressing her beyond endurance, she wandered to Windsor, and subsequently towards Sandwich. Night came on, and fearing to ask for shelter lest she should again be turned from the door, she sank down by the roadside and wept herself to sleep. Morning came, and with it assistance to the fallen girl. A gentleman passing by saw a portion of her dress above the snow, and upon making an investigation discovered June with life nearly extinct. He at once took her to his sleigh and carried her to Sandwich, where she was placed under the care of a kind family; but her exposure was too much for her, and yesterday she died. Her adopted parents in this city were notified, but they refused to own her or bury the body, which was accordingly taken care of by the authorities of Sandwich.

A TRICK WORTH KNOWING.—On Saturday week, a groom mounted on a high mettled hunter entered the High Street of Coldstream, and when opposite Sir John Majoribank's monument it began to plunge and rear to a fearful extent, swerving to the right and then to the left, but go forward he would not, nor could all the exertions of the groom overcome his obstinacy. The street was filled with people expecting to see the animal destroy himself on the spikes of the iron railing round the monument when Mr. McDougal, saddler, walked up to the groom and said, 'I think, my man you are not taking the right method to make the horse go; allow me, if you please, to show you a trick worth knowing.' 'Well,' says the groom, 'if you can make him go it's more than I can,' when Mr Dougal took a bit of whipcord which he tied with a firm knot on the end of the animal's ear, which he bent gently down, fastening the other end of the string to the check buckle of the bridle when he patted the horse's head once or twice, and said, 'Now let me see you go quietly home like a good horse,' and astonishing to relate, it moved off as gently as if nothing had happened. Mr Dougal says he has seen in London horses which no manner of force could make go, while this mild treatment was always successful.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for		....	40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds	do.	....	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 15, 1867.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for school section No 5, Elderslie, a second-class Teacher to commence in May next. Good references required.

Apply to John McDermid Lot 14, con. 8; or to Malcolm McKechnie, Lot 16, 7th con., if by letter, post-paid.

Elderslie, Feb. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 21st, 1867.

Markets.

Guelph, Feb. 12.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to $1 75. Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 38. Oats 29c. to 31. Peas 55c to 66. Barley 40c. to 51. Hides $6 50. Beef $5 to 6. Pork $4 50 to 5 15. Butter 12c. to 18. Potatoes per bag 45c. 50. Sheepskins 50c to 1 25.

New York, Feb. 12.

Wholesale prices.—Gold 137; Flour 9 40 to $17; White wheat $3 to 3 40; Barley 80c to $1 20; Timothy Seed $3 30 to 3 70. Sugar 9c to 12½. Pork 7c. to 7½; Beef Cattle 14c to 18 dressed weight. Sheep 4½c to 7. Milch Cows $45 to $110. Butter 15c to 45c.

BIRTH.

In Elderslie, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. George Fleming of a son.

DIED.

At Paisley, on the 12th inst., Emily Abigail, only daughter of Mr S Shannon, aged 2 years 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place to-day (Friday), at half-past two o'clock p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

In Elderslie, on the 29th January, Jane, wife of Mr. David McLelland, aged 57.

Advices from Mexico indicate that the French have to fight to cover their retreat from that country. A battle had been fought at Jalapa, about sixty miles from Vera Cruz, in which the French were victorious. Maximilian, by conscripting men and horses, was preparing for the defence of the city of Mexico.

Distress in London.

From the London Herald.

Whatever faults are properly chargeable to the working classes the scene now presented to our view is one which calls for pity and succor. The ordinary laborer, with his comparatively scanty earning, is soon impoverished. Next follows the skilled workman, and we are sorry to find this second state of the calamity is close at hand. The general distress is really alarming. Shipbuilding and all its associated trades have come to a standstill. Railway works are in much the same plight, and the labor market generally is in a state of abnormal depression. The people are suffering pattently. In continental cities the hungry multitude would clamor for aid; here they wait for it. As for the motion that these starving multitudes are holding aloof from work on a question of wages, there are no signs that such is the case just now. Men who once earned good wages are seen flocking in crowds to the stone yard, anxious for the hard earned pittance of threepence and a loaf of bread. May this terrible experience be remembered when the good times return, and may all this gaunt and horrid poverty be the beginning of the end in the history of trade unions!

—Pugnacious. — Washington, Feb. 11.—A resolution was adopted in the House to-day, declaring that the Government of the United States should be actuated in the prosecution of the claims against Great Britain for the depredations of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers by the same despatch and emphasis which characterized the government of Great Britain, in its demand arising out of the capture of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer Trent.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

Friday, February 15, 1867.

The Dangers of Confederation.

According to the latest accounts, a bill is to be shortly introduced into the Imperial Parliament to carry out the Confederation scheme, which, it is likely, will be voted on and carried, with but little consideration of its merits, by the majority of the English House of Commons. The only chance for its failure is the possibility of the defeat of the Derby ministry, and consequent adjournment or dissolution of the House. "Delays are dangerous," and the only thing that can effectually kill the scheme, is a few months further delay.

Speculating on the possibility of its accomplishment, however, and as the human mind is prone to look into futurity, we may take into consideration its probable effects. And here we can only be truly guided by general principles.

In the first place, then, we regard the scheme as the result of the intrigues of influential men both in Great Britain and the provinces, who have managed by various influences to control the action of the leading politicians in the various local legislatures. These have acted without instructions from, and in many cases contrary to the wishes of their constituents. The Canadian government has taken in hand a work which they were never intrusted with by the people. The scheme is to be perfected in London, under auspices which owe no responsibility to this country; and it cannot be expected that a constitution for these provinces passed by the British parliament for imperial interests, can prove satisfactory or work well for the people it is intended for. These provinces can never be truly free until their organic laws are framed by the people themselves in their own halls of legislature. The Englishman in England can no more legislate for Canada, than the Englishman in Canada can legislate for Great Britain. It would be just as sensible for the Canadian parliament to decide on the Reform question for Great Britain, as for the English parliament to form constitutional laws for Canada. To be sure, it may be said that the plans for Confederation are decided upon by the provincial delegates. The objection would be a good one, if these delegates were directly elected by the people of the provinces to do so, and they were not under English government and aristocratic and courtly control. These, we may be sure, exercise no small influence on our provincial celebrities in the performance of their task; and public opinion in Canada, as matters now stand, can have but slight control over them.

The union of the two Canadas was forced on the people against their wishes, and it has not worked satisfactorily. Is there any probability of a more extensive union, of equally incongruous materials, and under similar compulsion, likely to work any better? To answer this question in the affirmative, it would be necessary to believe that America can be best ruled by Europe, and Europe by America.

It is the fate of rulers to be infatuated by power, and to deride opposing obstructions. The experience of ages will not teach the unjust to be just, nor the powerful to forbear the exercise of their supposed established privileges to rule. Although nearly every colony or community of any importance in the New World, with the exception of these northern dependencies of Great Britain, and the still enslaved negroes of Jamaica, have established their independence of European domination, the rulers at home keep on blindly in the old track, ignoring the facts of history, inaugurating new schemes to preserve their power—erecting battlements which will be of no avail, and lavishing treasures on this northern continent in the vain endeavor to preserve a power which will inevitably be lost, and that, in all probability, at no distant day.

The Operation of the Currency System of the United States.

At the commencement of the late civil war in the United States, and during its continuance, great disturbances in business, as well as in social relations, naturally presented themselves. A large proportion of the population were withdrawn from the peaceable pursuits of agriculture, trade and commerce, and a marked disturbance in the demand for the products of labor necessarily followed the requirement of articles for warfare, rather than for those of peace. The population soon adapted themselves to the changed position of affairs, which continued during the four years fratricidal strife. The necessities of the position required a change in the monetary system, and the issue of a national paper money, imperatively required to preserve national existence, also kept the wheels of commerce in motion; and notwithstanding its depreciation, this paper money had the effect of keeping the northern States, which were not desolated by war, in a remarkable state of prosperity. The conclusion of the war arriving, again there was a rapid change in the position of things, and again these greenbacks played an important and significant part. The insignia of barbaric, yet of heroic warfare, could now once more happily be laid aside, and the instruments of peace restored to their accustomed functions. Again there was a great disturbance in trade relations, and the abundant paper money came in to restore the equilibrium. With the abundance of money, the demand for many articles was far beyond the supply, and prices rose accordingly. The natural laws of commerce, however, are unalterable, and prices are bound to come down to their natural level. Those who make calculations for exceptional high prices year after year, must sooner or later be disappointed. In many articles of manufacture and commerce, the great demand so stimulated the supply, that the latter already exceeds the former. It is in these articles that extensive failures have occurred, and operatives thrown out of employment. The operation of the law of supply and demand must ere long reduce the prices of labor, as well as of produce, to the normal state of things. But this must be a gradual process over such an extensive country as the United States, and as, with abundant money, new enterprises are constantly being started, the laborer and mechanic may always calculate on abundant work at high wages, either in one part or another. Those who have been, and are, prophesying a general crash in the great republic, neither understand the theory nor practice of its moneyed institutions. Under the old system, requiring the redemption of a dollar bill in gold at any time for its face value, ruin and desolation would have marked the progress of the war, and continued for many a long year after it was over. But the people of the United States had no idea of remaining in idleness and consequent want, because old-world theorists required that a dollar bill should be worth a dollar in gold—or, in other words, that the latter should have a fixed value. There is no reason whatever why gold should not, like other commodities, rise and fall in value, according as the demand is great or small. Gold, for all purposes of internal trade (not including the obligations of the government), is not wanted in the States. To restore the balance of foreign trade is now its legitimate use, and for this purpose it rises and falls in value. Gold is a natural production of this continent, and its exportation to Europe is just as legitimate an occupation as the export of grain.

Allow the natural operation of the law of supply and demand with regard to gold, and there is no more danger of there being a larger export than the nation can spare, than in the case of wheat or any other commodity.

The value of the national currency of the United States is founded on the stability of the government, and its ability to meet the demands of the public creditor. Every holder of a dollar greenback has a claim against the government to that amount It has a certain, though variable value in gold, and so far is redeemable in gold at its market value. Gold can be obtained for greenbacks just as easily as for a Canadian bank bill.

Failures and bankruptcies are the natural results of unprofitable business management. Panics will occur among speculators when great disturbances in values occur. But the general trade can never be completely stagnant in a country where money is always plentiful, and where bank bills are not liable to become altogether valueless by a general stoppage of gold payments.

The currency system of the United States, however, is an experiment born of necessity. It cannot be considered perfect, and is yet hardly understood even by its promoters. The great principles that underlie its action, as it appears to us, are, that it is essentially the work of a nation of freemen, whose institutions are founded on the democratic idea of the general welfare. It is the work of the people, and the people have faith in it, and each individual helps to work the scheme out to a beneficial end. It is founded on the principles of free trade, that the supply of paper money, as well as of gold, should be proportioned to the demands of trade. The scheme requires to be extended and made freer in its action, and not, as some would have it, straitened in its operation, and ultimately laid aside. It may be considered both as a discovery and an invention. In the former sense, actual experiment could only show its adaptability to an important end; and necessity, the great mother of inventions, may fairly claim its paternity.

Inquest. — A correspondent writes us that on the afternoon of the 11th inst., the body of the boy Stevens, who was killed about a week ago, was disinterred by order of Dr. Scott, Coroner from Walkerton. After being disinterred, the body was carried something over half a mile to John A. McDonald's old tavern stand at Ward's hill, where the inquest was held. The principal evidence adduced was that of three school boys, aged between 11 and 15 years, which went to show that the deceased, while attempting to cross the road between the first and second teams, fell, and Night's (or Knight's) team and sleigh loaded with about 40 bushels of wheat passed over him. With regard to the rate of speed at which the team was proceeding when the deceased fell, the evidence was somewhat conflicting, one saying it was trotting slow, another that it was between a trot and a walk, and a third saying it was walking. However, one statement remained uncontradicted (at least as far as our correspondent knows), that the horses seemed sensible of the poor boy's misfortune, and carefully stepped over him! The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Libel Suit. — Brigade-major Barretto has commenced actions for libel against the Guelph Advertiser and Guelph Herald, on account of a notice of the inspection of the Volunteer Companies, in which it was stated the Major was drunk, and acted in an unbecoming manner. The editors of these papers refuse to apologize, relying on the well ascertained truth of their statements. The papers are extracting huge fun out of the affair.

The reform demonstration in London came off on Monday last, and was a grand affair. The turn-out was immense and yet there was not the slightest sign of disturbance along the route.

G. & W. Smith announce a reduction of prices in to-day's paper. See advertisement.

The Durham Chronicle.—We have received the first number of this paper, just started in Durham by Waite & Johnson, the publishers of the Standard, which was discontinued some time ago. The Chronicle is a large good looking sheet, and well conducted, and we wish it success.

American Agriculturist.—The February number contains 40 pages of closely printed matter treating on 150 different subjects relating to Agriculture, Horticulture &c. The illustrations are numerous, and in the best style of the art. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York.

Miss Ellen O'Mahony, late Head Directress of the Fenian Sisterhood, is exposing the intrigues and rascalities of the Brotherhood in a series of articles in the New York News, in the course of one of which she states that the greater portion of the goods exposed for sale at the celebrated fair of the Sisterhood could not be sold, and were subsequently stolen by the Manhattan Committee. She is very virulent in her denunciations of Mr. Doran Killian, and all through sides with her namesake John of unfortunate memory.

A whole family were drowned while attempting to cross the Detroit river on Thursday evening last, in a sleigh drawn by a span of horses. The name of the ill-fated family was Oureau,—French Canadians residing at Sandwich; they consisted of the man, and wife, and three children.

Brewery for Paisley.—Mr. James Brockie, of Nichol, has purchased the entire suit of brewing utensils owned by Mr. E. Harland, Guelph Township with the intention of starting a brewery in Paisley, County of Bruce.—Guelph Herald.

Minutes of Elderslie Council.

Council room, Johnson's Hotel, Feb. 11.

Pursuant to adjournment to the above time and place. Present—Messrs. McKechnie, Bruce, Noble and Falconer. The Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read.

W C Bruce moved, seconded by T Falconer, That that portion of the minutes showing action of the Council of 1866 be not confirmed inasmuch as that the law provides for the assembling of the new Council on the third Monday in each year at noon, and that as the action taken by them, the council of 1866, was after that date, such cannot be valid, or legal. The yeas and nays being taken, there voted W C Bruce yea, N. McKechnie nay, T Falconer yea, J Gillies nay, E A Noble nay. Motion lost.

The following applications were received for the office of assessor—namely, George Campbell, J. Stott, W B Manley and J Thomson.

For the office of tavern inspector—Alex Peters and Wm Austead.

For the office of clerk—W B Manley, G W Mulloch, H A Wilson, W Keyes, F Fetherstonhaugh, W Smith and G C Urquhart.

For the office of Treasurer—G. C. Urquhart, J Johnson, W Smith, W Keyes and G W Mulloch.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that Robert Dick's resignation be accepted, and that John McIntyre, 4th con., be appointed auditor in his place. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that Mr. Neil Stewart be the assessor for this municipality for the present year, and that the sum of sixty-five dollars be offered him as his compensation. Yeas—N McKechnie, J Gillies, E A Noble. Nays—W C Bruce, T Falconer. Motion carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by E A Noble, that Robert Johnson be appointed tavern inspector for this year. Yeas—McKechnie, Falconer, Gillies and Noble. Nay—Bruce. Motion carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that a committee be appointed consisting of Messrs Noble, Falconer, and the reeve, to look into the mistake complained of being done by the clerk at last election, and report during this meeting. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N McKechnie, that the township treasurer pay the following claims preferred for damages to sheep by dogs—namely, Ernest Grant, $12; Oliver Sutton $4; & charge the same to that fund. Carried.

The council adjourned till 8 o'clock.

The committee appointed to investigate Mr. Urquhart's case with regard to the late election case, and the council resumed,

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Report of the committee appointed to investigate as to the mistakes alleged to have been made by the clerk in reference to the voter's list at the last municipal election.

That we have found three actual omissions in the copying of the voters lists—namely, Michael Sparrow in electoral division No. 2; Francis Flood and George Sutton in electoral division No. 5. Relating to Messrs John Watson, Joseph Watson, Robert Porteous, Saunders and Arnell, in electoral division No 1, the refusal to receive their votes was grounded upon his interpretation of the statute relating to the assessment of partnership, upon which your committee declines to express a definite opinion. We find also that Messrs Archibald and Neil McMillan in Electoral Division No. 2, are placed in the same position as the last mentioned above, and our decision is the same in relation to them.

Respectfully submitted
On behalf of the committee
E. A. Noble, Chairman.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that the report of the committee appointed to investigate regarding the error alleged having been done by Mr. Urquhart, clerk, in making up the voter's list, now read, be adopted and engrossed in the minutes. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by W C Bruce, that F Fetherstonhaugh be appointed clerk of this municipality for the current year at the salary of eighty dollars. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that G C Urquhart be appointed treasurer of this municipality for the current year, at the salary stated in his application—namely, $60, on furnishing sufficient securities at $12,000. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by E A Noble, that this council do now adjourn till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Carried.

Council room, Johnson's Hotel, Feb. 12.

Pursuant to adjournment to the above time and place, the council met. Present—Messrs McKechnie, Bruce, Noble and Falconer. The Reeve in the chair.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by T Falconer, that the petition of F Watt and others respecting the assessment of their lands and other lots of a similar character be commended to the favorable attention of the assessor. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by W C Bruce, that the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law imposing a tax of $3 per day upon those persons transiently visiting this municipality for the purpose of selling merchandize by retail or auction. Also a license fee of from one to five dollars for petty exhibitions, and the sum of $25 for a circus. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that the clerk be instructed to send to the Huron Signal office for an assessment roll for this municipality, and the necessary number of schedules. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by E A Noble, that George Campbell receive the sum of ten dollars for services rendered to this council, as commissioner, and that the reeve sign an order on the Treasurer for same sum at in his favor. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that James McArthur be remitted the sum of one dollar, he being assessed for a dog in mistake. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that G C Urquhart, late clerk, be instructed by the reeve to hand over all books and papers connected with the said office to his successor in office, F Fetherstonhaugh. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that by-law No. 73 now passed be adopted. Carried, E A Noble dissenting.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that the petition of Mr. McConnel, praying for aid from this council to assist him in making an outlet from his premises be laid over for future consideration. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that the reeve is hereby authorized to provide fourteen road scrapers for the use of this municipality. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that whereas it is necessary and expedient to revise the by-laws of this municipality, so as to make alterations in conformity with the new municipal act; be it therefore resolved that the mover, E A Noble and the reeve be a committee to examine and recommend all necessary changes required, and report at the next meeting of this council. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by W C Bruce, that this council do now adjourn to meet again at the Victoria Hotel on the first monday in April at 10 o'clock a. m. Carried.

F. Fetherstonhaugh,
Clerk.

Heavy Snow Storms in Europe.

The winter has been as severe in England and on the continent as in the United States. A private letter from Paris, dated on the 13 of January, reports that the cold is intense, and everything covered with frost and snow. The heaviest fall of snow for many years took place in Scotland on the 12th and 13th of January; railways were blocked up, and one fatal collission occurred. In London, Jan. 18, another heavy snowstorm occurred. The mercury fell to two degrees below zero, navigation on the Thames was suspended, and the public works at Blackfriar's bridge and the Thames embankment were stopped. No boats had arrived at Dover from Calais for three days, owing to the blockade of the French railroads by snow, and the consequent detention of passengers. The English coal traffic was also impeded.

Hoops Die Hard.

The ladies will not give them up entirely, but in Paris they are now worn in a modified form, as this extract from a recent letter shows: 'The rejoicings in which so many of the enemies of crinoline have lately being indulging, in view of its approaching downfall, have been somewhat premature. Several leading committees of the aristocratic world have shown themselves without wires; but the gay world, though its 'cages' are now very greatly diminished in circumference, shows no signs of giving it up altogether. The new shape is 'gored' to fit the figure, and only widens out just before it reaches the ankles. Its four hoops are all below the knees, and just serve to 'throw out' the bottom of the dress leaving the upper part as 'slim' as the figure it drapes. To this new style of crinoline, designed for day wear, is adapted, for evening wear, what may be most graphically described as the water-cart prolongation, (viz: a sort of supplementary train, or extra crinoline, consisting of four hoops, forming a long projecting train, which is hooked on to the bottom of the day crinoline, and serves to extend the absurb lengths of silk and satin which is now the delight of Paris bellies to display behind them, notwithstanding the perpetual trampling to which these streaming cascades and rivers of drapery are inevitably subjected in a crowded drawing-room.

By the Atlantic Cable.

New York, Feb 6.

The Herald's London special says:—

'The Queen opened Parliament at two p.m. on the 5th, in person. The day was cold and heavy, with rain falling. There was a fine military display.

'The crowd about Westminster Hall displayed no enthusiasm for either the Queen or the Prince of Wales when they appeared.

'The band played 'God save the Queen,' but no response came from the people.

'The Queen, superbly robed, ascended the throne, and read the speech in a clear, firm voice.

Her subsequent return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal than her departure.

'Cries of 'Reform' greeted her as she passed, and the people chaffed the police and the soldiers, but there was no cheering. The police behaved with great moderation, or trouble would have ensued, as the crowd was rife for mischief.

'The general prediction is, that this is the last Parliament which the Queen will open in person.

'Great preparations are making for the Reform demonstration on the 11th. People say they will then show the Queen a procession worth seeing.

'The bitterness of the popular feeling is undisguised. Placards are shown on the streets, saying men without votes are serfs. Even personal regard for the Queen is eclipsed by the Reform furore.

'The Queen has now resolved to appear more in public. A series of royal receptions are announced to-day.

London, Feb. 8.

The trial of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has commenced.

Mr. Dargan, the Irish Railway contractor, who failed a short time since, (and his liabilities were very heavy) is dead.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Feb 8.

The Greek Government, in a note to the foreign Powers, declare that the crisis in the war is near at hand; though their desire is for peace they deem it proper to propose an increase of army and navy.

London, Feb 8.

Earl Carnarvon will next week introduce a bill for the Union of the British American Provinces.

London, Feb 6.

In Parliament, last night, Lord Derby, in reply to inquiry made by Earl Russell, said that Lord Stanley had asked Mr. Seward to state plainly the points of the claims on which adjustment by arbitration was desired by the Government of the United States.

Rome, Feb 6.

The holy father is considering a proposition for the canonization of Christopher Columbus the discoverer of America.

The Food Question in England.

A SHORT CROP.

The London Times says: According to calculations by an experienced agriculturist, the food question until next harvest stands as follows:—The annual consumption of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom may be taken at 18,500,000 quarters, of which our average home growth is 12,000,000 qrs. The crop of 1866 is one-eighth deficient, viz., 1,500,000 quarters, leaving 8,000,000 quarters to be imported between harvest 1866 and harvest 1867. The average annual cost of wheat and flour for the last three years has been (at 41s per quarter) £37,925,500; and the probable cost of the current year's consumption (at 58s per quarter) will be £53,650,000, showing an excess of cost of wheat and flour, beyond the average of three preceding years, of £15,725,900. This makes no allowance for diminished consumption, as the higher price is more than met by the general high rate of wages; and these figures apply to wheat and flour only, and do not include the increase of price on other descriptions of corn.'

POINTEDLY PUT.—The Detroit Free Press says: We hear much in these days about protection. What is protection? It is a law which gives a certain class of manufacturers a monopoly of the market for goods they produce. How does it protect them? By putting out of the way all competition—allowing them to sell their goods at such prices and profits as their cupidity may demand. They are thus enabled to make their business profitable but who pays this increased profit? Where does the money come from? Out of those who consume the goods of these manufacturers. These consumers are not 'protected.' The poor man with ten children pays just ten times as much if he consumes the articles 'protected,' toward giving the rich manufacturer a good profit, as does the rich man with one child. This is what the modern radicalism calls justice. It is taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 2 1866.

OUR ORDER OF EXERCISES.

THE following is the order of exercises, as at present pursued in the London Commercial College and Seminary. Such changes will hereafter be made as circumstances may require.

FORENOON—COLLEGE.

Writing for all students, except classes in lowest written Arithmetic and French; time, from 9 to 9½. Mann, teacher.
Examination of Students' Books, from 9 to 9½. Bell
Writing for classes in Lowest Written Arithmetic and French, from 9½ to 10½. Mann.
Theory, Book keeping, & Examination Class in Book-keeping, from 9½ to 12. Bell and Mann, teachers.

SEMINARY.

Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 9 to 9½ Bryce.
French from 9 to 9½. Maybee.
2nd or Medium Written Arithmetic, from 9½ to 10½. Bryce.
Lower Algebra, from 9½ to 10½. Maybee.
Geometry, 10½ to 10¾. Maybee.
Examination Class in Arithmetic, 10½ to 11½. Bryce.
Lower Mental Arithmetic, from 10½ to 11. Maybee.
Spelling & Dictation, for all except Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11 to 11½. Maybee.
Higher Mental Arithmetic, from 11½ to 11.38. Maybee.
Higher Algebra, from 11.38 to 12. Maybee.
Grammar and Correspondence; (Wednesday and Friday).
Commercial Law, (Monday, Tuesday and Thursday) from 11½ to 11¾. Bryce.
Spelling and Dictation, for Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11¾ to 12. Bryce.

AFTERNOON—COLLEGE.

Actual Business in Bookkeeping, from 1½ to 3½. Bell & Mann.
Balancing Cash, Journalizing, Posting and Depositing, from 3½ to 4.

SEMINARY.

Latin, from 1½ to 2. Bryce.
Mental Arithmetic from 1½ to 2. Maybee.
French, from 2 to 2½. Maybee.
Algebra, 2 to 2½. Bryce.
Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Bryce.
Highest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Maybee.
2nd or Medium, from 3½ to 4.
Grammar and Correspondence, (Wednesday and Friday.
Commercial Law, (Monday Tuesday and Thursday), from 3½ to 3¾. Bryce.
Spelling and Dictation, 3¾ to 4.

History and Geography will be taught to any who may desire on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The Principal, and Professors Bell and Mann, and [illegible] teach the Commercial branches on these evenings. Mr. Hutchinson gives lessons in Phonography from 7 to 8 each evening if desired. Mr. Hawley gives instruction in Telegraphing if desired, from 7 to 10 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Mr. Weston instructs his class in Drawing, Painting, Shading, &c. from 7 to 9 on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Mayor Glass is engaged to lecture on Commercial Law once in three weeks, and [illegible] Mr. Smith delivers lectures at similar periods on Commercial Ethics. Students in Actual Business Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the forenoon, and Students in [illegible] Theory Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the afternoon.

Prof. Bryce is a graduate of Glasgow University, and holds the degree of A. M. He is the author of Sangster and Wright's Commercial Arithmetic.

Prof. Maybee has for the last seven years been successfully engaged in teaching French Classics, Higher Mathematics and other branches comprised in the University Course His superior qualifications as a Teacher are fully exemplified in the rapid advancement of those under his charge. All Students holding Scholarships for the Commercial Course will receive free instruction in anything taught in the Seminary.

CAUTION.—Examine your specimens of Penmanship closely, for at least one "Commercial College in British America," that boasts very much of its penmanship, is sending out engraved specimens, and many are deceived supposing them to be bona fide samples of writing. We will send REAL Specimens of the Penmanship executed in this College on receipt of stamp to prepay return postage.

For circular or other information, Address

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 3, in the township of Saugeen, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to

J. J LEHNEN,
Sec. Treasurer.

Port Elgin, Feb. 6, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for School Sec. No. 2 Arnable. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce

Amabel, Jan. 10, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger [illegible] of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

50 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil at 40c. per Gallon.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, [illegible] each. Gallon Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 50c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are Scythes, Choppint Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Hinges or Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the next sitting of the Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, to be held at Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on the 22nd day of February next, for the passing of a By-Law, for the purpose of establishing a public Road or Highway, passing through Farm Lot No. 7, Lake Range A, in the Township of Saugeen.

All those interested are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

ARCH'D ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen.

Port Elgin, Jan. 21, 1867.

LOST! LOST!

THE undersigned lost, on the 17th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing 5 dollars in bills, and a Promissory Note of 15 dollars given by Wm. Henly and S. Roether in favor of the undersigned, dated the 23th day of December last.

The honest finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to the owner, and the public are cautioned not to purchase the said Promissory Note.

SAMUEL CLEMENS.

Port Elgin, Jan. 14th, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified NOT to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefor.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

Absence of Mind.

An old friend tells the following amusing instance of absence of mind:—'My grand-father was returning home one evening from the hay-field, driving his oxen before a load of hay. He had tied an old mare, which he had been using, to the cart behind; but happening afterwards to think of her favorite tricks of pulling, he untied her again, and mounting, rode alongside, still driving the oxen. He fell into a deep reverie, as was his wont, in which old mares and all other vexatious sublunary matters were banished from his mind. But this serene state was suddenly broken upon his happening to think when near home, that he had, when starting from the hayfield, tied that unruly beast to the cart behind. Entirely forgetting the precaution he had afterwards adopted, he whirled about only to discover that she was missing from the place, and supposing she had pulled loose, he rode back at full gallop in search of the stray vixen. In the course of half a mile he met one of his neighbors, a stuttering fellow, to whom he called out to know if he had seen anything of her. Before the man had half surmounted the first letter in his reply (perhaps from a comical expression in his face,) the whole truth flashed into my grandfather's mind, and he turned back at full speed, without waiting for a reply to his inquiry, only exclaiming, 'Let her go; I'll not look her up.' But it was too late for him to save himself, and his neighbors never suffered the story to be forgotten as long as he lived there.'

An inkstand was turned over on a white tablecloth; a servant threw over it a mixture of salt and pepper plentifully, and all traces of it disappeared.

When are soldiers like blacksmiths? When they are drilling and filing.

Why is a lady's belt like a scavenger? Because it goes round and gathers up the waist.

A Large Room.—Two worthies, rather fond of their beer, retired from their regular house of call to a field, one evening, and sat down on a bench to enjoy their favorite beverage alone, having previously supplied themselves with a fair stock. After imbibing of it pretty freely, they both fell fast asleep. About midnight, one of them got up for the purpose of retiring, but, not knowing his whereabouts very well, wandered about for a while and then stumbled upon his companion, whom he awoke, remarking, 'Surely this is an awfu' size of a room, for I canna find the floor, and I've been looking for more than half an hour.' 'I ken naething about the size of the room,' hiccupped his companion, 'but a' thing I see,' looking up, 'it has a tremendous high ceilin.'

An Eastern editor says that a man in N. Y., got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies, many men in that section had done the same by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that, quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble enough by barely promising to marry, without going any further. A southern editor says that a friend of his was bothered enough when simply found in company with another man's wife.

A story is told of a soldier, about one hundred and fifty years ago who was frozen in Siberia. The last expression he made was: 'It is ex—.' He then froze as stiff as marble. In the summer of 1860, some French physicians found him, after having laid for one hundred and fifty years. They gradually thawed him, and upon animation being restored, he concluded his sentence with 'ceedingly cold.'

What kind of a face should an auctioneer have? A face that is forbidding.

When will water cease to run down hill? When it gets to the bottom.

What is stern necessity? A ship's rudder.

A Schoolmaster, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked what motive he could have in talking to himself. Jonathan replied that he had two good substantial reasons: In the first place he liked to talk to a sensible man; and, in the next place he liked to hear a man of sense talk.

The wave on which many a poor fellow has been carried away, is the wave of a silk handkerchief.

The man who could not trust his feelings is supposed to be doing business strictly on the cash principle.

Fenianism Through French Spectacles.

A writer in the Paris Presse, M. H. Vrignault, gives his impression of Fenianism, which he observes that many people erroneously confound with what is called 'the Irish question,' and concludes a lengthy article thus:

Fenianism is a cause of disquiet because it is the first, or at least the most palpable revelation of the interests which the United States takes in the affairs of Europe. People too easily forget of what these States are composed, and proclaim that our affairs do not occupy them. Only a short time ago the greater part of their population was formed of persons who had emigrated from Europe. The human tide now rolls on, incessantly, carrying with it from our old world to the new the destitute, the irritated, and the greedy. They carry with them their passions and their cupidity, and on landing they do not throw aside their resentments or their hatred. The United States lay up all this to make use of when the hour comes. It is Fenianism to-day; what will it be to-morrow? And for whom will be the menace? To hear the manner in which President Johnson speaks of France with respect to Mexico, it seems that the moment is ill chosen to declare ourselves indifferent to the part which the United States may take in the affairs of this or that European power.

The Toboggen.—The toboggen is nothing more or less than a hand-sled, but of peculiar form and shape. It is from four to six feet long, and about two feet wide, made of thin beech or maple wood, in a single piece, one fourth of an inch thick. In front it turns up, and curls gracefully over, like the toe of a skate. A light frame runs along the edges, with two or three cross bars to keep it in shape. It will hold three or four persons sitting apparently flat on the ground, and glides down the hills with most startling swiftness. To-day, provided all things are favorable, a party of forty go out to Cote des Neiges to enjoy this favorite sport. The toboggens are made by the Indians, somewhere in the vicinity of Quebec. At the Falls of Montmorency, near that city, a huge cone of ice forms at the foot of the foaming waters, reaching, in some seasons, to the hight of 60 or 70 feet, down which it is a favorite, but somewhat dangerous, sport to slide. I saw, the other day, some boys using the Indian sleigh in a peculiar manner,—one of them lay down at full length, face downward, upon the toboggen, and three other boys sat upon his back. The bottom boy's devotion to the sport must have been unconquerable.—*cor. N. Y. paper.*

James Stephens.—The Tribune makes the following statement in regard to the great Irish agitator:—'Mr. James Stephens the late Head Centre, is still stopping in Brooklyn, at No. 59 Second Place, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Stephens is, however, making his preparations for an early departure to the South of France as soon as the storm blows over in regard to his late eccentric movements. Mr. Stephens sent a draft for £500 to his wife by her brother, Mr. George Hooper, who was in New York a short time ago, in order to provide for any contingencies that might occur. Mrs. Stephens is at present located at Kingston, Ireland, and is pleasantly occupied in shopping, &c., according to the latest advices. Two of Mr. Stephens' friends left for Europe on Saturday, Col. Halpin and Col. Kelly, and Stephens accompanied them down the bay, but returned to the city in a pilot boat the same afternoon. Mr. Stephens is enjoying excellent health, and is altogether undisturbed by the outside clamor and rumor in regard to his movements.'

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands FOR SALE.

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, [illegible] on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 20 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

TRansacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. [illegible], Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card,
Ambrotypes,
Gems and Lockets,

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Turpentine, Oils, Benzole, Varnishes, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N B Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

North American Hotel AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, [illegible] and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility in travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 27, 1866.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at His Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
By his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 8 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS,

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Come One! Come All!!

IF YOU WANT

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

GO TO

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

N. B. Merchants supplied with School Books Stationery, Wrapping Paper, &c., at low trade prices.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The actual amount of the Borrower is [illegible] to the [illegible], that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 31, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 15, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a [illegible] red and white Heifer—mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 24, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec. 19.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, [illegible] Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements [illegible] contract, and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the patients have not submitted to a vecuity or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant

May 6 18[illegible].

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867. NUMBER 1.

Simmer's Awa.

(In a compilation in the Dundee (Perth?) Journal' the first page was [illegible] the following song:)

Blythe simmer's awa, an' the chill breath o' autumn
Brings down the brown leaf frae the auld aiken tree,
An' cheerless I roam on the banks o' the Tennas,
Where Mary, sweet Mary, ance wandered wi' me.

The sweet-scented birk ... are leafless and naked,
An' a'thing looks dowie as dowie can be;
The rowan, the haw, an' the hip deck the hedges,
O sweet was their blossom to Mary an' me.

Sweet simmer's awa, ah' the bonnie wee flowrets,
That waved o'er the burnie an' buskit the lea,
Lie withered and scentless by cattle an' shielin',
Where Mary, dear Mary, ance wandered wi' me.

The laverock that sang o'er our heads i' the mornin'
Sits heartless and dumb, wi' the tear in his e'e;
The mavis that lulled us to sleep i' the gloamin,
Will sing never mair to my Mary an' me.

Bright simmer [illegible], an' the sweet little burnie,
That sparkled wi' gladness and warbled wi' glee,
Rolls sullen an' sad through the Braes [illegible],
Where Mary, my Mary, ance wandered wi' me.

O pure as the dew was the breast o' my Mary,
Her form, like the lily, sae graceful an' fair;
An' now she's awa to the land o' the lovely,
To wait for an' watch for, an' welcome me there.

The chill breath o' autumn may sigh in its sadness,
The wild blast o' winter may rage as it will,
Her beauty is safe in the lone eerie dwellin'
Aside the auld kirk at the foot o' the hill.

An' spring will come back wi' the leaf an' the flowrie,
To gladden the woodland an' busk the green lea;
An' sad dry the sang o' a braw [illegible] rallies ...
Will waken my Mary to wander wi' me.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.—The following abstract from a report to Congress by Mr. Hatch gives a very glowing description of our North west territory. The report gives a brief description of the yet unoccupied regions of the Northwest in British America—chiefly known as the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan—remarkable not only for the mildness and salubrity of their climate, but the fertility of their soil. That many thousands of square miles of land thus favored, exist in British America is the geographical fact least known to the world. But it is shown on the best authority that in the interior of the continent the summer climate of West Point, in the State of New York, prevails at a latitude at least as far north as the northern extremity of Newfoundland, and regions having a habitable climate extend to a considerable distance yet further north. So great are the capabilities of these regions that Mr. Hatch boldly makes the startling, but not incredible assertion, that, within the life time of men now living, the trade of New York with these regions alone will exceed the present trade with the whole of that region of the United States now commonly known as the Northwest.

A NUMEROUS ANCESTRY.—Fowler, the Phrenologist, in his work entitled 'Hereditary descent, says that every human being on the face of the globe is compelled, from a demand in nature, to have two parents, four grand parents, eight great grand parents, sixteen ancestors of the fourth generation back, thirty-two of the fifth, two hundred and fifty-six of the eighth, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight to the fifteenth, almost one million and fifty thousand of the twentieth, and nearly one thousand seventy three million of the thirtieth generation. The whole number of every one's ancestors for fifty generations amounts to two thousand three hundred and sixty-two billions, seven hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and fourteen millions, two hundred and fourteen thousands and forty-six, (2 362,749,914,214 046) a multitude, verily, which no man can number, or mind conceive! The blood of this vast host is running in the veins of every living mortal, and that reckoning back only fifty generations.

A singular accident happened at Malone, N. Y., last week. A boy named Lib Hoge, who was sitting on a fence watching a freight train pass, lost his balance and fell off; he struck face down on the snow, and slid head foremost down the embankment, under the wheels of the train, and was instantly crushed

The First Grenadier of France.

For many a year there was a touching and beautiful custom to be observed in a certain regiment of French grenadiers, which was meant to commemorate the heroism of a departed comrade.

When the companies assembled for parade and the roll was called, there was one name to which its owner could not answer—it was that of La Tour d'Auvergne.

When it was called, the oldest sergeant present stepped a pace forward, and raising his hand to his cap, said proudly:

'Died on the field of honor.'

For fourteen years this custom was continued, and only ceased when the restored Bourbons, to please their foreign masters, forbade everything that was calculated to preserve the spirit of the soldiers of France.

La Tour d'Auvergne was not unworthy in life the honor thus paid him after his death. He was educated for the army, entered in 1767, and in 1781 served under the Duke de Crillon at the siege of Fort Mahon. He served always with distinction, but constantly refused offers of promotion, saying that he was only fit for the command of a company of grenadiers; but, finally, the various grenadier companies being united, he found himself in command of a body of eight thousand men, while retaining only the rank of captain.

Hence he was known as the first grenadier of France.

But it is of one particular exploit of his that we wish to write, more than his career in general.

When he was forty years of age he went on a visit to a friend, not far from a section of the country that was soon to become the scene of a campaign. While there, he was busy in acquainting himself with the country, thinking it not unlikely that this knowledge might be of use to him, and while here the brave grenadier was astonished to learn that the war had suddenly shifted to that quarter, and that a regiment of Austrians was pushing on to occupy a narrow pass about ten miles from where he was staying, and the possession of which would give them an opportunity to prevent an important movement of the French which was then on foot. They hoped to surprise the post, and were moving so rapidly upon it that they were not more than two hours distant from the place where he was staying, and which they would have to pass in their march. It matters not how he heard the news. It is sufficient to say that he determined at once to act upon it.

He had no idea of being captured by the enemy in their advance, and he at once set off for the pass. He knew that the pass was defended by a stout tower and a garrison of thirty men, and he hoped to be able to warn the men of their danger.

He hastened on, and arriving there found the tower in a perfect condition. It had just been vacated by the garrison, who had heard of the approach of the Austrians, and had been seized with a panic thereat and had fled leaving their arms, consisting of thirty excellent muskets.

La Tour d'Auvergne gnashed his teeth with rage at the discovery. Searching in the building he found several boxes of ammunition which the cowards had not destroyed. For a moment he was in despair, but then, with a grim smile, he began to fasten the main door and pile against it such articles as he could find.

When he had done this, he loaded all the guns he could find and placed them together with a good supply of ammunition, under the loop-holes that commanded the road by which the enemy must advance.

Then he sat heartily of the provisions he had brought with him, and sat down to wait. He had absolutely formed the heroic resolution to defend the tower alone against the enemy.

There were some things in his favor in such an undertaking. The pass was steep and narrow, and the enemy's troops could enter it only in double files, and in doing this would be fully exposed to the fire from the tower. The original garrison of thirty men could easily have held it against a division, and now one man was about to hold it against a regiment.

It was dark when La Tour d'Auvergne reached the tower, and he had to wait some time for the enemy. They were longer in coming than he expected, and for a while he was tempted to believe they had abandoned their attempt.

About midnight, however, his practised ear caught the tramp of feet. Every moment the sound came nearer, and at last he heard them entering the defile. Immediately he discharged a couple of muskets into the darkness to let them know that he knew of their presence and intentions, and he heard the quick, short commands of the officers and, from the sounds, he supposed the troops were retiring from the pass. Till the morning he was undisturbed. The Austrian commander, feeling assured that the garrison had been informed of his movements, and was prepared to receive him, saw that he could not surprise the post as he had hoped to do, and deemed it prudent to wait till daylight before making his attack.

At sunrise he summoned the garrison to surrender. A grenadier answered the summons.

'Say to your commander,' he said, in reply to the messenger, 'that this garrison will defend this pass to the last extremity.'

The officer who had borne the flag of truce retired, and in about ten minutes a piece of artillery was brought into the pass and opened on the tower. But to effect this, the piece had to be placed directly in front of the tower, and within easy musket range of it. They had scarcely got the gun in position, when a rapid fire was opened on it from the tower, and continued with such marked effect that the piece was withdrawn after the second discharge, with a loss of five men.

This was a bad beginning, so half an hour after the gun was withdrawn, the Austrian colonel ordered an assault.

As the troops entered the defile they were received with a rapid and accurate fire, so that when they had passed over half the distance they had to traverse, they had lost fifteen men. Disheartened by this, they returned to the mouth of the defile.

Three more assaults were repulsed in this manner, and the enemy by sunset had lost forty-five men, of whom ten were killed.

The firing from the tower had been rapid and accurate, but the Austrian commander had noticed this peculiarity about it—every shot seemed to come from the same place. For a while this perplexed him, but, at last he came to the conclusion that there was a number of loopholes close together in the tower, so constructed as to command the ravine perfectly.

At sunset the last assault was made and repulsed, and at dark the Austrian commander sent a second summons to the garrison.

This time the answer was favorable: The garrison offered to surrender at sunrise the next morning if allowed to march out with their arms and return to the army unmolested. After some hesitation, the terms were accepted.

Meantime La Tour d'Auvergne had passed an anxious day in the tower. He had opened the fight with thirty loaded muskets, but had not been able to discharge them all. He had fired with surprising rapidity, but with surprising accuracy, for it was well known in the army that he had never thrown away a shot. He had determined to stand at his post until he had accomplished his end, which was to hold the pass twenty-four hours, in order to allow the French army time to complete its manœuvre. After that he knew the pass would be of no consequence to the enemy.

When the demand for a surrender came to him after the last assault, he consented to it upon the conditions named.

The next day at sunrise the Austrian troops lined the pass in two files extending from the mouth to the tower, leaving a space between them for the garrison to pass out.

The heavy door of the tower opened slowly, and in a few minutes a bronzed and scarred grenadier, literally loaded down with muskets, came out and passed down the line of troops. He walked with difficulty under his heavy load.

To the surprise of the Austrians no one followed him from the tower.

In astonishment the Austrian colonel rode up to him and asked in French, why the garrison did not come out.

'I am the garrison, colonel,' said the soldier proudly.

'What!' exclaimed the colonel, 'do you mean to tell me that you alone have held that tower against me?'

'I have had the honor, colonel,' was the reply.

'What possessed you to make such an attempt, grenadier?'

'The honor of France was at stake.'

The colonel gazed at him for a moment with undisguised admiration. Then, raising his cap, he said warmly:

'Grenadier, I salute you. You have proved yourself the bravest of the brave.'

The officer caused all the arms which La Tour d'Auvergne could not carry to be collected, and sent them all, with the grenadier, into the French lines, together with a note relating the whole affair.

When the knowledge of it came to the ears of Napoleon he offered to promote La Tour d'Auvergne, but the latter declined to accept the promotion, saying he preferred to remain where he was.

The brave soldier met his death in an action at Oberhausen in June, 1800, and the simple and expressive scene at roll call in his regiment was commenced and continued by the express command of the Emperor himself.

SCRATCHING MATCH.—The telegraph has been employed to report that, during a revival in a church in Allegheny, on the [illegible], two females happened to get in the same pew, one of whom was a married woman, and who strongly suspected the other of having alienated the affections of her husband. Upon catching a glimpse of the single female, she sprang upon her, and a general hair-pulling and scratching followed. A great commotion in the church ensued, and the females were finally ejected.

In addition to the extensive fortifications completed, and in progress at Halifax, the War Department advertises for tenders for the construction of an eight gun casemate battery in Fort Charlotte, George's Island, Halifax harbour.

The proud announcement of the passage by the Tennessee House of Representatives of the bill for negro suffrage, [illegible] This is one of the greatest victories [illegible] the beginning of the war,—one of the greatest achievements [illegible] is closed. We would like to hear it may be the people of [illegible] laws near at hand in other States.

E[illegible].—There has been on exhibition in this village, this week, a little girl about two years of age who was born deformed and without the use of her arms. She walks quite evident her feet with her toes [illegible], and when sitting down can pick up a needle and thread, and thread the needle, sew, [illegible] write a very good hand and do [illegible]. She [illegible] was deficient in her mental faculties and power [illegible] little girl [illegible] deformities.—[Clinton New Era.

The latest Pennsylvania [illegible] for a protective duty [illegible]—that is to say, [illegible]. The Committee on Federal Relations of the Massachusetts Legislature [illegible] resolutions, that, 'Whereas, [illegible], without duty, [illegible] the importation of [illegible] from the British Provinces, to an extent to damage [illegible], and ultimately [illegible] the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure the imposition of a duty on that article.

A man while ploughing on a headland on Guadian Farm, in [illegible] England, threw out of the furrow [illegible], containing a number of coins, [illegible] of the reign of Edward the Confessor and Harold. They were all [illegible].

An elderly gentleman, a little lame, was [illegible] into his sleigh in Boston a day or two ago by a [illegible] man who, under cover of this assisting him, relieved him of $1,500

The Statesman [illegible] at the [illegible] of one of the Lex[illegible], Ky., schools [illegible].

A Modern Peter The Great.

The St. Louis Democrat has the following:—

Last fall one of our wealthy citizens, who has made a fortune as a baker, took his family to New York and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. While looking at the sights of the metropolis, he heard of a wonderful bake-oven, which was the envy of all the bakers of Gotham. Our baker paid a visit to the house where this oven was in operation but was not allowed to see it, and could learn nothing of the principle upon which it was constructed. He felt his Gallic pride wounded at this rebuff and resolved to fathom the mystery of the oven at all hazards. Going into Chatham street, he purchased a suit of old clothes, and returned to the bakery and applied for a situation as a journeyman baker. The proprietor was in want of a good French baker, and gave our friend employment at $10 a week. In about three weeks our resolute baker had learned all about the oven, and satisfied himself that it was a great invention and worth a mint of money. He saw the patentee, and purchased the exclusive right to use the oven in the State of Missouri. He then returned to the bake-shop and told the boss he must leave him.

'Don't leave,' said the boss; 'you are a good baker, and suit me exactly, and I will increase your wages to $20 a week rather than have you quit.'

'That is not enough to pay the expenses of my family,' said the journeyman, 'and I must go out West and seek other employment.'

'Why, how much does it cost to keep your family?'

'I am paying $50 a day at the Metropolitan, and I don't think you would be willing to increase my wages to that amount.'

'Why, who the deuce are you?'

'I am J—— G——, of St. Louis, and I have bought the right to use your patent oven there, and intend to put up a dozen or two of them, and would like to employ you as foreman.'

The New York baker had nothing more to say, and the two friends went to the Metropolitan and had a long talk over a bottle or two of champagne.

WOLVES.—Sportsmen desirous of proving their skill against these 'varmints,' would do well to visit the Township of Proton. We are informed that the animals are unusually plentiful in that locality this season, and so bold as in some cases to attack and kill sheep in broad daylight. —*Mount Forest Examiner.*

The End of the World.

A SUMMARY OF PROPHECIES.

A correspondent of the Carlisle Examiner thus sums up the prophecies which have been current in various ages regarding the end of the world:—

1. The Jews had an ancient doctrine, that the world will last 6,000 years—2,000 before the Law, 2,000 under the Law, and 2,000 under the Gospel.

2. There was a time when the duration of the world was thought to be bound up with that of the Roman empire, and every comet, every earthquake, was regarded as a portent of doom.

3. On being asked by the Bishop of Salona whether the end of the earth was near, St. Augustine replied that in all probability a few years respite would be given to it.

4. From year to year however the date of the crash was put back and finally the end of the ninth century was fixed upon when there was a special expectation and dread lasting till the year 1000 which had been definitely fixed upon as the wind up of all things. During that century many grants of estates were made to the churches and monasteries under the formula, 'Terminis mundi appropinquante,'—Whereas the end of the world being nigh.

5. In 1179, astrologers sent letters all over the world announcing that the world would surely end in September, 1186, amid storms and thunder.

6. In 1524 there was a great terror as John Stoffler, a German seer, had foretold an universal deluge for the following February in England, France, Spain and Italy, thousands fled to the hills, and a Professor of Divinity of Alcala, built himself a boat raised on four pillars. When rain began to fall in February people said, 'Now it beginneth!' The four weeks passing over well the astrologer says an old writer; 'for his excuse sayed that in his computation he had mistaken and miscounted in their number an hundred years.

7. In 1580, the Sieur Andreas announced that in two years the world would come to an end, and that immediately afterward all power would be given into the hands of the Turks.

8. Whiston predicted the crisis in the middle of the last century.

9. A Frenchman, M. Turien, thought that Antichristianism was born about the year 1450 it shall die about the year 1710. This may happen sooner but I do not see that it can go much further than 1714. He fixed the millennium for 1785.

10 Richard Brothers an oracle in 1790, proclaimed that the very loud and unusual kind of thunder heard in January last was the voice of the angel mentioned in the 18th of Revelations and fixed the 15th of August, 1793, for the destruction of London.

11. Write, write the Spirit says write, prophesied an old woman in Suffolk 91 years ago, the High Priest shall never have another Christmas dinner.

12. Dr. Cumming says it will come in 1867.

Read the Advertisements.—The man who does not read the advertisements in his home paper, can never be said to be well posted. The advertisements indicate not the business enterprise of the place in which they are published, but the enterprise of the advertiser. When you see a man who advertises liberally, you may be certain of finding a good stock of goods in his store that he keeps up with the market, and sells cheaper than those who do not advertise. If you want good bargains, always patronize those who avail themselves of the advantages afforded through the advertising columns of their home paper.—*Am. paper.*

A lady in Ohio, travelling in a railroad car, *with one of her feet out of the window*, had her leg torn off in crossing a bridge.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE,

[illegible] Lot No 2, [illegible] 17 Township of [illegible] of [illegible] acres [illegible] good [illegible]. The land is of excellent quality [illegible] $500 to be paid down, [illegible] Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars apply to John [illegible], [illegible], Saltdown.

Feb. 18, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, about the [illegible] of December last, a [illegible]. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JAMES McKINNEY.

[illegible], Feb 18, 1867.

ELDERSLIE MILLS!

THE subscriber, in tendering his sincere thanks for past favors begs to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Bruce and Grey, that [illegible] that was burned will be repaired and in good working order on Saturday the 23rd inst. [illegible] be prepared to exchange oatmeal [illegible] Oats at the rate of 18 lbs. of Oatmeal for a bushel of Oats of the standard weight [illegible] 34 lbs. For each pound of Oats going over [illegible] weight per bushel, half pound more meal will be given and for each pound below the standard weight half pound meal less.

A. D. McDONALD.

Elderslie Mills, Lot 32, 3rd Con. Elderslie,
Feb. 21, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, Feb 21

Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 25; Flour $6 50c to 7; Oats 35c to 40c; Peas 60c to 70c; Pork $3 75 to 4 50; Lard 8c; Butter 11c to 14c; Eggs 15c; Timothy Seed $1 to 1 75; Cordwood $1 50; Hay $8.

Guelph, Feb 19.

Fall Wheat, $1 60c to 1 80. Spring Wheat $1 30c to 1 45. Oats 30c to 32. Peas 55 to 66. Barley 40c to 50. Pork $4 to 5½. Butter 12c to 13.

Toronto, Feb 10.

Fall Wheat $1 70c to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 45 to 1 50.

BIRTHS.

At Port Elgin, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr Geo Detweiler of a daughter.

In [illegible], on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr Joseph Hunter of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At Owen Sound, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland, Mr Amos Stafford, third son of John Stafford, Esq., Port Elgin, to Miss Caroline Rihbberg, second daughter of Mr Henry Rohbberg of Owen Sound.

At Port Elgin, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Fraser, the Rev. Neil Sinclair, Arran, to Miss Betsy Thompson, Elderslie.

At Port Elgin, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. F. Crowder, Mr. Wallace Campbell, blacksmith, to Miss Margaret Miller, school teacher, both of Port Elgin.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—New York, Feb 13th.—The Tribune's special says: The fifty million Mexican loan proposition was up before the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday, but as there was no prospect of getting security, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in that country, the Committee unanimously decided that it was inexpedient to extend the aid asked.

A SIOUX PROPOSITION.—The Sioux Indians have made a proposition to guarantee the safety of travel through their country, and also the frontier settlements provided the government will authorise the organization of not less than 250 men belonging to their bands; under an officer satisfactory to themselves. They fix the compensation at $60 per month, and rations for themselves, families and horses, furnishing their own arms, ammunition horses, &c.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—The Scotch papers are commenting severely upon the reckless course of life pursued by the young Duke of Hamilton. It seems that his whole estate is now entirely in the hands of 'turfites,' his name is continually posted in black lists of dishonored acceptances, and he is continually mixed up in ignoble brawls. The last Duke lived and died a dishonored votary of pleasure, but the present is a far worse representative of this ancient and almost royal house.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

A New Volume.

We fully expected to have been able to make some improvement in the appearance of the ADVOCATE on the commencement of the third year of its existence, but have been disappointed in not getting our new material in time. In the course of a week or two, however, we shall have it here, when we shall dispense with the large type used at present, and furnish considerable more reading matter in each number. In another year, it is possible we may enlarge the paper. At present, the limited commercial business done in this new county will not allow of a great advertising patronage of a paying nature to a local paper, and it is only an increase in this department that will warrant a publisher in enlarging his sheet. The ADVOCATE is solely dependent on the patronage of the public to keep it going. This has not failed us during the past two years, having obtained a constant accession to our subscription list since the first number was issued. We [illegible] had many difficulties to encounter, however, in order to preserve our existence, and make it a paying enterprise. No newspaper can be continued for any length of time unless it be conducted on business principles—that is, that its receipts pay its expenses; and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that the ADVOCATE could never have succeeded in attaining its present age by any other means. It takes a very sanguine person to undertake the publication of a newspaper at all, and the many failures in the business may be attributed to an over-estimation of expected patronage, and a consequent corresponding outlay that actual experience does not warrant—the result being certain loss and failure.

If we have received the least support where we expected most, we are grateful to the many who have voluntarily come to our aid and enabled us to reach the haven of Success. In this connection we have been especially indebted to the good people of the enterprising village of Port Elgin, whose liberal support has largely contributed to place the ADVOCATE in a permanent position. We hope and trust that we shall deserve and receive an increased support in the future from the public generally.

In politics, as heretofore, we shall continue to advocate to the best of our ability those great principles of progress and reform which mark the age in which we live; and, while being independent of party control, we shall always be ready to support any organization, which, founded on sound principles, has for its object the general welfare.

As we have no travelling agents, we ask the aid of our friends in helping the circulation of the ADVOCATE. Correspondence, giving items of local and general news, is always welcome. We invite our readers to contribute to our columns accounts of occurrences, or anything of interest to the public. With regard to communications of all kinds, however, we claim the liberty of rejecting or putting into such shape as we conceive most desirable. Long winded essays are not wanted. In writing for a newspaper, the fewer words used and less space occupied the better. The publisher of a newspaper is responsible to his readers and to the law for whatever appears therein. His interest, as well as his credit, depends upon what he prints in his sheet. In rejecting communications, therefore, which he thinks not suitable for his columns, no offence is done to or intended to the writer.

Parties wishing to subscribe for the Advocate should call at the office and have their names entered on our list. Terms, $1 50 per annum if paid in advance or within a reasonable period. $2 if not paid till the end of the year.

Important Meeting at Underwood.

A meeting called by a few of the inhabitants of the neighborhood of Underwood, Bruce township, was held at that village on the 20th inst., to consider the advisability of digging for oil or salt, the indications of which are considered favorable on the lake coast. It was ultimately decided that the Government be asked to send Sir William Logan, the provincial geologist, or one of his staff, to point out the most favorable spot for a test well.

A committee was appointed to carry out this object, and also to procure subscribers to a company to undertake the work. The committee consists of Messrs Coulter, McKay, McFarland, and McLean, of Bruce; [illegible] and Stafford of Port Elgin; and W C Bruce, of Paisley.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This excellent periodical arrives weekly. In addition to the serial stories by Miss Thackeray, Henry Kingsley, and Edmund Yates, it has numerous short, pithy articles of great interest. It also gives every week one or more poems by Swinburne, Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, and other modern poets of England. We cannot say, however, that we admire the modern style of poetry. Whatever is best and most attractive in foreign current literature, Every Saturday manages to get hold of. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

FIRE IN ELDERSLIE.—We learn that the kiln connected with Mr. McDonald's oatmeal mill, 3rd con. Elderslie, was burned down on Wednesday last, supposed to have been caused by too strong a fire. About 70 bushels of oats were lost. The granary was in some danger, having caught fire, but it was fortunately put out before any damage was done. We understand Mr. McDonald will have the damage repaired in a few days, so as to keep the mill going.

Elderslie Oatmeal Mills.—It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. McDonald will have his mill in good working order again on the 23rd inst.

Improved Cattle and Sheep.—The enterprise of the agriculturalists of the county in bringing in improved stock, at heavy expense, deserves to be noted and encouraged. We learn that at the great sale of thoroughbred stock which lately took place at Mr. Snell's, Edmonton, Mr. Ward of Brant purchased a splendid year-old Durham Bull, and Mr. Joseph Dennis, of the same place, was fortunate in procuring five ewes and lambs of the thorough-bred Leicester breeded sheep, two of which obtained prizes at the Provincial Show.

SOIREE.—The soiree of the Canada Presbyterian church in Paisley held on the 14th inst., in aid of the Sabbath School, was quite successful, the church being crowded on the occasion. The speakers were Rev. Messrs Tolmie, Fletcher, Fraser, Cooper, Gould, Preston, and Bedeoff; also Mr. Laidlaw from Toronto.

Godey's Lady's Book for March is already out. It is an excellent number, containing the latest fashions. The literary department is filled with interesting reading matter.

Accidents.—Yesterday, while Mr. [illegible] of his [illegible] was going along the street in [illegible], he slipped on the ice, and falling, broke his leg. A man named Stephens, while chopping on his farm in Elderslie, was considerably injured by a tree falling upon him.

We observe by the last number of the Sun that the Owen Sound Tram-railway company advertise for tenders for ties, and appear to have a commencement of the work made this year.

Le Canada announces that a letter received in Ottawa states that the Hon. John A. Macdonald was recently married to Miss Bernard—sister to Lieut-Colonel Bernard.

[illegible].—The telegraph announces the arrival of the [illegible] with the [illegible] Surratt. [illegible] who identified him has also arrived in New York and proceeded to Washington.

CONFEDERATION.—By the latest news by the Atlantic cable we learn that the Confederation Bill has been read twice in the British parliament.

"Terry Finnegan" denies being the Globe's "English [illegible]."

The Fenian news from Ireland has caused great excitement among Fenian circles in the United States.

No 1 coal oil is selling in London, C. W., at five gallons for one dollar.

The news from Washington indicates the probability of a compromise being come to between the President and Congress on the reconstruction question.

There is a plethora of money in England and the Bank of England rate of interest is only three per cent.

Port Elgin Correspondence.

Port Elgin, Feb. 20, 1867.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Enoch Eby, Port Elgin, had a narrow escape on Monday last. He was attending a circular saw in Mr. Hatzner's mill, and in sawing a light elm log, when the saw had got about half way through, on account of the log springing the saw became heated, and having gigged back the carriage to allow the saw to cool, he reached over his head to remove some snow which was lying on the opposite side of the carriage, when the teeth of the saw caught his coat sleeve, drew in his arm, and inflicted a severe wound from which he will not recover for some time. The wonder is that his arm was not cut clean off.

SOIREE.

The soiree in connection with the Presbyterian congregation came off on Friday evening last, when the church was filled to its utmost capacity by a respectable audience, who, having been well supplied with the good things of this life by the gentlemen waiters, listened attentively to the Rev. A. Tolmie's description of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The Port Elgin choir also added to the enjoyment of the evening. Miss Preston presided at the harmonium. The proceeds of the concert, amounting to nearly $70, was devoted to paying off some of the liabilities of the congregation.

OUR NEW JUDGE.

Being in the vicinity where Judge Kingsmill was holding one of the Division Courts, my curiosity was excited to know what kind of man he was, and having had it gratified, am bound to say that he appears to be "the right man in the right place," and like all new brooms, I hope he will sweep clean, and brush away all the cobwebs that have gathered round our courts in this county; and that although plaintiff and defendant cannot both have the case decided in their favor, still it will be some satisfaction to know that we shall have justice dealt out to us.

A Canadian Pioneer.—The London Free Press contains an interesting historical notice of Capt. H Alison, who died at North Douro, County of Peterborough, on the 11th January, aged 91 years and six months. Captain Alison was a native of Scotland. He was in the British army for a great number of years, and served under [illegible], and on many foreign stations. He was one of the first settlers in Warwick, county of Lambton. He was always looked up to as the head of the colonists which he had collected around him, chiefly composed of his own immediate descendants. A few years before his death, he removed to the residence of his son-in-law, W. [illegible] Nichols, Esq., North Douro, where he ended his eventful life in peace and quiet. His remains were, however, conveyed to [illegible], and buried beneath the shade of a church of his own founding. He leaves a sorrowing widow, after sixty-four years of happy married life, to mourn his loss. They had 13 children, 64 grand children and 29 great grand children, making a total of 106 descendants.

There seems to be no limit to the munificent generosity of Mr. George Peabody. He has just given cash and securities to the amount of over two millions of dollars to assist in [illegible] educational institutions in the more destitute [illegible] of the south-western states, the benefits to be distributed among the entire population, without other distinction than their needs.

Wandering Minstrels.

When Madame [illegible] visited Detroit it was stated that a young Italian harpist named Frederick [illegible] walked all the way from Chatham to hear her, pawning his instrument to get the price of admission. His age was thirteen. Five years ago he, in company with his brother [illegible] Pete, emigrated to New York from the city of Naples. Their whole joint fortune consisted of a small harp and violin, both of which had descended in the families of previous generations. They were both tolerably good musicians, although so young, Owl being eight years of age and Pete five, and were not afraid to embark upon the world. After wandering about in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania, they both came to Canada last spring, and had got as far as Chatham, when they heard of Ristori's appearance in Detroit, and separated in a quarrel. Owl's love of the Italian drama was irresistible—see the renowned "queen" he must. But Pete refused to accompany him in the pilgrimage, and they took separate ways. During the past two or three days Pete has been regaling our citizens with his music on the violin. Both are bright, intelligent little fellows, and may eventually give a good account of themselves.—[London Free Press.

FALL OF THE TABLE ROCK.—The last portions of the celebrated Table Rock at Niagara Falls, have at last fallen. For some years past it gave indications of unsoundness, and small portions became detached. On Monday, however, the immense mass of it fell, and the telegraph now supplies the information that it is all gone. This will be a great drawback to the sight seers, the Table Rock being reckoned among the chief attractions of the very picturesque locality. It is said that just before the large portion fell, Col. Peacocke, whose name will be ever remembered in connection with the Fenian raid, was standing upon it.

Canadians in Chicago.—A correspondent of the London Free Press says:—I continue to find Canadians in every part of the city, and in every employment. The railways are liberally supplied with clerks, freight agents and conductors from the Great Western and Grand Trunk lines, and many of the large property holders here are Canadians who came here years since, and by enterprise and sagacity have made large fortunes. Were I writing to an American newspaper I should give you the names of these parties but our Canada papers are not used to that kind of personal publicity.

The population of Texas at the beginning of the war was between 600,000 and 700,000. It is now at least 1,200,000. Population is flowing into it from every part of the civilized world.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Feb. 12.

The O'Donoghue, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches, and resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby Government, and demanding manhood suffrage.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, and Earl Russell, were present.

Disraeli delivered a long historical essay on Reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his usual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech, he said that the Government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parliament before presenting a Reform bill, and fixed the 25th inst. as the day for offering them.

The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles.

Gladstone, in a few commonplace remarks, accepted the Government's plan of proceedings, but protested against the delay. With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

During the session a rumor prevailed that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused great excitement.

The Duke of Cambridge hastily left the House during the session for the War Office.

London, Feb. 12.

Despatches from Chester state that about 1400 strangers arrived there on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester, in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. No outbreak as yet. There are some troops in the castle which is supposed to be the point of attack.

London, Feb. 13.

Liberal organs generally denounce the plan of Reform announced by D'Israeli, on Monday afternoon in the House of Commons.

Chester, Feb. 13.

The Fenian demonstration here amounted to nothing. The city is full of troops. The Fenians have gone. No arrests were made. There was no fighting nor any disturbance of any kind. The Fenians would have taken the town on Monday, but they waited for co-operative movements in other quarters, which failed. The affair was much like the Canada raid.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The French blue book says that the Government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in remedying the evils of civil war. There is now no subject of dissention between France and America, but everything tends to the assimilation of their policies.

London, 16.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town on the Island is in ruins, and the loss of human life and property was terrible. The King of Greece has gone there.

Dublin, Feb. 14.

News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kenmare. Troops and artillery have been sent in pursuit.

London, Feb. 14.—The Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia.

Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding-general, leaves for Ireland at once. There is a wild rumour that the Fenians will attempt to cut the Cable.

London, Feb. 14.

The Government denies the wide spread stories of the landing of ship loads of Fenians at Valencia, and in the Shannon, though there has been a serious revolt at and near Killarney, is admitted.

The telegraph wires near Valencia were cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments were sacked. A Coast guard policeman was killed.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and people living in those Counties are precipitately leaving.

An ex-Captain of the United States Volunteer army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

London, Feb 15.

About 800 Fenians, under command of Col. O'Connor, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry.

The British Government have posted troops, under command of Col. Horsford at Mallow Junction, in County Cork, commanding the hill district.

London, Feb. 15.

The telegraph wires in insurrectionary districts of Ireland have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by the English troops in Toomus' wood, and the chances for escape look exceedingly small.

The band of 800, which retreated to the hills near Killarney, are still at large.

London, Feb. 16.

Fenianism in Ireland is entirely quiet.

Toomus' Wood, where the closely pressed Fenians took refuge, was scoured by British troops and insurrectionary bands dispersed. The Government will however, immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

The County of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of insurrection.

The coast guard policeman who was shot was not killed.

It is said that Col O'Connor is none other than Stephens himself.

Twenty American officers are reported as acting with the Fenians.

None of the armed Fenians in Kerry County have been captured, but they have all disappeared.

The Reform Demonstration

London, Feb 12.

The Reform Demonstration on Monday was a great success; there were 20,000 persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators. A hundred mounted pioneers, drilled as cavalry, headed the procession. The best order was maintained during the march; and, except in a few cases of brow-beating, and throwing of stones, no arrests were made. The day was bright and full of sunshine and was in striking contrast with the day on which the Queen's procession to the Houses of Parliament took place. All London seemed out of doors; flags and banners were everywhere displayed; the American, French, and Italian flags, were carried in the procession, as was also a picture of the Yacht 'Henrietta.' During the march, the band played 'Yankee Doodle,' the 'Marseilles Hymn,' 'John Brown,' and the 'Garibaldi Hymn.'

The Herald's special says, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence created no cheers. A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy, all the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed. The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on the banners, indicated the sentiment of the people:—'No surrender;' 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;' 'Manhood Suffrage;' 'Serfdom is Infamous;' 'The voice of the People cannot be opposed with Safety;' 'Disloyalty to Tyrants is duty to God;' 'Taxation without Representation is Tyranny;' 'Trust to God, but keep your Powder dry.' The procession terminated its march at the Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held; 30,000 people were present. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, M. P.

FROM THE SOUTH.—A despatch from Richmond, Va., states that a very strong feeling of Radical Republicanism is developing itself in the southwestern portion of Virginia. A meeting at Hillsville was recently addressed by an ex-rebel officer. He proclaimed their affiliation to the Radical party at the North, and advocated the adoption of the constitutional amendment; he was particularly severe in his strictures upon the President, who, he said, should be impeached and removed before there could be any security for Union men in the South.

VERMICULAR.—In New Zealand, as fast as cereals and root crops are planted, the worms and insects that blight and destroy them are found alive and at work, although such worms and insects were never seen in the colony before. The eggs and grubs of these destructive creatures were introduced into the colony with the seed. The New Zealand colonists are now paying twenty shillings a head for every British insectivorous bird that is landed alive in the colony.

Among the maritime news we notice, as an evidence of the recent rough weather at sea, the case of a vessel sailing from New York to New Orleans, was driven across the Atlantic into Bristol, England, for refuge.

The Queen's speech, which was despatched from London on Tuesday afternoon, and consisted of eleven hundred and sixty words, cost the American press $2,900 in gold, or $3,973 in currency.

Last week one of the Post Office clerks in Toronto died, and before noon of the same day over fifty applications for the place were made.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Fenian Revolt.

London, Feb 18.

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the south of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run over the disaffected districts are working and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer, Capt. Moriarty, while others say his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl Kenmore had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahirciven that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon in which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and on searching his person found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous letters. A courier named Duggan was sent to Cahilciyen to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape; they fired upon him and he was badly wounded. So far as is known at present he is the only person who has been hurt.

The police of Caherciveen got news by other messengers and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war Gladiator, which was lying off Valencia, and saved their station from attack

A band of ninety Fenians took a horse at Kells, for their leader O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Caherciveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, no where has life been taken or property destroyed.

The Fenian plan was to take Killarney, capture the place and then march to Cork, but the immediate despatch of troops from Cork to Killarney by Gen. Bates and the celerity of Col. Horsford's movements defeated the whole plot and caused the insurgent band to disperse.

The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops. A couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured.

O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessel off Dingle Bay.

Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre Murphy and Colonels Laler Healy and Johnstone have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found on their persons and in their lodgings. The alarm caused by these events is now about over, and the excitement rapidly subsiding.

Fenians.

Boston, Feb 17.

The late cable news from Ireland has caused considerable excitement among the Fenians in this city, and the different circles are working quietly and earnestly in behalf of the cause.

A State Convention was held in this city a few weeks since. Between one and two hundred circles were represented. The proceedings of the convention were very harmonious. Patrick Doody, Esq., was elected State Centre.

The Herald says that on Friday evening last a number of men, apparently Fenian officers left the depot of Boston and Worcester in this city, but their final destination is unknown. A large number of persons witnessed this departure, and upon taking leave of his friends—he who appeared to be leader of the party—was requested to 'keep the field, captain, until we come.' The party entered the New York train and left the depot amid the cheers of the spectators.

A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of America and Americans is to be established in London.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for school section No 5, Elderslie, a second-class Teacher to commence in May next. Good references required.

Apply to John McDermid Lot 14, con. 8; or to Malcolm McKechnie, Lot 16, 7th con., if by letter, post-paid.

Elderslie, Feb. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 21st, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 19, 1866.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 5, in the township of Saugeen, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to

J. J. LeHUNEN,
Sec. Treasurer

Port Elgin, Feb, 4, 1867.

HEIFER STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on the first con. of Elderslie, in August last, a mixed red and white Heifer, mostly red on head and neck. Any information regarding it left at the Advocate office or with the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

MICHAEL McCURDY.

Elderslie, Dec. 26. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified not to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $130 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 9, 1867.

OUR ORDER OF EXERCISES.

THE following is the order of exercises, as at present pursued in the London Commercial College and Seminary. Such changes will hereafter be made as circumstances may require.

FORENOON—COLLEGE.

Writing for all students, except classes in lowest written Arithmetic and French; time, from 9 to 9½. Mann, teacher.
Examination of Students' Books, from 9 to 9½. Bell.
Writing for classes in Lowest Written Arithmetic and French, from 9½ to 10½. Mann.
Theory, Book keeping, & Examination Class in Book-keeping, from 9½ to 12. Bell and Mann, teachers.

SEMINARY.

Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 9 to 9½ Bryce.
French from 9 to 9½. Maybee.
2nd or Medium Written Arithmetic, from 9½ to 10½. Bryce.
Lower Algebra, from 9½ to 10½. Maybee.
Geometry, 10½ to 10¾. Maybee.
Examination Class in Arithmetic, 10½ to 11½. Bryce
Lower Mental Arithmetic, from 10½ to 11. Maybee.
Spelling & Dictation, for all except Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11 to 11½. Maybee.
Higher Mental Arithmetic, from 11½ to 11.30. Maybee.
Higher Algebra, from 11.30 to 12. Maybee.
Grammar and Correspondence; (Wednesday and Friday).
Commercial Law, (Monday, Tuesday and Thursday) from 11½ to 11¾. Bryce.
Spelling and Dictation for Examination Class in Arithmetic, from 11½ to 12. Bryce.

AFTERNOON—COLLEGE.

Actual Business in Bookkeeping, from 1½ to 3½ Bell & Mann.
Balancing Cash, Journalizing, Posting and Depositing, from 3½ to 4.

SEMINARY.

Latin, from 1½ to 2. Bryce.
Mental Arithmetic from 1½ to 2. Maybee.
French, from 2 to 2½. Maybee.
Algebra, 2 to 2½. Bryce.
Lowest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Bryce.
Highest Written Arithmetic, from 2½ to 3½. Maybee.
2nd or Medium, from 3½ to 4.
Grammar and Correspondence, (Wednesday and Friday.
Commercial Law, (Monday Tuesday and Thursday). from 3½ to 3¾. Bryce.
Spelling and Dictation, 3¾ to 4.

History and Geography will be taught to any who may desire on Monday and Thursday evenings. The Principal, and Professors Bell and Mann, and assistants teach the Commercial branches on these evenings. Mr. Hutchinson gives lessons in Phonography from 7 to 8 each evening if desired. Mr. Rowley gives instruction in Telegraphing if desired, from 7 to 10 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Mr. Watkins instructs the class in Drawing, Painting, Modelling, &c. from 7 to 9 on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Major Glass is engaged to lecture on Commercial Law once in three weeks, and Rev. Mr. Smith delivers lectures at similar periods on Commercial Ethics. Students in Actual Business Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the forenoon, and students in the Theory Book-keeping receive their lessons in the Seminary in the afternoon.

Prof. Bryce is a graduate of Glasgow University, and holds the degree of A. M. He is the author of Musgrave and Wright's Commercial Arithmetic.

Prof. Maybee has for the last seven years been successfully engaged in teaching French Classics, Higher Mathematics and other branches comprised in the University Course. His superior qualifications as a Teacher are fully exemplified in the rapid advancement of those under his charge. All Students holding Scholarships for the Commercial College will receive free instruction in anything taught in the Seminary.

CAUTION.—Examine your specimens of Penmanship closely, for as is at one "Commercial College in British America," that boasts very much of its penmanship, is sending out engraved specimens, and many are deceived supposing them to be bona fide samples of writing. We will send neat specimens of the Penmanship executed in this College on receipt of stamp to prepay return postage.

For circular or other information, Address

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds	will be sold for		40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. [illegible]

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 6c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof of the pudding is the proving of it," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 16, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lamps from 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 50c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and can for 90c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furth-range of Farmers interests, among which are Bakers Chopping Axes, Hoes, [illegible], Manure Forks, Bands or Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders promptly attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 2nd, 1867.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

Importance of Bulk in Feed.

Although the presence of a sufficient quantity of nutritive matters in the feed is naturally the most fundamental matter for consideration, its bulk is scarcely less important. The function of digestion requires that the feed shall properly fill the stomach; and however large the supply of nutritive may be their effect is imperfectly brought about if the feed be too small in bulk; and it actually becomes more valuable if diluted with woody fibre, or some other inert substance. On the other hand, if feed be too bulky, the sense of repletion causes the animal to cease eating long before it has obtained a sufficient supply of nutritive matter. It is most necessary, therefore, to study the bulk of the feed, and to consider how to fix the different substances in such a manner as to adjust the proportions of nutritive matter to their bulk. If we examine the nature of the mixed feeds most in vogue among feeders, it will most generally be found that very bulky feed is combined with another of opposite properties. Hence turnips, the most bulky of all kinds of feed, are used along with oil cake or bean meal; and if, from any circumstance, it becomes necessary to replace a large amount of turnips by the latter substance, the deficient bulk must be replaced by hay or straw.—*Prof. Anderson.*

An honest German out west married a second wife a week after the loss of wife No. 1. The Sabbath following the bride asked her lord to take her out riding, and was sadly 'cut up' with the following response: 'You tink I ride out mit anoder woman so soon after the death of mine frau?—No, no!

There is an old story that a Jew, while indulging in a morsel of forbidden food, was overtaken by a terrific storm, and that as the thunder roared and the lightning flashed around him, he exclaimed, 'Plesh my soul, vot a pother apout a leetle pit of pork.'

THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE.—At a convivial meeting the other night at Ottawa, one of the speakers, in alluding to the complexion of the council, thought it singular that not a Scotchman was among the members elect for 1867. This appeared to him a most singular fact, when coupled with the allegation sometimes heard that Gaelic was the language of Eden, in proof of which the speaker, amid roars of laughter, gave the following:

"When Eve, in all her pristine charms,
In at on proud Adam's view,
The first words that he said to her
Were 'Kamarsh [illegible].'"

Some individual has posted prominently the offer of twenty five dollars in gold to any one who would solve the following: 'Two men, not related, have each a daughter. Each marries the other's daughter. What is the relationship existing between their children?' Several have tried their powers on it without avail, and one man who staid out under an apple tree all night thinking about it, says each of the young children must be their aunt's brother.

FORTUNES BY TOYS.—Great fortunes have frequently been realized by the invention of some toy for children which meets the approval of the juvenile critics. The inventor of the common street toy known as the 'Return Ball' is said to 'have realized $100,000.' The inventor of the 'Walking Doll,' which was so fashionable a few years ago, made $75,000 by his patent. The dancing 'Jim Crow' toy, introduced about two ago, was invented by an invalid boy, and won a fortune.

AN EXPERIMENT WORTH TRYING.—A good story is told of a Glasgow merchant, who on his death bed sent for a Free Church clergyman Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman, "Do you think, if I were to leave £10,000 to the Free Kirk, that my soul would be saved?' 'Well,' answered the cautious minister, 'I could'nt just promise you that, I could'nt just promise you that, but I think it is an experiment well worth trying."

Scenes and Adventures of a Soldier and Settler during Half a Century. By J. W. Dunbar Moodie. Montreal: John Lovell.

Mr. Moodie is, doubtless, known to many of our readers as the late Sheriff of the County of Hastings, and the unfortunate victim of an error of Judgment, taken advantage of by men who were anxious to step into his shoes. The proceedings at the trial of his case, at the assizes at Belleville, before the late Mr. Justice Burns, established that, believing the arrangement to be perfectly legal, he consented to accept a certain sum from his deputy, instead of taking the fees and paying him a salary. He was advised by the then Solicitor General, Mr. Adam Wilson and Mr. Lewis Wallbridge to resign his office before judgment was entered against him, so that he might not be debarred from holding another office under the Government. The Grand Jury of the County, at a subsequent assizes, and the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Hagarty, referred to Mr. Moodie in the kindliest terms, and strongly recommended him for employment under the Crown. He has met the fate of many other men—Although promised position, to which his long years of labor in the service of his Queen and country entitled him, he has been forgotten for others perhaps less worthy, until at last he has been compelled to resort to the sale of this book, published by subscriptions from sympathising friends, to keep himself and his excellent lady, Mrs. Moodie, who has done so much for the young literature of Canada, from absolute want. His case appeals strongly to the sympathy of the people of Canada, and, as we believe he will be in Hamilton this week, we commend his work with great earnestness to our citizens.

The book is full of interest. Mr. Moodie entered the army when but a lad, and saw some service on the Continent and in South Africa, the incidents of which are given. In addition to these there are a number of fugitive pieces as Tammy Linay, a Sketch from Life; Orkney Boatman's Song; The Oald Dhragoon; Religion and Royalty an Ode; Memory, an Essay; and The Advantages of being Ugly, a Sketch. In the introductory chapter he gives an interesting account of his own life, and some incidents of the family history. The work has an excellent photograph of the author. We hope Mr. Moodie will find in Hamilton the same generous sympathy that has been extended to him in other parts of Canada.

Miracles are the order of the day in Quebec. The chapel of the Congregation of St. Roch—an order of nuns—was, it seems, saved from the great fire of last October by a sudden change of wind when in the most imminent danger; and for this interposition a splendid crown, composed of nine hearts, has just been placed above the statue of the Virgin, as patroness of the order. The hearts have in them the names of all the nuns.

AMPUTATION BY STEAM.—At a large military hospital, established in Breslau, on the Oder, in Silesia, by orders of the Prussian Government, a circular saw, worked by steam, is to be used for the purpose of amputating such limbs of wounded soldiers as the surgeon shall direct to be taken off.

Among the curious facts of the age is the arrival at New York of a ship from California with 19,000 sacks of wheat, and that the shipment should be profitable. This California wheat growing without rain on irrigated soil is of remarkable fine quality.

An old bachelor, at our elbow, says that the proper name for marriageable young ladies is 'waiting maids.'

UNITARIAN COMEOUTER.—The Rev. O. B. Frothingham of New York has preached and printed two sermons that are making a sensation among liberal Christians. He takes the position of a comeouter, from Unitarianism as well as the other forms of Christianity. He says that Unitarianism does not flourish, and he doubts whether it can ever obtain any wide growth on American soil. Comeoutism, he thinks is the next necessary step in the order of Providence. He goes in for it, and says: 'And the principle is this, that the organ of the Divine Spirit is the consecrated reason of the present time. The consecrated reason, I say; by which I mean the reason directed toward the personal and social improvement of man. The Romanist says, the Divine Spirit is in the ordinances of the Church. The Protestant says, the Divine Spirit is in the letter of the Scripture. The Unitarian of the old School says, the Divine Spirit is not in the ordinances of the Church, or in the letter of the Scripture, but in the whole reason of the Christian past, uttering its words through the fundamental beliefs of Christendom. We say, the Divine Spirit is in the reason of the present time, as it turns itself honestly, seriously, believing, reverently toward the study of truth and good. We do not reflect on any other principle in asserting ours; we simply assert ours. We do not boast of having any peculiar possessions in it.'

If a Colt's pistol has six barrels, how many barrels ought a horse pistol to have.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. H. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail [illegible].

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for nine months, and to commence immediately, a Male Teacher for School Sec. No. 2 Amabel. One holding a second-class certificate preferred. Apply personally, or if by letter, post paid, stating salary required, with Testimonials and other particulars, to the undersigned.

JAMES HOWE,
Trustee & Sec. Treas.,
Elsinore P. O., County of Bruce.

Amabel, Jan. 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

LOST! LOST!

THE undersigned lost, on the 17th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing 4 dollars in bills, and a Promissory Note of 16 dollars given by Wm. Busby and S. Busby in favor of the undersigned, dated the 29th day of December last.

The honest finder will be properly rewarded by returning it to the owner, and the public are cautioned not to purchase the said Promissory Note.

SAMUEL CLEMENS.

Port Elgin, Jan. 24th, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
[illegible] Card,
Ambrotypes,
[illegible]

Large Photographs up to life size,
All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.
Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel.—☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 14, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, would [illegible] to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his [illegible] is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store.

Consisting in part of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him.—Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; and there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, rushing on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mine of districts unbroken by the enterprise of man; and orchards [illegible] gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory of unsurpassed aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from [illegible] to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are [illegible] of seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of fine prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to the above of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the County Court of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Province of Canada, United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

IN the matter of Alexander Douglass of the Village of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, an Insolvent, on Wednesday, the sixth day of March next, at noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court at his Chambers in Goderich for a discharge under the said Act.

ALEX. DOUGLASS,
by his Attorneys ad litem
MARTIN & BRUCE.

Dated at Southampton in the County of Bruce this 24th December 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionery way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 22, 1866.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The advantage of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 31, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 13, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

North American Hotel

AND

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisities of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions [illegible].

Paisley, Dec. 13.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

[illegible]

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in cases the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 1 1867.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867. NUMBER 2.

To A Coquette.

How often have you told me, dear,
That patience is a virtue!
I'm nearly out of it, I fear,
You flighty little flirt, you.
I mean to throw your chains away
And fit some other set on—
Forgetting that unlucky day,
The day that first we met on.

I mean to play a bolder part,
And (slowly, dear, but surely)
Win back the lacerated heart
You thought your own securely.
The toy I take away from you
Shall be elsewhere presented,
And still may look as good as new
If properly cemented.

I'll send you back the lock of hair;
The photograph (untinted)—
It made you younger than you were,
As I've already hinted.
I'll send the letters, every note—
Why folks would hardly credit
The sprawly, pinky hand you wrote;
And yet I always read it.

About the brooches and the rings—
You may as well return them.
My letters, too, the silly things;
I wish at once to burn them.
Farewell; but stay, we must contrive
One meeting ere we sever;
I'll call to-morrow, dear, at five,
To say "Farewell forever!"

The Death-bed.

We watch'd her breathing thro' the night,
Her breathing soft and low,
As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids clos'd—she had
Another morn than ours.

Difficulties under Confederation.

There have been many prophecies uttered that in Confederation we shall find a panacea for all our troubles, but if it be correct as stated in some of the Government organs, that the minorities in the Local Legislatures are to have the privilege of appealing to the Confederate Parliament, whenever they feel themselves aggrieved, it is evident that difficulties of no ordinary magnitude "loom in the distance."

Another serious defect in the scheme, is the large number of members of Parliament that the country will be called upon to elect, thus entailing an expense as extravagant as it is useless. The Federal Legislative Council or Upper House, will be composed of 72 members, distributed as follows: Upper Canada 24; Lower Canada 24; Nova Scotia 10; New Brunswick 10; Prince Edward Island 4; making 72 in all, representing a population of four millions, while the Senate of the United States, before the war, representing thirty millions of people, numbered but 64 members, being two representatives for each State in the Union.

A startling occurrence recently took place at a masked ball at Vienna. A young couple finding their steps constantly dogged by a female figure in a black domino, were about to leave the theatre to escape her espionage, when the stranger suddenly dashed a phial of vitriol in the face of the gentleman. The domino was arrested and unmasked. She proved to be a lady belonging to the chief Viennese aristocracy, and the divorced wife of the young man she followed. The face and neck of the husband were horribly burned, and one eye completely destroyed. The domino had also spilled so much of the deadly liquid on her arm that amputation became necessary.

A "Model Republic."—There is no government in the world whose credit stands so high in the European market as that of the Republic of Chili. The Minister of Finance, of Chili, made application in London recently for a loan of ten millions of dollars, and the application was immediately answered by an offer of eighty five millions, and a scramble for the stock at one and a quarter premium.

The largest plough factory in the world is said to be that at Louisville, Kentucky. Since 1860 this factory has sent out over 200,000 ploughs. It employs 125 men, and used each year 1,000 000 feet of lumber. 2.000 tons of pig iron. 65 tons of wrought iron for clevises, 26 tons of bolts, and 25,000 bushels of coal. The receipts from the sales of last year were $232,000.

Emigration from Lower Canada.—*Le Pays* says emigration continues to drain Lower Canada. Sixty-two persons left Maskinonge last fall for the States, a number of whom have since returned for their families and taken them away, after paying their debts.

Model Legislature.

The New York Times pronounces the New York Legislature a bevy of sharpers, swindlers, and gamblers. It declares that the members are utterly corrupted, in daily receipt of the wages of bribery, and asserts they will pass no bill unless "money is named" in it; and that money is all that is required to carry any bill, however infamous in its principles and iniquitous in its provisions.

On the other hand the Chicago Tribune thus discourses on the lofty character and exalted principles of the Legislature and produce dealers of that city:

It is no secret here that money and nothing but money is depended upon to defeat Eastman's bill. The reasoning of the lobby rests on the hypothesis that every man has his price, and it is only a question of dollars and cents. The warehouse men, it is said, can afford to spend a million of dollars to defeat this bill, as they defraud the grain growers and grain dealers out of far more than that sum each year.

An old and experienced lobbyist, who is retained by the elevator gang to help defeat the bill, gave me this description of legislators. In the first place, said he, they are merely men, mostly poor—generally living on their wits; a majority of them lawyers, whose profession and practice require them to receive fees for advocating and defending wrongs as well as rights. After men have taken pay for advocating any side of the question, and, in fact, make their living by it, they are not so hard to approach by shrewd insinuating lobbyists—lawyers, like themselves, good, clever, honorable fellows, socially, with their "pockets full of rocks."

Depression of Trade in New York.

The depression of trade is a subject of general complaint. Prices are declining, and merchants are arranging for a smaller business. Imports, already reduced, will fall off still further under the new tariff; the internal revenue receipts are diminished to an extent that occasions uneasiness in the Treasury; the reduction of the debt has been stopped; and the speculators of Wall Street are brought to a dead-lock. The Lowell mills are running on short time; and at Lawrence and New Bedford the manufacturing operatives' wages have been reduced ten per cent. The Pittsburg coal miners are on strike, on account of an attempt to cut down wages; and the Wheeling-rolling mills have stopped work. In this city thousands of mechanics are out of employment, and unusual distress is reported among the poor. As a people, however, we have not begun to realize our financial and business situation. An inflated currency, and the extravagance begotten of the war, are the sources of a most dangerous delusion. We suppose that the war has made the country rich, when in fact it has impoverished us to the amount of the debt. That represents wealth wasted—actually destroyed. Only very painful experience will convince us that the "prosperity" in which we have rioted and exulted for four or five years was, after all, a sham and a snare.—N. Y. cor. London Free Press.

The proposed number of members in the Federal House of commons is 191 distributed as follows: Upper Canada, 82; Lower Canada, 65; Nova Scotia 19; New Brunswick 15; Newfoundland 8; Prince Edward Island 5. This gives Upper Canada a representative for every nineteen thousand inhabitants, while in the United States they have only one for every 130,000 and in Great Britain one for every 45,000.

We will say nothing at present of the rumored concessions to the Catholic Bishops, but the facts we have given show the necessity of reflection and of electing men who will enforce the most rigid economy, or the people of this Province may find themselves involved in inseparable difficulties.—[Guelph Advertiser.

The Insincerity of Social Life.—Who is the prophet that shall uncover the abysses of our acted lives, and pour adequate shame on our mutual impositions? Smiles on our faces, with envy and jealousy underneath; cordiality in our grasp, with no connecting nerve between the fingers and the heart; deference in our professions, with no suitable esteem, no genuine respect, no sacred sincerity; inside eyes moved with a fraud lurking in their politeness; getting the company together by one falsehood; greetings of indiscriminate and extravagant welcome receiving them with another; fashions made up of composite illusions, ornamenting them with another; ceremonies of an elaborate make believe, sustaining their mock dignity with another; and dishonest regrets at the farewell dismissing them with another,—who will dare to affirm these do not enter into the staple of what we call civilized and elegant life? When is the rugged, truth-speaking Christian time coming, which shall tear open and rend these gaudy illusions, put the commonest of sin, on some pure and just foundation, and restored the social world to its primitive and upright simplicity?—[F. D. Huntington.

Come West is the advice of the St. Louis Democrat to the thousands of unemployed workmen in the Atlantic cities. It says: "A few dollars would place them in Missouri where all kinds of labor are in demand and are paid high wages, where the climate and the soil combine with inexhaustible mineral wealth to offer sure employment and prosperity to a million of industrious workers, and where such land sells for five dollars an acre."

Confederation and Independence.

The Provincial Confederation project attracts little attention here. In ordinary times the movement would challenge continental discussion.

The British organ in the United States—the familiar Albion—continues to insist that Confederation should be at once recognized by the provinces as the door to independence. The old editor, Mr. Young—who left this country, after eighteen years' residence, as inveterate in his toryism as when he entered it—writes from Europe that England would gladly be relieved from the burden, and that Canada and her sister provinces should take the hints thrown out by the London Times, and set up on their own account. And under its present management the Albion steadily preaches the same doctrine. I am told that it is unreservedly accepted as sound—as wise and eminently expedient—by the majority of provincialists resident here. They see no other way to peace and safety.—[New York cor. London Free Press.

Manufacture of Money.—In one thing at least, the Americans have outstripped the rest of the world, and that is the manufacture of paper money. The artistic and mechanical skill which is lavished upon our bank notes, exceeds that of any other country on the face of the globe—the bank notes of England and France are rude in comparison. Strange as it may seem, the best steel engraving is done in the city of New York, and for specimens exhibited, the American Bank Note Company took the first premium at the World's Fair, held in London. As a reward for their triumph of skill and art, it may almost be said with truth that the city of New York, through his one establishment, furnishes the whole world with her bank notes. Greece, Italy and the British Provinces, Brazil, Nicaragua, and the South American Republics too numerous to mention, with Mexico and the United States, send their orders to this establishment, receiving in return money which commends itself for exceeding beauty. The Italian order of money, next to that of the United States, is the largest ever executed. Some idea of its size may be formed when it is stated that one hundred and twenty thousand sheets containing twenty notes each, are sent off each week!—[N. Y. Gazette.

Toomies' Woods.—Toomies' Woods, selected by the Fenians to commence their ill-starred campaign are situated on the lower side of the lake at Killarney. Toomies is well is one of the chain that forms, by its peculiar valley, the gap of Dunloe, a narrow gap in some places admitting only two persons to ride abreast; in others, causing the order "single file" to be indispensable. So the woods are at one, while the gap is at the other base of the mountain. Thus, O'Connor, with his 120 men, evidently took up a very strong position. The woods are composed of the celebrated arbutus trees, whose beautiful foliage and fine evened woods ranks them not second to any of either native or foreign growth. Almost opposite Toomie's is Ross Castle, or rather all that remains of it, and "sweet Innisfallen," with all its glorious memories, floats on the waters of the lake not a mile distant. Close by and almost in the woods, is the celebrated waterfall known as O'Sullivan's Cascade; and altogether, if the revolutionists desired to select the most romantic and beautiful spot in their "green isle," as a camping ground, they have satisfied that desire.

An Interested Conclusion.—The United States government arrived at the conclusion that slavery was a detestable institution, when they discovered that they could not subjugate the South without liberating the slaves. The Emperor of Brazil has just become convinced of the crime of Slavery under similar circumstances. Being unable to find recruits for his army in any other way, and being determined on prosecuting the war against Paraguay, he has offered liberty to any slaves who will consent to enter his army. Large numbers of freedmen have been forwarded to the seat of war.—[Hamilton Spectator.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A well-authenticated case of spontaneous combustion occurred in Columbus, Ia., on Friday morning. Andrew Nace, a German, very intemperate in his habits, was found dead in his shop, his lips entirely burned away, leaving a ghastly hole, his tongue charred to a crisp. His nose was also burned, as if by fire coming out of his nostrils, and his ashes were still burning when found. No other part of the body save the esophagus was burned. Physicians who examined the body pronounce it a clear case of spontaneous combustion. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by attempting to light a cigar.

Experiments made in Dublin on the Greek fire recently found by the police in that city, establish the fact that it is a similar substance, and equally destructive, as the composition seized by the Liverpool authorities in the recent raid against some suspected Fenians.

The famous ex-rebel steamer Sumter has been lost in the North sea.

A merchant in New York who failed three times in twenty years, and was once reduced to extreme poverty, is now worth half a million.

Aberdeen the Greatest Envelope-Making City in the World.

A writer in an English Journal, describing the manufactures of Aberdeen, says:

'The Aberdonians would seem to be scarcely less celebrated for the manufacture of paper than they are for granite, ships, and combs. Few might be inclined to believe that one million of 'superfine envelopes' are made daily in this remote region of the kingdom. But in addition to this, one firm manufacture fifty tons of writing paper a week. At their mills at Stoneywood, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and at the Union Works (the envelope department) in the city itself, they give employment to somewhere about two thousand persons, and as far as regards envelopes, the great proportion of which are folded and stamped by machinery, the Piries are believed to be the greatest makers of the present day. They confine themselves to the production of note paper, envelopes and cards. The business was commenced by the grandfather of the present partners in the year 1770. The manufacture of gray, brown and tea paper is carried on at Waterton and Mugglemoss, two mills a few miles north of Aberdeen, belonging to a firm who turn out eighty-six thousand tons of paper weekly, and fifteen thousand tons of grocers' paper bags, for which latter they have a machine capable of doing the work of twenty women in any given time. They employ altogether about two hundred and fifty hands. The extent of the Aberdeen paper trade may be gathered from the fact that there are five paper mills within fifteen miles of the city, whereat no fewer than two thousand five hundred persons find employment.

A Lady Preacher.—A Scotch lady, Miss MacFarland, has been preaching to large audiences in the hall of the Polytechnic in London. A large part of the audience were women of the middle class. The few men present appeared to belong to the working class. She read a well-known hymn and led off in singing, and then knelt down and offered a simple and earnest prayer, her language extremely chaste, and the petitions were almost childlike for their simplicity. She then preached from the words—'I will give you rest.' The Advertiser says:—'There was nothing artificial in her elocution, she has no resemblance to an actress making the most of points. Her address throughout was the refined but earnest speech of a Christian lady. She addressed specially those who, with all their striving, were still not at rest, and she told them the reason why. She told them what had saved her, and had made her a rejoicing woman, and with great tenderness she made known the plan of salvation. She was listened to with great attention and tears were on many faces.'

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston, of Hamilton, C. W., has declined, at least for the present, a call to the first Presbyterian Church of Boston.

The editor of the Discussion, of Madrid, has just been sentenced to death for articles which he had published.

A blue tulip, for which millions were offered during the tulip mania of a century ago, has been produced by a French gardener, and will be on exhibition at the Paris exposition.

Colonel O'Connor.

'Colonel' O'Connor was an officer in the Federal service, and distinguished himself by leading the retreat of the Northern troops at the battle of Pocotaglio. He has been for some time in Ireland, and, according to the New York Journals, is an exceedingly nice looking, interesting young man. The correspondent of the N. Y. World says:

From a cable despatch, published elsewhere, it will be seen that it is supposed that Stephens and O'Connor are one and the same. This is not probable, as the writer knows O'Connor to be a distinct personage. He has been organizer in the County of Cork, and more especially Kerry, for a term of some three years; has travelled over every inch of these counties, and is known and respected by all with whom he has been brought into contact. While the writer was visiting Valencia, O'Connor was incognito in the village of Cahirciveen some three miles distant.—His room was invaded by the constabulary force at that point while he was in the very act of swearing in some men. A strict search was made for papers but O'Connor never carried any about him, and only used his natural eloquence and a Bible to make Fenians. Not being able to find any evidence the officers were compelled to let him pass unmolested. O'Connor after this thought it better to change his quarters, and so went on to Tralee. It may be mentioned that, while stopping at Cahirciveen, he, each Sunday, drilled some two hundred of the 'boys' at the foot of a hill, close beside the house where the 'Liberator' first drew breath. The boys and girls were accustomed to assemble, as if for stone throwing, or jig-dancing or hurling, and the police, if they knew of the dangerous game they were at, had sufficient regard for their health not to interfere. It may be confidently asserted that every Fenian in the County of Kerry has been enrolled by O'Connor, in person, and all speak of him with a reverence and respect that shows how complete a hold he has on the affections of the Kerryonians. From what the writer could gather, O'Connor must be some 28 years of age, sharp and active, and well up in military discipline, having served two years in the American Army, brave and fearless, and, in fact, the man best suited for the position he has taken. Once in the field, he will not retreat, save as a strategic movement, and, as he knows the country 'like a book,' there is no probability of Colonel Horsefield stealing a march upon him.

The Death Punishment.—The Italian Government has just abolished the punishment of death, and Belgium is about to follow its example. Tuscany abolished the death penalty experimentally in 1765, and after twenty-one years' experience of the reformed penal code, during which time crimes of an atrocious character gradually lessened in number, its abolition was decreed perpetual, and Tuscany presented the noble spectacle of being the only State in Europe which could afford to dispense with the guillotine or the hangman. Towards this Reform European thought has long been gravitating, and now that Italy has adopted the Florentine law of a hundred years ago, it is probable a great impetus will be given to the opponents of capital punishment, who are both numerous and influential in the old world and the new.

In 1866 California produced $44,000,000 in gold and silver, $54,000,000 in agricultural products, $30,000,000 in manufactured articles. The workers in that State are not all gold diggers.

The Leader objects to the 'United Provinces of British America,' because 'when independence comes' the name would have to be changed.

New Advertisements.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received up to Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, at 6 o'clock p.m., for the erection and completion of a

BRICK CHURCH

At Stark's Corner, to be finished the ensuing summer.

Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr Stark's, from whom any information can be obtained. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Building Com.
JOSEPH STIRTON, Secretary.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 1, [illegible] con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley. Feb. 26, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 38 acres, all cleared with good buildings.

Also 10 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.
Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

DR. CAMPBELL,
WILL BE AT PAISLEY
On the 27th of March.

Markets.

Paisley, Feb 27.

Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 30; Flour $6 50 to 7; Oats 40c; Barley 55c; Peas 55c to 60c; Butter 12½c; Eggs 12½c; Potatoes 60c to 70c; Pork $4 50 to 5; Lard 8c; Tallow 12½c; Hay $8; Cordwood $1 50; Hides $6.

Potatoes are only occasionally to be got, and oats are very scarce. Eggs are just beginning to come in.

Wheat is rising in the Port Elgin and Southampton markets.

Guelph, Feb 25.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 57. Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 45. Pork $5 to 5 50.

OILS IN MONTREAL.—Linseed Oil, boiled, $1 to 1.05; do., raw, 97½c. to $1; Pale Seal Oil, 85c. Straw, 80c.; Whale Oil, crude, 90c.; do., winter bleached, 95c to $1; Cod Oil, 80c to 85; Olive Oil, $1.35 to 1 40; Extra Lard Oil, $1; No. 1 do., 60c.; No. 2 do., 85c.; Refined Rape Oil, $1.25; Refined Petroleum, 22½c. to 25c.—[Witness.

BIRTHS.

At Paisley, on the 28th Feb., the wife of Mr. John D. Keigan, merchant, of a son.

At Oil Springs, on the 8th of Feb. the wife of Wm. Harrison, Esq., P. M., of a son.

MARRIED,

At Paisley, on the 27th Feb., at the Church of the Ascension, Paisley, by the Rev. R. S. Cooper, Mr. David Gibson of Paisley, to Miss Hannah Simpson of Greenock.

Reconstruction.

The new Reconstruction Bill, which has been carried in both houses of Congress by the Republican party, will, it is said, undoubtedly be vetoed by the President. It sets forth that there is no adequate protection for life or property in the rebel States, and enacts that these shall be divided into military districts under the command of army officers not under the rank of brigadier-general (appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate,) whose duty it shall be to protect the people in their rights of person and property, and maintain the public peace, as also in case of need, to organize military tribunals entirely independent of State authority. When the people of any of these States have by the impartial suffrage of the loyal inhabitants, including persons of color, established a government that shall be approved by Congress, the Representatives and Senators of said State shall be admitted to Congress, provided that no rebel be elected to office. It is further provided, that until the representatives of a State are admitted to Congress, any government in that State shall be only provisional, and in all respects subject to the Federal Government.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

Mr. James Muir of Port Elgin is agent for the ADVOCATE, and authorized to receive subscriptions and payments for job work and advertising.

The Confederation Act.

We publish to day the chief features of the Confederation Act, which has been introduced in the House of Lords and passed its third reading. It has yet to be introduced into the Commons House, where its merits will be chiefly discussed. It is probable it will be passed with but few or no alterations, as the leaders both on the opposition and ministerial side of the House favor it. It may be that the Intercolonial Railway guarantee may affect it somewhat—or the Derby government may encounter an adverse vote on the Reform question. But these are possibilities, which, as time progresses, appear less likely to happen.

Education under Confederation.

Perhaps one of the worst features about the Confederation Act is the restrictions placed on each province to regulate public schools, and compelling an adherence to present systems. We may safely calculate, however, that this will not be submitted to long. It will be observed that each province will have power to amend its constitution, and one of the first acts of the provincial legislature of ONTARIO, we apprehend, will be the repeal of the obnoxious clauses relating to education.

Independence.

"The loss of British America to the Crown of Great Britain would not only be an evil to us who live here, but a terrible disaster to the empire at large, and one from which it would never recover."—[Canadian paper.

The people of the "tight little island" will hardly look upon such an event as a "terrible disaster." The connection is now beginning to be generally considered in England as a source of weakness to the empire, and to Canada, as dangerous to our peace. And it is well known that the result of the independence of the original thirteen American colonies was a rapid development of the territory now the United S., and an immense increase in the commerce between America and the mother country, under which the Atlantic ports of Great Britain sprung up rapidly in magnificence and wealth. Judging from analogy, the same consequences might fairly be expected to follow the independence of the North American provinces, when the people, enjoying the benefits of GENUINE self-government, would be in a position to open up the interior to settlement, and be able to attract immigrants by the liberality of our invitations, and the free institutions which independence would enable us to offer them.

The Madoc Gold Regions.

As spring approaches, the new gold regions in Upper Canada are attracting increased attention. Many thousand acres of land have been sold at the government price of $2 per acre, in Madoc and neighboring townships. It is said gold has been discovered in several townships, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that the Richardson mine is wonderfully rich in the auriferous metal. Mr. Michel, the government commissioner, says the loose matter extracted from the crevice yielded fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Sixty pounds or more of this material were carried to the U. S. by the first purchasers of the mine, and numbers of persons in the county of Hastings have more or less gold in their possession. The country is being prospected in all directions, and swarms of gold seekers from all parts of the world are expected next summer, including celestials from San Francisco. It is said that the Hon. Billa Flint had been offered, but had refused $5,000 for an acre of land in Elzevir.

The public have been so accustomed of late years to hear of new gold regions, that the Madoc discoveries have caused less sensation than they otherwise would have done. If, however, many mines should be found similar to the Richardson, an immense change will take place in the career of this western province.

THE LATE INQUEST IN BRANT.—We have received a communication commenting on the late inquest in Brant, in which it is assumed that Dr. McLaren promised to hold an inquest on the body of the boy at the time of the accident. We understand, however, that Dr. McLaren expressly refused to act when applied to by the father of the boy, on the ground that he considers he does not hold the office of Coroner since the counties were separated and the new appointments were made. Those who feel aggrieved about the matter should write to Mr. Macpherson to get a clause inserted in the Confederation Act preventing the appointment of dead men and non-residents of the county to the office of Coroner. With regard to the disinterring of the body of the boy, if it was done by Dr. Scott in his own responsibility and without being requested by the friends of the deceased, it does seem to have been an unnecessary act and a needless laceration of the feelings of the parents. But as to the facts on this point we are not informed. At all events, as our correspondent remarks, it would have been enough if the lid of the coffin had been lifted so that the coroner and jury, might see the body, without having the parade of a procession with the corpse past the house where the family reside. But Canadian coroners are apt to play strange pranks.

Dr. Hunter, whose libel action against the Pall Mall Gazette created for him wide spread notoriety, has returned to Toronto.

The English Government announces that it will treat as pirates all aliens caught in the act of rebellion.

DINNER TO MR. MACPHERSON.—A dinner is to be given to the Hon. D. L. Macpherson at Wilkinson's Hotel, Walkerton, on Tuesday evening next, to which we have to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the managing committee.

It will be seen by advertisement that Dr. Campbell, the surgeon dentist, will be at Paisley on the 27th inst., instead of his usual day.

The Kincardine Review states that a requisition is being extensively signed in that section requesting Frank Hurdon, Esq., to allow himself to be nominated as a representative for South Bruce.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—We have received from the publishers the March number of this magazine, which is got up in similar style to Godey's Lady's Book. The engravings are excellent, and the literary matter by writers of superior ability. One of the continued stories "Orville College" is written by the well known and popular authoress, Mrs. Henry Wood. The price is $2 50 a year.

European papers are full of accounts of the extreme severity of the cold, and the heavy snow storms that have occurred.

The Chicago Post, of Sunday, describes the inundated condition of that city as follows:—"Chicago has become an isthmus—almost an island. The lake on the east is opposed by a lake on the west; the latter shallow indeed, but broad and open. The wide prairie has become a wide lake, and the scattered houses look like miniature arks, stranded by a recent flood."

Two men have been bound over in $1,000 for trial at Boston, for carrying on a lottery gift swindle. They pretended to be raising money to found a home for disabled soldiers, and had issued tickets at $5 each, with the chances for prizes worth from $5 to $3 000, the whole lot being valued at $800,000. They had received about $10,000 for tickets sold.

THE FRESHET.—Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 20.—The Wabash River is higher than ever known before. It is reported that the steamers are running over the prairies at all points on the Illinois side, picking up corn and other freight. The water is ten miles wide. The top of the houses are barely visible. All the fences are gone. The amount of damage will be very large.

SPENCER RIFLES COMING.—The Grand Trunk Railway has just taken westward to Kingston a large consignment of new government Spencer repeating rifles. They will at once be served to all volunteers in Kingston, cavalry, infantry and artillery; also to volunteers in Toronto and Hamilton, and, before three months, will be in use all over the Province.

A rumor on the streets to day from private sources, says that Fenians on the other side are making secret arrangements for marching on Canada in a few weeks. Military men are seen in knots on the streets to day canvassing the merits of the question.—[Toronto paper.

The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) Vindicator is not an admirer of Congress as at present constituted, as will be seen:—"Congress! Congress!! Congress!!! What a superb absurdity to call a set of degraded, poltroons, niggerized, cowardly dregs, liberty-despising servants, such as howl and rage for blood and spoons at Washington, a Congress! Why it is perfectly outrageous, an insult sufficient to call the spirits of our forefathers from their celestial abode to rebuke the perpetrators.

A quarrel occurred at a "threshing bee" in the township of Templeton, recently, between two women, as to which had the sweetest temper; one of them at last attempted to stab her neighbor, and had seven buckets of water dashed over her before she consented to shake hands with her antagonist.

It is said that the price of coal oil is kept down by the great flowing well at Petrolia, which supplies crude oil as fast as barrels can be filled at a dollar a barrel.

The government have commuted the sentence of death passed on the Fenian prisoners lately tried at Toronto, to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Liberals in Mexico have lately had a number of successes in conflicts with the Imperial party.

Mr George Peabody has now contributed, it is said, more than $7,500,000 for literary, benevolent, and charitable purposes.

Great numbers of Garibaldians are now leaving Italy for Greece.

The pecuniary loss arising from the cattle plague in England is estimated at $17 500,000.

The entire strength of the army in Ireland is now 24,790 officers and men, somewhat less in number than at the same period last year.

Port Elgin Correspondence.

Port Elgin, Feb 28.

From this communication you will no doubt be thinking that we are perfect epicurians in Port Elgin. Last week I sent you an account of a soiree that we had here, and now I have to chronicle an event of a similar nature—namely, a

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

On Thursday evening last the scholars of the Port Elgin Union Sabbath School assembled in the Presbyterian Church to partake of a repast provided for them by the female teachers, and after discussing the contents of a bag filled with a great many of the good things of this life, and enjoying plenty of good "cold water from the spring," addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by Rev. A Fraser and Messrs. Muir, Stafford and Hilker. The children, during the evening, led by Miss Mary Lerock, sung some very appropriate pieces Miss Begg presided at the Harmonium, and, assisted by the Misses Gray and Miss Hilker, rendered a few select pieces in a pleasing manner. Altogether there were upwards of 120 scholars present from 4 to 20 years of age, besides a great many of their parents and friends. It was mentioned during the evening as a very remarkable circumstance, that during the five years the school had been in operation, not one of the scholars had been removed by death, a fact, I daresay, that is without a parallel in the province.

TEMPERANCE.

Last evening we were favored with an address by Mr S T Hammond, agent of the I. O. G. Templars, who is at present on a tour through this county organizing new temples and advocating the principles of the order. He has been very successful in the southern part of the county, having during the present week organized three new temples—namely, one at Underwood, one at Glamis and one at Reckies in Kincardine township. In about two weeks he purposes visiting your good town and the eastern sections of the county, where I trust he will also be successful.

POLITICAL MEETING.

To-day a meeting of the parliamentary electors of the township is to be held here to take into consideration the present state of affairs in regard to the representation of the county, when I have no doubt the qualifications of the several aspirants after political honors will undergo a scrutiny—but more of this in my next.

THE WEATHER.

We enjoy excellent weather at present, and sleighing, in the right sense of the word, is at an end, unless we get a fresh fall of snow, which perhaps sturdy March will bring us. At least we shall soon see whether he will come as a lamb or a lion. Should the present fine weather continue we shall have early navigation, and thus be spared the loss and inconvenience of last year.

Minutes of Saugeen Council.

Hilker's Hall, Feb. 22.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met at the above time and place.

Present—The Reeve and all the councillors.

Application for the office of Assessor was received from Joseph Stirton at a salary of $30.

On motion of R B Fleming, seconded by Donald Wilkie, Joseph Stirton was appointed assessor.

The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid.

From Clerk and Treasurer for postage and stationery $8 91.

James Muir for making coffin and shroud, and other expenses connected with the burial of the late Robert Edgar, a pauper.

The Collector's Roll was ordered to be returned on the 1st of March next.

Moved by R B Fleming and seconded by D Currie, that tenders be received till the 1st of March next for covering the bridge across Mill Creek on the 6th con. with good sound hemlock plank, the plank to be 2 in. thick by 12 feet long, each plank to be spiked on each stringer with 2 spikes. The work to be done under the superintendence of John Stafford. Carried.

Petitions were presented by Robert Stafford, Donald McCarroll, Jesse Smith, John Currie and John Detweiler, signed by at least 30 ratepayers of this municipality praying that the above mentioned parties be permitted to keep taverns for the current year.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Currie, that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to grant the above mentioned parties certificates for obtaining licenses, on condition that they obtain certificates from the inspector of taverns that they have the necessary accommodation required by the by-laws of this municipality and pay the amount of license required. Carried.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Currie, that by-law No. 122 of this municipality be repealed, and that a uniform license of $25 be imposed on all the taverns within this municipality.

The yeas and nays being taken on this motion, there voted yea, Stafford and Currie; nay, Rowand, Fleming, and Wilkie. The motion was therefore lost.

A petition was presented from Samuel P Rowe for establishing a public road through farm lot No. 7, river range A in this township, according to a plan and description thereof made by Alex Sproat, Esq., P.L.S., and lodged in the township clerk's office.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Wilkie, that by law No. 123 be, and is hereby passed for the purpose of establishing the above mentioned road. Carried.

A petition was presented from Mr Burgess and others, praying to have a new school section established, to be composed of parts of school sections numbers 3, 5, and 7

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Currie, that the petition lie over till next meeting of council, and that the clerk be and he is hereby instructed to get 20 notices circulated stating that the council will take into consideration the re-arrangement of all the school sections in this township. Carried.

Moved by Donald Currie and seconded by D Wilkie, that whereas this council has been notified that the bridge across Mill Creek is in a dangerous state, and cannot be repaired at present. Parties are hereby notified that if they cross the said bridge they will do so at their own risk, as this council will not be responsible for any accident that may happen on said bridge. Carried.

Moved by R Fleming and seconded by J Rowand, that this council do now adjourn, and meet at Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin, on Wednesday, 6th March next, at 10 o'clock a. m. Carried.

ARCH. ROY, Clerk.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. John L. Spence editor and proprietor of the Brampton Monarch. He was the only son of Hon. Robert Spence, collector of customs.

It is rumored that the Hon John Ross is to be the Lieut. Gov. of Upper Canada.

The Kingdom of Canada.

An advance copy of the Imperial Bill to unite the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been received by the Globe, from which we learn the following important facts:

1. The name of the United Provinces is to be the KINGDOM OF CANADA.

2. The Representative of Her Majesty presiding over the new kingdom is to retain the old title of Governor-General and his salary is to be $50,000 per annum.

3. The advisers of the Crown, forming the Federal Executive, are to be styled Privy Councillors, and the whole body the Privy Council. The advisers of the Crown in the Provincial Government are to retain the name of Executive Councillors.

4. The Federal Legislature is to be known as the Parliament of Canada. The Upper House is to be styled THE SENATE, and the Lower House THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

5. The Local Legislatures are to be known as the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively; Upper Canada is to have but one Legislative Chamber, and it is to be known as the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The three other Provinces are each to have a Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

6. The Speaker of the Senate is to be appointed by the Crown.

7. The power of the Crown, in the event of necessity to create Senators beyond the stipulated seventy-two, is limited to six creations.

8. The elections for the first House of Commons summoned under the new Act, and for the first Houses of Assembly in the Federal Provinces, are to be under the direction of the Privy Council; and the two elections in any Electoral district are to be held on the same day.

9. The Executive Government of Ontario district is to consist of five members, namely:

An Attorney-General.
A Provincial Secretary.
A Treasurer.
A Commissioner of Crown Lands, and a Commissioner of Public Works.

The Secretary is also to act as Registrar of the Province, and the Commissioner of Public Works is to discharge the duties of Minister of Agriculture.

11. Provision is made for the admission hereafter into the Union of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwest Territory, and British Columbia, 'on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of Canada shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of the Queen; and in the case of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, as shall be agreed upon by their respective Legislatures.

In addition to the grant of 80 cents per head, provided under the Quebec resolutions, new annual grants of $80,000 per annum to Ontario, $70,000 to Quebec, $60,000 to Nova Scotia, and $50,000 to New Brunswick have been added. The special grant $63,000, per annum made for ten years, by the Quebec resolutions to New Brunswick, is continued. And not only is it true that a special additional advantage has been extended by the Imperial Act to New Brunswick, so that her eighty cents shall be paid as her population increases up to 400,000, while the grants to Upper and Lower Canada remain stationary, but the same advantage is conferred on Nova Scotia.

The Federal Parliament is to have full control over all 'works and undertakings,' and Agriculture and Immigration into all or any of the Provinces is also placed under the control of the General Government.

Each Province may make laws in relation to Education, but such laws shall not affect the rights or privileges of denominations at present possessed.

The separate school system of Upper Canada enjoyed by the Roman Catholics shall be extended to the Protestant schools of Lower Canada.

An Act passed in any province relative to dissentient schools, may be appealed against to the Governor General, and the Federal Parliament will have power to make remedial laws to carry out the governor-general's decision.

The general government shall, within six months after union, commence the Intercolonial Railway and complete it within three years.

The Legislatures of each province have power to amend their constitutions except as relates to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The Orange Order.

Elora, Feb 20.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Western Canada met here yesterday.

Dr. Johnson, of Lincoln is appointed representative of the Grand Orange Council to be held in London, England, in July next.

The election for Grand Master created great excitement among the brethren. Bros. John Coyne F. H. Medcalf, and T. R. Ferguson were proposed. Mr. Coyne was elected by an overwhelming majority.

Deputy Grand Master—Bro. Jas. McClure, of Holland Landing.

The Fenian Outbreak.

New York, Feb 25.

Our files by the Deutchland show, by official Parliamentary statements of the police and military reports of the Fenian movement against Chester Castle, was a very serious and alarming affair undertaken after due deliberation and carried to the verge of completion with rapidity and skill.

An Irish American officer serving in the Fenian ranks betrayed the secret to the authorities, and saved in all probability great trouble in England.

The Chief of Police of Chester states that a Fenian military directory, consisting of 50 men mainly from New York, hold regular sittings in the chief towns of the United States.

The War in South America.

The bombardment of Curapaity, Paraguay, by the Brazilian fleet, is confirmed.

The Paraguayan fortifications are armed with heavy cannon.

Two thousand needle-guns, issued to a part of the Brazilian troops, proved very efficient to skirmishers.

The allied army is now 35,000 strong, and will, within a month receive 10,000 more men.

ANTICIPATED RETURN OF THE DELEGATES. — The Spectator's Ottawa correspondent says:—"The following are the anticipated movements of the Delegates in England:—Mr. Howland may return with Mr. Langevin or immediately after him; Mr. J. A. Macdonald may be expected about the end of March; Mr. McDougall goes to the continent and probably will be charged with the duty of assisting the Canadian Commission at the Paris Exhibition with especial reference to the interests of the western section of the province.'

Advices from Rio Janerio state that a disturbance occurred between emigrants in Brazil from the United States; a party of Northerners having attacked and attempted to burn a saw-mill belonging to Southerners. A rising of 30,000 Indians is reported in Amazonia. Many people have been killed and several settlements destroyed.

Mr. Derby has made an official report to Congress in favour of a new Reciprocity Treaty. He considers that the abrogation of the old one has greatly injured American commerce.

By the Atlantic Cable.

The Irish Secretary Lord Naas, says no new rising of the Fenians is apprehended. There were only one hundred and twenty engaged in the late revolt.

Notwithstanding these denials the Government is still sending troops to Ireland.

London, Feb 20.

The Princess Alexandria has been confined and safely delivered of a girl.

The war estimates as presented in the ministerial budget are largely increased over those of the preceding year.

London, Feb 25.

In accordance with the programme announced by the Government on the 11th inst., resolutions on Reform were introduced in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Disrael the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the debate on the part of the Government. He proposed four new franchises and the change of some borough seats.

Mr Bright followed and made a strong speech in opposition to the scheme of the Derby Administration.

London, Feb 26.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended for three months longer.

Earl Russell censures the American government for pleading for the Fenians.

The Government has withdrawn their resolutions on reform, and promise to lay before parliament a regular bill. The leading papers have editorial articles in approval.

FICKLE WOMAN.—Miss O'Boyle, of Eramosa, who was to be married to Mr. Wm. Hickey of the same Township, but wasn't, has made quite a stir in Eramosa. It appears that she accompanied Mr. Hickey to Guelph, for the purpose of getting married, but when she got there, a few purchases had to be made, and she started out for the purpose, leaving the happy man, who was to call her his own in an hour, to wait till she came back. Meeting with Daniel McLaughlin, an old 'spark,' he persuaded her to become his wife, and in less than thirty minutes thereafter, the twain was one flesh. Mr. Hickey was horrified when the tale was unfolded to him that his dear one was married to another, and he left for parts unknown.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS? A correspondent of the Brantford Courier tells of slaughtering 13 hogs weighing over 5000 lbs. viz: one weighing 970 lbs, one 890lbs, four about 16 months old weighing nearly 1,600 lbs, and seven last Spring pigs, weighing over 1,600lbs, and asks, can you beat this?

GOOD STORY.—A story concerning some sharp things said by the Pope is circulating through the clubs in London. His Holiness is said to have thus touched off the heads of the Liberal party, recently resident in Rome: "Lord Clarendon," observed Pio Nono, "I like and understood. Mr. Gladstone I liked, but couldn't understand. The Duke of Argyle I understood, but did'nt like. Lord Russel I didn't like, and didn't understand.'

An Elopement.

Information was received yesterday that a Wesleyan minister named Vandenberg, living at Lachute, had eloped with the sister of Mr. Steinforth, with whom he had boarded, taking with him a horse and sleigh, which he had sold. On Friday morning last, the girl having stated that she wished to go to Montreal on a visit to some friends, Vandenberg offered to drive her there, having, he said, some business to do in town. No suspicion was entertained of anything wrong until the arrival on Wednesday of a neighbor at Lachute, who told Mr. Steinforth that he had seen his horse and sleigh at the American Hotel, in possession of a man who had bought them. Mr. Steinforth then came to Montreal, went to the house of his sister's friends, who had seen nothing of her, found at the American Hotel that his horse had left with the purchaser, and then proceeded to the police-station. The Chief of Police despatched Detectives Cullen and Bouchard to make inquiries, who soon discovered that he had put up at the Albion Hotel, in which he and Miss Steinforth had slept, their names being entered in the book as 'Mr. Wood and lady.' Here they remained from Friday till Monday night, passing as man and wife. On Monday night they left by the ten o'clock train for the East, apparently under the belief that the train still went to Portland. What adds to the villany of this affair, is that Vandenberg has a wife in Cobourg now in a dying state. Some time ago the same Vandenberg lodged information that his safe had been broken open and robbed. There were some curious circumstances connected with the robbery, and it is now believed, as was before suspected, that he himself was the robber.—*Herald.*

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, about the b ginning of December last, a Ewe Sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Feb. 10, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

Candia.

New York, Feb 25.—According to the accounts the Candians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

Roberts is still distributing arms, ammunition and clothing to his circles; and high authority states that one hundred and seventy-five thousand men will be on the border, armed and equipped, ready to invade the Provinces by the 15th of May.

IMPEACHMENT. — A Washington despatch to the Tribune says that those who think the impeachment matter will die in committee will be startled when the committee reports. Parties are in Washington to testify to the restoration of plantations seized as abandoned property to pardoned rebels by President Johnson, at the time when the crops belonged to the lessees, thus ignoring contracts, and inflicting great injury upon Union men.

The revenue of Prince Edward Island for the past year was £95,500, and the expenditure £160,000.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

ELDERSLIE MILLS!

THE subscriber, in tendering his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Bruce and Grey, that his Kiln that was burned will be re-placed and in good working order on or by the 3rd inst. And he will be prepared to exchange Oatmeal for good clean Oats at the rate of 13 lbs. of Oatmeal for a bushel of Oats of the standard weight of 34 lbs. For each pound of Oats going over this weight per bushel, half pound more meal will be given, and for each pound below the standard weight half pound meal less.

A. D. McDONALD

Elderslie mills, Lot 21, 3rd Con. Elderslie,
Feb. 20, 1867.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for school section No 5, Elderslie, a second-class Teacher to commence in May next. Good references required.

Apply to John McDermid Lot 14, con. 8; or to Malcolm McKechnie, Lot 16, 7th con., or by letter, post-paid.

Elderslie, Feb. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 31st, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 1, in the township of Saugeen, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to

J. J LEHNEN,
Sec. Treasurer

Port Elgin, Feb. 6, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified not to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefor.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for			40 cts.
80 " do.		do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1 00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 20c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 6c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 15, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 60c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 80c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store.
S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

in less than thirty
tes thereafter, the
was one flesh.
Hickey was horrifi-
hen the tale was
led to him that
ur one was mar-
o another, and he
r parts unknown.

YOU BEAT THIS?
respondent of the
ford Courier tells
ughtering 13 hogs
ing over 5000 lbs.
one weighing 970
one 890lbs, four
16 months old
ing nearly 1,600
and seven last
pigs, weighing
,600lbs, and asks,
u beat this?

STORY.--A story
ning some sharp
said by the Pope
ulating through
ubs in London.
liness is said to
hus touched off
ds of the Liber-
, recently resi-
Rome: "Lord
lon," observed
no, "I like and
ood. Mr. Glad-
liked, but could-
lerstand. The
Argyle I under-
ut did'nt like.
Russel I didn't
d didn't under-

Elopement.

ion was received yes-
a Wesleyan minister
ndenberg, living at
ad eloped with the
Mr. Steinforth, with
had boarded, taking
horse and sleigh,
ad sold. On Friday
st, the girl having
she wished to go to
n visit to some fri-
nberg offered to drive
aving, he said, some
le in town. No sus-
entertained of any-
until the arrival on
of a neighbor at
o told Mr. Steinforth
d seen his horse and
American Hotel, in
f a man who had
m. Mr. Steinforth
Montreal, went to
his sister's friends,
en nothing of her,
e American Hotel
had left with the
d then proceeded to
tion. The Chief of
atched Detectives
Bouchard to make
ho soon discovered
ut up at the Albion
hich he and Miss
d slept, their names
d in the book as
and lady.' Here
d from Friday till
t, passing as man
On Monday night
he ten o'clock train
, apparently under
at the train still
land. What adds
y of this affair, is
berg has a wife in
in a dying state.
the same Vanden-
formation that his
broken open and
e were some cur-
tances connected
ery, and it is now
s before suspected,
f was the robber.—

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, about the beginning of December last, a Ewe Sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take it away.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Feb. 19, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

Candia.

New York, Feb 25.—According to the accounts the Candians were bravely holding out at the end of January, and had gained several victories over the Turks They are reported to have been invited to send delegates to Constantinople to treat with the Government.

Roberts is still distributing arms, ammunition and clothing to his circles; and high authority states that one hundred and seventy-five thousand men will be on the border, armed and equipped, ready to invade the Provinces by the 15th of May.

IMPEACHMENT. — A Washington despatch to the Tribune says that those who think the impeachment matter will die in committee will be startled when the committee reports. Parties are in Washington to testify to the restoration of plantations seized as abandoned property to pardoned rebels by President Johnson, at the time when the crops belonged to the lessees, thus ignoring contracts, and inflicting great injury upon Union men.

The revenue of Prince Edward Island for the past year was £95,500, and the expenditure £160,000.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 5, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

ELDERSLIE MILLS!

THE subscriber, in tendering his sincere thanks for past favors begs to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Bruce and Grey, that his Mill that was burned will be re-built and in good working order on Saturday the 23rd inst. And he will be prepared to exchange Oatmeal for good clean Oats at the rate of 12 lbs. of Oatmeal for a bushel of Oats of the standard weight of 34 lbs. For each pound of Oats going over this weight per bushel, half pound more meal will be given; and for each pound below the standard weight half pound meal less.

A. D. McDONALD.

Elderslie mills, Lot 23, 3rd Con. Elderslie, Feb. 20, 1867.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for school section No. 8, Elderslie, a second-class Teacher to commence in May next. Good references required.

Apply to John McDermid Lot 14, con. 8; or to Malcolm McKechnie, Lot 16, 7th con., if by letter, post-paid.

Elderslie, Feb. 12, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 21st, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 3, in the township of Saugeen, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to

J. J LEHNEN,
Sec. Treasurer.

Port Elgin, Feb. 6, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified NOT to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS**, at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for			40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 6c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 13, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 60c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 90c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the Peop's want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867. NUMBER 3.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature,

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], Editor and Proprietor, at the [illegible] Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for societies, will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office—Church Street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
Notary Public, &c.,
PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.
Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

My Ain Land.

Air,—"John Anderson my Joe."

Respectfully inscribed to H. D. Cameron, Esq., P.C.S. Goderich.

I winna gie my ain land for many lands I've seen,
Altho' they may ha'e hills as high, and vales as fresh and green;
Tho' history's page and minstrels' sang may reach them high to fame,
I canna lo'e them wi' sic pride, nor count them as my hame.

There's something in my ain land that nowhere else is found;
A holier charm by far than e'er by ither [illegible] was own'd;
It twin'd like music round my heart, in childhood's march sublime,
And still it stirs its loftiest joys, unmarr'd by chance or time.

I dearly lo'e my ain land, altho its far awa;
Tho' rugged are its mountain steeps, and clad in June wi' snaw;
Tho' snell its Norlan' tempests rage, and white its torrents foam,
The grandeur o' its wild free spells can charm where'er I roam.

The waves that gird my ain land, and lave its rocky coast,
Have many a strang invader's bones aneath their surges toss'd;
And many a cave in nameless glen, where history scarce can pry,
Has echoed back the foeman's wail in ages lang gone by.

There's wealth within my ain land, nae mines of gowd excel;
A wealth marauder ne'er cou'd reave, nor [illegible];
The Hero's mound, the Martyr's grave, and Truth's enduring shrine,
Where bravery, faith, and moral worth their lasting proof combine.

Ye winds that fan my ain land, and o'er the ocean sweep,
O! waft, to sooth a wanderer's mind, some whisperings o'er the deep;
Come laden wi' the sacred strains which patriots chaunt wi' pride,
And incense frae yon stern auld hills, where nane but freemen bide.

WILLIAM BANNATYNE.

Ashfield, Huron, Feb. 14, 1867.

—[Huron Signal.

The American Senate.

The Thirty ninth Congress, of which the second session has just begun, will probably be regarded as an historical body, chiefly because it is the first that has ever persistently resisted and set aside any determined policy of a President. It is also remarkable for having conducted a controversy of the most momentous character without suffering disgrace arising from personal encounters, such as have in past time attended much less exciting struggles. The "reign of the Puritans," as it is called about the capital, has been felt in many ways. The stalls where thirsty Congressmen have been hitherto able to run out and "liquor up" have been all swept away; the venerable sergeant-at-arms, who has filled his once most important post for more than a quarter of a century, dozes away his declining days outside the Senate door in peaceful [illegible]ance that his deputy will not need his aid in removing any belligerent senator. As we enter the Senate the grave and dignified demeanor of its presiding officer, Mr. Foster,—a lineal descendent, by the by, of Miles Standish, the Mayflower pilgrim,—seems to be reflected in the serious and almost dull group of senators. Formerly the rattling of newspapers, the scratching of quill pens,—each senator being provided with a little desk covered with paper, pens, and the morning papers,—were frequently used to drown the voices of speakers on the opposite side to that of those who made the noises. If any debater proved to be a Stentor, he was further checked by his opponents gathering in groups and whispering and laughing. But all this passed away when the Senate removed from its old amphitheatre to its present airy and beautiful chamber, the pure marble, crimson drapery, and general finish of which would rebuke any but an assembly of gentlemen.

Many of the senators now come to the Chamber before ten o'clock, and pass the two hours before the sitting opens in reading the papers, writing letters, and franking "documents" to their constituents. Pages stand in waiting around the Chamber ready to rush to any one who claps his hands, and bear away the armful of "mail." At twelve exactly the presiding officer and the chaplain appear, neither having on any gown or badge of any kind, and the prayer begins. The chaplain's prayer is usually quite an ambitious performance. He generally alludes to any remarkable event that has taken place in the country; and one finds no difficulty in gathering his sentiments with regard to measures before Congress. Congress, however, will not stand long prayers. The chaplain having ended, the list of senators is called by the Clerk of the Senate, Colonel Forney, who is a remarkably handsome man, with a clear and pleasant voice. The petitions, private bills, &c., are named and laid on the table, until the order of the day is reached. The members of Congress are generally in their seats at noon, and do not leave without excusing themselves, regarding themselves as under a business contract for the services for which they are paid. No member, however eminent, or under any circumstances whatever, is applauded on entering or during the debate in either House; nor does one ever hear a "Hear, hear," or other exclamation; but senators sometimes utter aloud a word of approval or protest, whilst another is addressing the Senate, and this is not considered disorderly until he who is speaking objects to it. When the people in the galleries applaud, as they sometimes do, they are always severely reprimanded by the Speaker, and the galleries sometimes cleared.

To one who has the Senate of the past in his memory the present one seems like the representative body of a different country. With the Southern secession particularly the faces which had been associated longest with the Senate disappeared. The South was more than the North in the habit of returning the same men. The ever-varying constituencies of the North and its rapid changes of opinion rendered long tenures of office more rare among them. It hardly seems possible that this body, in which one looks in vain for the pale, impassive face of Jefferson Davis, the bright eyes and bushy head of Mr. Mason, or the weather-beaten visage of Andrew Johnson, should be the Senate of the United States.

Amongst the few in the Senate who have an immemorial association with that body is Benjamin Wade, of Ohio. Mr. Wade is a middle sized man, with a uniform iron-gray look about him, and a face the general hardness of which is mitigated by a remarkably soft and intelligent eye. He was once a judge of some eminence in Ohio, and was elected to the Senate for the purpose of political fighting. For about a quarter of a century Mr. Wade has done what he was sent for; he has fought all the Senatorial giants,—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and the rest,—and was not considered by any one an unimportant antagonist. For carefully watching and checkmating any device for doubtful or interested appropriations, he might almost be called the Joseph Hume of Congress. Jobbing enterprisers know that they must steer by a dangerous "Old sting." Mr. Wade has long been the most determined anti-slavery senator from the West; but the preponderance of his party in the government had perhaps occasioned some decline in his powers, which had for so many years been habituated to the tone of opposition. He seemed somewhat sad when removed from his prison of the minority, and made fewer speeches until the recent attitude of the President enabled him to resume his armor. In speaking, he is vigorous, humorous, and he is almost military in making an attack. He is sometimes too fanatical, as when, in the case of two senators prevented by sickness from being present to sustain the President's veto, he earnestly pronounced their affliction a direct intervention of Heaven. He will probably be chosen President of the Senate at the next election, and, supposing Mr. Johnson to be removed, would thereby become [illegible] President of the United States.

Not far from Mr. Wade there sits another man who has for a similar length of time been associated with Congress, but who is of a very different hue of politics. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has a subtlety, an adroitness, and an impressiveness of delivery almost amounting to genius. The great direction of his life has been the law. He at first strayed into politics as a kind of pastime, and because it is the rule with all Southern gentlemen to engage at some time in political life; but his talents and his wonderful fluency made him invaluable to his party. He belongs to an old, refined, and wealthy family of Maryland; and, though anything but a handsome man, there is an air of superiority about him that at once attracts attention. One may almost say of him, as De Retz of De Bouillon, that "with the physiognomy of an ox he has the perspicacity of an eagle." His legal services are sought in the most important cases, and he has thus acquired wealth. Few lawyers in the United States have been so successful in all varieties of practice. He was a member of the old Whig party, but when it was dissolved and the larger portion of it [illegible] the present Republican party, Mr. Johnson, being a Southerner, co-operated with the Democracy, though he declines to be a Democrat, and regards [illegible]lf as the still surviving Whig party. During the late war and the events which led to it, Mr. Johnson's sympathies were with the South, but his opinions with the Federal party. He then disappeared, and has since been the ablest supporter of the President's policy of reconstruction. Though an effective speaker, there is in his manner something that excites distrust,—an over-ing-subtlety, perhaps,—and he has become a leader of the minority in the Senate only because there is no one else to be its leader. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, besides being a poor speaker, is too extreme in his pro slavery views. Aged and garrulous Mr. Garret Davis of Kentucky can only rail at his opponents.

No man in the Senate is observed with so much curiosity and listened to with so much attention as the Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. This senator is the fit representative of New England,—a hard worker, a man of perfect convictions, a religious hater, and a studied speaker of carefully prepared orations. He is not an attractive man personally, when one takes a close view of him; though, seen from the galleries, he is generally pronounced fine looking. He is a man of tall and large frame; has small eyes, but otherwise good features; and he is careful about his dress, which is generally like that of prominent members of the English Parliament. It is only within the past two years that he has been recognized as the Republican leader, and having had by no means an enthusiastic following, that position has not been awarded him in the present session. On the slavery or negro questions in all their ramifications, his views are so intense that it is utterly impossible for him to concede anything, even to his most Radical adherents. They have at various times implored him to sacrifice his personal views for a party advantage; but he has shown that no party advantage, however great, has the slightest weight with him in conflict with the negro's claim to absolute political equality. The recent successes of the [illegible] Republican party have therefore been [illegible]ried in several cases against his opposition. On international questions, or those of foreign policy, his influence is far beyond that of any other American, and has several times overruled that of Mr. Seward, with whom his relations have for years been anything but pleasant.

No other man could have arrested by his single voice a measure unanimously passed by the House, as Mr. Sumner did in the [illegible] of the late measure abolishing the American Neutrality Laws. His voice is harsh, but his evident sincerity generally has a strong effect. Every sentence seems to rack the entire frame of the man as it comes out. In his exordium there is a reminiscence of the college rostrum, but at length a more agreeable awkwardness takes its place, and he becomes decidedly eloquent. Though every speech is carefully prepared, it is never written out beforehand; yet a close report shows that every sentence is as complete in its structure as writing could have made it. Mr. Sumner is rather given to rhetoric of the "Highfalutin" sort. He is also rather fond of elaborate denunciation, as, when speaking of what he considered the unfriendly attitude of British statesmen during the late war, he said: "Not to subjugate but to liberate is the object of our holy war. And yet British statesmen, forgetting for the moment all moral distinctions,—forgetting God, who will not be forgotten,—gravely announce that our cause must fail! Alas! individual wickedness is too often successful; but a pretended nation suckled in wickedness and boasting its wickedness—a new Sodom with all the wickedness of the old, waiting to be blasted, and yet in its effrontery openly seeking the fellowship of Christian Powers,—is doomed to defeat. Toleration of such a pretension is practical atheism. Chronology and geography are both offended by it. Piety stands aghast. In this age of light, and in countries boasting civilization, there can be no place for its barbarous plenipotentiaries. As well expect crocodiles to be crawling on the pavements of London and Paris, or the idols of Africa installed for worship in Westminster Abbey and Notre Dame." Mr. Sumner is entirely fearless, and scarcely seems conscious of the bitterness which his words frequently convey when he is speaking about slavery. He is of a family somewhat distinguished in Boston for intellectual ability, and is very dear to the literary circles in which he moves; and those who know him best value him most. He is nearly sixty years of age, and has this year married for the first time. He is entirely free from personal vices; is incapable of any indirection or political trick; and has gained strength as well as influence by his strict adherence to his own political course.

The other senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Henry Wilson, is in every respect a contrast to his colleague. He was up to middle age a cobbler in the little town of Natick in Massachusetts, and, being a fair speaker and an active politician, he was sent to Washington, partly as a sort of satire on the collegiate and aristocratic interests of Boston and Cambridge, which had been represented by the scholastic Mr. Edward Everett with fastidiousness which very much disgusted the people of his State. Those who elected him as a sort of "Felix Holt" have however been disappointed in his recent course, he having shown a disposition to compromise with the President. He has since endeavored to retrace his steps, but he has lost the confidence of his party in the Senate and in his State. Mr. Wilson is a man in whom impulsiveness and shrewdness are oddly blended. He is a Radical, but loves to surprise his [illegible] by fits and starts of conservatism.

The youngest of the Senators is Mr. Creswell of Maryland. He is a man of commanding presence, of classical culture, a hard worker, and, to a literary taste, may contest the palm of being the most interesting speaker in the Senate. A native of Maryland, and related in every way to slaveholders, Mr. Creswell investigated the subject of slavery philosophically, and reached an independent anti slavery view which he was able to state to the Marylanders with immense effect, and yet with such excellent taste and winning eloquence, that, instead of being awarded, as some prophesied, a coat of tar and feathers, he was sent to Congress. His eloquence is unmistakable, and his style, though yet a trifle young, free from any straining after effect. Listening to him, one may find a good illustration of the French rule, "Peu de moyen, beaucoup d'effet."

In striking contrast with this gentleman was Senator Lane of Kansas, who has just terminated his career by suicide. His weather-beaten face had long been remarked with curiosity by visitors in the Senate Chamber. He was the "rough" of the Assembly. Everybody joked with him, nobody trusted him, all miss him. He was noted for his participation in the Border wars of Kansas, where he led in the interest of freedom a band of doubtful characters with whom John Brown and his Puritan comrades would have nothing to do. Many odd stories were told of him, amongst others that, his wife having obtained a divorce from him on account of his continued absence from her in Kansas, he returned some years afterwards to Indiana, where she lived, and courted and married her a second time. Brave and strong against his enemies, poor Lane could not stand against the scorn of those who had been his friends. When, after taking the side of the President, he returned to Kansas to find every face averted which had once welcomed him, this bronzed old man, who had faced death a hundred times without shrinking, left his house heart broken, and shot himself.

A jaunty individual of the intensified Yankee type is Mr. William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, who deserves mention only as one who will probably be regarded for the present session as Mr. Sumner's successor as Congressional leader; the former being eminently fitted, the latter naturally incapacitated, to yield points of personal opinion. Mr. Fessenden is a thin, restless lawyer, whose mental character may be described by the word "smart." He is somewhat timid, and liable to be cornered in colloquy by older members of the opposition. He has that kind of vanity which is the besetting sin of "self-made" men. There is about him none of Mr. Sumner's earnestness of conviction or varied information; and without the stamina of character or mind which will enable him to remain a Congressional leader amid the serious emergencies which America is likely to meet in her immediate future.

The American Press on the Kingdom of Canada.

[From the New York Herald.]

Probably it may not be within the scope of our government to interfere directly with the transplantation of a sheet of the British monarchy to American soil; but it may be, and doubtless will be, regarded by the whole nation as objectionable as the establishment of a European empire on our Southern borders in Mexico. That this Confederation scheme, with all its royal adjuncts, prospective nobility and future kingly dignity is eminently hostile to a large portion of the residents of British America, has been manifested in various ways. Lower Canada has pronounced against it in unmistakable terms. Nova Scotia and the other island provinces do not favor the idea at all. Newfoundland, Rupert's Island, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the vast North-west territory, are not to be included in the Confederation at present, but provision is made for them to come in at a future time, subject to the terms which the parliament of the new kingdom may propose.

It is hardly necessary to say that our own people, especially those of the States bordering on the Canadian frontier, are decidedly opposed to a plan which, it is now evident, proposes to erect a monarchy, with all its offensive, not to say prejudicial ingredients, at their very doors.

[From the New York Times.]

The opinion of the Provinces in favor of the Union scheme, now all but completed, is overwhelmingly strong. These facts have to be recognized, whether we like them or not. Telling a directly opposite story might tickle a few fools for a few hours. But that sort of thing would just, after all, leave the actual circumstances of the case the same.

If the story that comes this morning by telegraph from Toronto be true, the managers of the scheme in the British House of Parliament are going to overdo the business considerably. They are to start, it is said, with a high order of political nomenclature. They are to baptize the Confederated Provinces under the name of the "Kingdom of Canada," giving to the separated Colonies—beginning with the West—the names, respectively, of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The minor titles are well enough. But why start with a "Kingdom of Canada!" and why follow that [illegible]-sounding phrase with the pathos of a "Governor-General" [illegible] "King"—paying that functionary £10,000 stg. a year, or about five and a half per cent. more than he gets now? This part of the scheme is either nonsense or "cant." It is nonsense to create a "kingdom" while recognizing it merely as a "province," subject to a Governor. It is "cant" to suppose this Confederation of the three Provinces is laying the foundation of a monarchy. Until Republican Government is entirely overthrown in the United States, a new monarchy or the revival of an old monarchy on the northern half of this continent is simply impossible. All [illegible] of whatever political creed recognize that point. The last person to dispute it was the astute ruler of France. But, a year and a half ago he changed his opinion. We Americans—as all neighborly people ought to do—are satisfied to see the dwellers on our Northern frontier unite their strength—for purposes of closer political, commercial and social intercourse. They do not come in our way. We certainly do not come in theirs. They may live peaceable and contented lives in their own domain, if they have among them wise and prudent and sagacious men—men who foresee the dangers and the terrible consequences of disunion. They will not become, in a hurry, too strong a power to be either envied or feared. And if [illegible] after some federal experiences as colonies, desire to change once more their state of political existence, they will know where to look. They will know all the better where to look that they have had a trial of Confederation. Meanwhile, we have the pleasure of wishing them good luck.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

There may be nothing in a mere name, but we cannot divest ourselves of an impression that the idea of conferring the title of Kingdom on the confederated provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, was not a very wise one. The rise of a new nationality at our doors is of itself sufficiently calculated to be regarded by a large portion of the American people with feelings of mistrust and jealousy, and we seriously apprehend that this will only strengthen the dislike. Though the erection of the North American dependencies into a kingdom does not change in any material way our neighborly relations, demagogues may seize hold of it to make trouble between the two countries. We are, therefore, sorry that the British government should have sanctioned what must appear to a democracy something very much like a standing challenge. As England continues to govern her North American colonies as she does the rest, by a governor-general, there was no good reason why these should be made an exception, and especially in view of the peculiar situation which they occupy towards the United States. We shall watch with some curiosity the manner in which our press will receive the news of the newly made monarchy.

[From the New York Post.]

The only substantial benefit promised is a railroad to be constructed from the St. Lawrence to Halifax, which is to be built with money borrowed by the "Kingdom," whose bonds will be guaranteed by the imperial government. This road will run for a large part of its length through an uninhabited wilderness. But there will soon be a direct road from Montreal to Halifax, through the United States, much shorter and easier, and running all the way through a populous and cultivated country. There must be men in the colonies capable of a mental forecast sufficient to estimate the value of this boon, as it will be reckoned when the taxes come to be levied for the payment of the bonds.

Let us contemplate a little further the prospects of this "kingdom without a king," —this nation void both of national prerogatives and of recognition among nations. The Canadians proper, who cherish in their inmost hearts the pride of feeling that they are French and not English, will find their distinctive name transferred to the new kingdom of Canada, in which they are forever to be a minority, while they are put back under a name which was imposed upon them a hundred years ago as the badge of their subjugation. The old title of "The Province of Quebec" will bring no pleasant reminiscences; and the patronymic of Quebeckers instead of Canadians will inspire no sentiment of pride or satisfaction.

We know of no single reason, either of interest or sentiment, why Americans should not wish the completest success to any scheme by which our neighbors hope to benefit their condition. Fully believing in the sedulity of nations, we do not doubt that their prosperity would be to our advantage. But this very community of interest forbids our indifference to the probable effect of the changes they propose, especially when their success is designed to plant the monarchical principle of government irrevocably upon our borders, while their certain failure is so likely to involve us in perplexing complications.

A CURIOUS RUMOR.—The Denver News says that there is a curious rumor from the mountains, by a gentleman just down, that a remarkable pocket or cavity has been found in one of the mines near Gregory Point, the walls of which are absolutely lined or plated with gold. Its informant had seen a small specimen from it which was valued at two hundred dollars. The discoverers seem to be keeping it a secret. Mining operations were retarded somewhat by unfavorable weather, yet good results are reported from the different lodes. The last week's shipment of gold dust amounted to one hundred and sixty seven ounces.

SAVED.—The N. Y. Post says:—The country will be delighted and relieved to know that eggs henceforth will be eggs; for Canadian eggs, under the new tariff now before the House, will have to pay a duty of one cent per dozen. After this no one can doubt that our national debt will be paid.

Mr. Brown's Farewell.

Mr. George Brown has taken a fare well of his constituents in South Oxford, and has announced his retirement from Parliamentary, though not from public life. In doing this gracious act, Mr. Brown made a long speech, and a long speech from the hon. gentleman, on such an occasion, means a review of everything and everybody since 1851, and a demonstration to the most obtuse or incredulous that, during all that time, he has been in every case in the right, and every body else entirely in the wrong. But if one reads Mr. Brown's speech, it will be found to be a record of party strife, without party victory. By his peculiar mode of action he has kept himself in the fore-ground and his party in the rear.

Mr. Brown repeated that he did not intend to seek a *seat in the Canadian Parliament*. He had no thought, however, of retiring from political life. Though not in Parliament, he hoped still to take an active hand in promoting the welfare of the Province—political and industrial; and at no election had he ever striven harder than he intended to do at the coming one for the triumphant success of the great Liberal party of Upper Canada.'

This leaves it open to Mr. Brown to seek election for the *Local Legislature*, a course which it is understood he will pursue.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, March 1.

The Bill for the British North American Provinces Confederation has been read twice in the House of Commons.

Charles F. Browne, the American humorist, better known as Artemus Ward, is lying very ill at Southampton, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health; his life is disparired of.

Venice, March 1.

The sons of General Garibaldi have gone to Candia to help the Cretans in their battles against the Turks.

Paris, March 2.

Cuba despatches have been received here from Vera Cruz, which state that communication between that city and the capital had been entirely cut off. The Emperor Maximilian has consequently forbidden the transmission of despatches to Europe, giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they may fall into the hands of the Liberals.

St. Petersburg, Feb 2.

The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede Candia to Greece.

London, March 3.

The Colonial Minister has resigned, for reasons connected with the Reform question.

The Reform Bill promised by the Government will be presented to Parliament on the 11th.

London, March 4.

Despatches have been received here from Dublin which announce the capture of the famous Colonel O'Connor, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overhauled by the authorities at Athlone, Westmeath County, nearly 200 miles from the scene of the insurrection.

Florence, March 4.

Gen. Garibaldi having sent his sons to Crete, promises to go himself and take up arms.

London, March 4.

Lord Brougham has made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the principle of household suffrage.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. J. A. MACDONALD.—The Hon. John A. Macdonald was married to Miss Bernard, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on the 19th of February. The marriage service was performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal A large number of guests were present, among whom was the Hon. Isaac Buchanan.

The carpenters at Montreal have struck for twenty-five per cent advance on wages.

New Advertisements.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY

and surrounding country.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite P. McCulder's Hotel.

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them.

From their extended experience in the business and sparing neither labor nor money to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 22 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies twelve different positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "closely minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "heckle himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Taking very small children on bright days only.

All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of the London Commercial College and Seminary, has evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced in the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the reputation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do the good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,

AND WE

Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the late Charles Fallis, to offer for sale by Public Auction at his Auction Mart, in Owen Sound,

On Tuesday, 19th of March

Next, at 2 p.m., all the right, title and interest which the said Charles Fallis died possessed of, in and to the South Fifty Acres of

Lot No. 56, in the 9th Concession

OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE,

In the County of Bruce.

Conditions of Sale, and all other particulars, made known on application to

GEORGE JAMES GALE,

Auctioneer.

Dated 26th February, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the BOGMANTON P. O. for March last, 1867.

Adam Addison	
Boyd Alexander R.	McFadyen Donald
Cassidy Henry	McGillivary Allan
Kepkey James	McArthur Agnes
Kramer Esther	Rose Louisa
Mogg George	Shell James
Miller Jacob B.	Scott James
McKee Christopher	Schwein Nicolaus
McLennan Anna	Thomas Henry

J. J. LEHMEN, P. M.

Reform Meeting.

The Electors of the Township of Elderslie are invited to meet in Bentham's Hall, Paisley,

On Tuesday, 19th of March

At 10 o'Clock noon, to take into consideration the political state of the country, and devise such measures as may be deemed necessary to reorganize the Reform Party in this county, and secure united action with others in the approaching Parliamentary Elections.

E. A. NOBLE,
JOHN McDONALD,
LAUGHLIN REID,
JOHN JOHNSON,
THOS. FALCONER,
LAUGHLIN McLEAN,
JOHN E. THOUT,
NEIL McMILLAN.

Elderslie, March 7th 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 16, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

On Monday, March 11, on lot 7, con. A, Elderslie, Farming Stock, &c. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

On Friday, March 15, on lot 30, west range Saugeen, Farming Stock. Wm. Busby, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Paisley, Mar. 7.

Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 30. Flour $7. Oats 40c. Barley 55c. Butter 12½c. Eggs 12½c. Pork $4 50 to 5.

Montreal, Mar. 5.

Spring Wheat $1 47½ to 1 55; Oats 31c. to 33; Butter 11c. to 14. Ashes—Pots $5 60 to 5 65, for firsts; pearls $6 90 to 7; Peas 90c. to 91; Pork $25 to $3 40.

Guelph, Mar. 5.

Fall Wheat $1 65 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 50. Pork $5 to 5 50. Butter 11c. to 12. Potatoes per bag 50c.

BIRTHS.

In Elderslie, on the 4th inst, the wife of Mr. Matthew McCallum, of a son.

In Elderslie, on the 26th Feb., the wife of Mr. John Coulter, of a son.

At Paisley, on the 1st inst, the wife of Mr. David Allan, of a daughter.

In Bruce township, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Rose, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Paisley, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, on the 6th inst., Mr. Henry Young of Paisley, to Miss Elizabeth Bullock of the township of Brant.

DIED.

At Paisley, on the 4th March, Edward, son of Mr. John Johnson, of the Anglo-American Hotel; aged 1 year and 3 months.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

On our first page will be found interesting sketches of the prominent men of the American Senate, from the Pall Mall Gazette, a London paper.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs Adams, photographers, who have gone to great expense in fitting up an establishment in Paisley to take first class pictures. An inspection of their specimens will satisfy the most critical of their ability to give full satisfaction; and we would advise all to take advantage of their present residence in Paisley, which, we understand, will only continue for three months.

CANADIAN POSTAL GUIDE.—We have received a copy of this publication from Mr. Dawe, its compiler. It contains a mass of useful information regarding the postal system of Canada, such as rates of postage, laws and regulations of the post office &c. Also an abstract of the census, a map of the railways in Canada West, and other miscellaneous information. As it is published by permission of the postmaster general, and compiled by one of the most experienced and painstaking officials, it must prove of great service to business men and others. It is also sold at a very low price—25c. We purpose making a few extracts from some useful "suggestions to the public" in a future number.

DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE. Published by J. W. Boddigke.

We have received from the publisher a copy of the above work. It is printed by Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, and in appearance is every way satisfactory. While the printer and binder have done their work well, however, an examination of the contents shows that their labor has been thrown away. As a directory, the work is a mere burlesque. It abounds in errors, and is entirely unreliable. The writer of the description of the county should try some other occupation—he will not gain fame by his descriptive powers. In the Paisley list of residents, there are almost as many errors as there are names. Parties will be amused to see how their names have been transmogrified. A number of our respected citizens have suddenly become "somebody else." Laborers are honored by being termed gentlemen, and vice versa. One of our principal merchants appears to have moved his establishment without his knowledge to another village, while a stranger has usurped his place in his own locality. The most cursory examination will show the book to be full of errors. There has evidently been no great effort made to get correct information, and no care whatever taken to correct the printer's proofs.

The Bishop of Montreal talk of bringing out Mr. Spurgeon, and the High Church Episcopalians Dr. Pusey.

The "Dominion" of Canada.

Since our last, an authorized copy of the Confederation Act, as introduced in the Imperial Parliament, has been received in the province and published first in the Montreal Gazette. It varies somewhat from the one which appeared in the Toronto Globe, having probably been again revised. It appears that the title "Kingdom" has been changed to "dominion." The first was no doubt thought to be too expressive of the intention to plant an offshoot of the British monarchy in Canada. The term "Dominion," however, gives one more the idea of an independent power, and the adoption of such a name must involve the people in uncertainty as to what is in store for us. If mere confederation was intended, why not have made the name "The confederated Provinces of British America," and allowed each province to retain its old distinctive title. But hereafter Upper Canadians are to be called "Ontarionians,' and the French Canadians "Quebeckers"—names which can only excite derision.

If the results does not prove, as we have always held, that a treitrous league has been entered into by the leading men of Canada and Great Britain, aided by recreant Liberals—chief among whom are George Brown and D'Arcy McGee—to establish a monarchy in these provinces, or to pave the way to such, it will only be because late events have shown that the people of this country will never submit to anything of the kind, and that such a scheme is simply impossible to be carried out. The thing only requires to be formally proposed to be scouted from one end of the province to the other. The trappings and fiddle-dee-dees of royalty can never find a place in British America, where the people can not afford to pay millions every year for useless show. A prince of the regal blood would starve in Canada—there is no soil to nourish him. The monarchical principle does very well in England, where it has become venerable by age—where the people have become accustomed to it and cannot well help themselves—and where the position of sovereign is adorned by Queen Victoria. But here we are well content to worship royalty—at a distance! The people of this country, who have hewed out for themselves homes in the wilderness, are resolute and self-reliant, and have no idea of regarding the vaporings of our cousins on the other side of the line, or being taxed one or in the way they do not want by the mother country.

Confederation and Party Strife.

Of late, the columns of our contemporaries have been inundated by articles on the question whether party strife shall be inaugurated, but with a strange lack of hints as to what the strife is to be based on. Aspirants to parliamentary honors under confederation are also springing up in all directions, when it is not at all certain that confederation will be carried. It is too monstrous to think that the imperial parliament will pass the measure without having it first submitted to the people of the provinces for approval; and we cannot believe it till we see it. It is perhaps just as well to be on the alert, as an election of some kind must take place this summer, but candidates and voters should be careful not to commit themselves until it is certainly known what position the provinces will be in.

The Suffrage in England.

Among the resolutions introduced by Mr. D. Disraeli in the House of Commons on the Reform question (which were withdrawn) we find the following:

"That while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the laboring class, it is contrary to the constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominating power over the rest of the community."

It is not difficult to see that the Tory party, in drawing up the above resolution, aimed at showing that to give every working man a vote would give his class, on account of its numerical superiority, an overwhelming influence in the legislature. In affirming the views contained in the resolution, however, the Derby government rather overreached themselves. If it is contrary to the constitution to give any one class a predominating power, how is that the nobility class, in the House of Lords, is equal to all the rest of the people put together as represented in the House of Commons? To carry out their views regarding the constitution, they should at once abolish the House of Lords, and give the aristocracy only an equal chance with the other classes in the lower house.

The true principle of representation, however, is not to divide the people into classes, but to allow one man one vote to equal another's, whatever their relative position, as all—the poor as well as the rich—are interested in having good laws. The working man's very means of making a living may be dependent on the laws enacted, and to deprive him of all share of influence in making these laws, is to put him out of the pale of the constitution altogether, and place his life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, at the mercy of the dominating power. All the learning and wisdom obtained at Oxford and Cambridge will not enable a man to understand the true interests of the working classes as well as the working classes themselves.

Reform organization and the nomination of candidates for parliament is going on briskly throughout the country.

It is stated in Montreal that Lord Monck will return to Canada in May.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson's Visit.

The dinner to Mr. Macpherson at Walkerton came off on Tuesday last. He arrived at Paisley next day at noon, and addressed a crowd of his constituents in Sargeant's Hall—the main subject of his discourse being his land scheme, and a few generalities as to the sort of persons to be sent to Parliament at the forthcoming Parliamentary elections. He afterwards proceeded to Southampton, where his visit was celebrated by another public dinner.

It is rumored that Mr. Macpherson's object in visiting his constituents just now is to exercise some influence on behalf of the government at the elections soon to be held. Another story has it that he intends to be a candidate to represent North or South Bruce in the Confederate parliament, should he be so unfortunate as not to receive a life appointment in the Canadian House of Lords.

It is rumored that five thousand volunteers are to be called out for service at early day.

The 39th Congress held its last sitting on Monday. The Reconstruction Bill has been passed over the President's veto. Duties on wool and woollens are to be increased.

Latest from Europe.

By the Atlantic cable to the 5th inst, we learn that the Duke of Richmond, who had been offered the colonial Secretaryship, had declined it; and the Duke of Buckingham had accepted the position.

The Government promises the Reform Bill to be liberal in character.

A despatch from Dublin says that the rumored capture of the Fenian Col. O'Connor is untrue. The arrested man proved to be another party.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.—We have received the March number of this chief among architectural papers. Its engravings are, as usual, first class, and reading matter by writers of practical experience. Published by Orange Judd & Co., New York.

In the late elections which have taken place in France, Edward Ireland, only five or six advocates of confederation were elected.

General Bank's bill for repealing the neurality law has received its quietus in the American Senate at the instance of Mr. Sumner.

The Usury laws have been abolished in Massachusetts.

SCOTCH EMIGRANTS TO TEXAS.—A Texas paper says:—"Some sixty Scotch emigrants arrived by Thursday night's train, most of them young men without families. They were from Aberdeen. Twenty of them were in the employ of Mr. Ledbetter, near Round Top, for the past, at $12 50 per month. The others were destined for Austin. They were a healthy, robust people, and looked as if they were well able and disposed to do good work."

CHEAP RAILWAY.—The Industry and St. Lawrence Railway in Lower Canada, which was built at a cost of $41,000 a mile, paid $6,000 over and above its working expenses last year. Under the influence of this railroad, the country has grown both populous and prosperous during the last few years.

A bill was passed by the House of Representatives at Washington last week, providing for the redemption of the compound interest paper promises, issued by the Government during the war. This will increase the greenbacks of the country by about one hundred millions of dollars. The paper currency will, therefore, be increased by that amount.

THE HIGHLANDERS.—From a private communication received in Montreal from Gibraltar, it appears that the 78th Highlanders now in that garrison are expecting to embark for Canada soon after the opening of navigation.

The N. Y. World says:—"Wanted by telegraph, the truth! and remarks as follows:—"When the Queen of Great Britain opened parliament in person on the 5th of February, we were informed by the Atlantic cable that while the down pouring rain had failed to keep the crowd in doors, 'not a single cheer, attended the passage of her Majesty from the Palace to the Senate House. We have now received the English journals of the 6th of February, in which it is distinctly stated that "hats and handkerchiefs were tumultuously waved as her Majesty passed along, and loud and enthusiastic cheers rose from the throat of tens of thousands." It is grossly improbable that on such a subject as this the loyal reporters should mistate a fact within the knowledge of, and liable to instant correction by the whole population of the metropolis."

PAMPHLET SUPPRESSED.—From a letter published in the Herald, it appears that Mr. Fenny's pamphlet against Confederation was not distributed in England, the agent to whom it was sent suppressing it in consequence of a fiend pointing out to him that it attacked a concern with which he had a large business—supposed to be the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Salt Well is progressing favorably The strength of the brine keeps up to 100 deg. and the steam pumped is so much heavier than before, that the tanks can be filled in a much shorter time. The process of manufacture has been resumed and the salt is being barrelled for shipment as fast as made.—[Goderich Signal.

Port Elgin Correspondence.

Port Elgin, March 5, 1867.

POLITICAL MEETING.

According to announcement, a meeting of the parliamentary electors of the township of Saugeen was held in Hilker's Hall, Port Elgin, on Thursday last 24th ult.

On motion made and seconded, James Raymond, Esq., reeve of Saugeen, occupied the chair, and Mr. James Muir, Port Elgin, was requested to act as secretary

It was moved by John Wallace, seconded by Wm. Stirton and agreed to, that all parties present be invited to take part in the proceedings.

The chairman in rising to address the meeting, said that the object contemplated in calling the electors of the township here to-day, was to take into consideration the present state of matters in connection with the representation of this country, more especially that part of it which would now be known as the North Riding, and that, in all probability, as we would shortly be called upon to elect a representative, it behoved the Electors to bestir themselves, and thus be prepared for any emergency that might arise—more especially as it was well known that parties were already in the field; and as he had been one of those who had taken upon themselves the responsibility of calling this a meeting, he had only to say that as he had been given to understand there were parties present from other Municipalities in the Riding, he hoped they would consider themselves as enjoying full liberty to address the meeting.

Mr. J. Stafford, deputy reeve, and Messrs. Josh. Stirton and Jas. Muir stated briefly that they also were responsible in calling the Electors together, and that their object was to enable the electors to have an opportunity of expressing themselves as to the course of action they would wish to pursue in the approaching parliamentary elections.

Thos. Adair, Esq., reeve of Southampton, was unanimously requested to address the meeting. In the course of his address stated that we in this locality were now placed in a peculiar position as regard to our separation from Huron, and not only that, but the county of Bruce had been divided into two Ridings, thus placing the township in a very favorable position as to locality, and from the fact that the township of Saugeen had always been a stronghold of the reformers, any action taken by them would exercise a great influence in other parts of the Riding. But strongly thus favorably situated, it would be necessary to ascertain the minds of the electors in other parts of the Riding as to the principles that should guide them to the election. After referring to the charges that had been made in the Confederation scheme, he concluded by saying that he hoped the electors would choose a man as their representative who had shown an interest in the riding, and who had been consistent in his political principles, and not one of those who merely came hence from their sails trimmed for an occasion such as this.

R. Douglass, Esq., next addressed the meeting, referring to some of the benefits that had been conferred upon Upper Canada in connection with some of the questions that had been settled though the instrumentality of reformers, and would be quite willing to fall back upon old party lines, considering that the specific end had been gained for which the coalition had been formed.

Mr. James George also agreed that we could only succeed by adhering to old party lines which had hitherto proved beneficial to the country, and even should we not succeed in a local candidate, still let us choose one who had shown his attachment to those principles for which we had long struggled.

Mr. Geo. Craig begged leave to differ from previous speakers, and as we were now entering upon a new state of things it would be better to abolish all party distinctions, and choose as our representatives men who would act for the good of the country irrespective of party.

Mr. Peter Campbell, Arran, agreed that there had been failures in both parties in carrying out political principles, for having been a reformer for the greater part of his life, and having agreed to lay aside his political principles when the coalition was formed he found still that he had been deceived, and therefore was not in a position to condemn one party more than another.

After considerable discussion the following resolutions were agreed to:

Moved by John Wallace, seconded by James George, That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable under present circumstances in selecting a candidate for this Riding to adhere to the principles of Reform.

Moved by James Muir, seconded by T. Adair, Southampton, that while holding to the principles of Reform, it would be necessary to ascertain the opinion of other parts of the Riding in reference to the selection of a representative, we would recommend that a Convention of Delegates from all Municipalities in the Riding meet to select a Candidate to represent that Riding in the next session of the Legislature under the new Confederation Bill.

Moved by R. Douglas, sen., seconded by Wm. Stirton, that a local committee be appointed with power to confer with Com-

mittees in other Municipalities as to the number of Delegates to be sent from each Municipality; also to name delegates to attend said convention at such time and place as may be agreed upon. Committee to consist of James Howard, reeve; John Stafford, deputy reeve; James Muir, R. B. Fleming, Thos. Burgess, John Wallace, James George, Joseph Neelands, G. M. D. Richardson, John Stirton, Thos. Greer, R. Douglas, sen., David Anderson, Neil Cassidy, J. D. David and Joseph Stirton.

Moved by Joseph Stirton, seconded by R. B. Fleming, that the Secretary write to the following parties in other Municipalities requesting them to call meetings of the Electors in their several localities for the purpose of appointing Committees and naming Delegates to attend said proposed convention, viz:—

Messrs. John Andrews and Rob. Cairns, Arran.

Messrs. Thos. Ewart and Henry Brown, Elderslie.

Messrs. Alex. and Malcolm McKinnon, Bruce.

Mr. Ludwick Kribs, Amabel and Albemarle.

Messrs. Thos. Adair and Donald Sinclair, Southampton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elderslie, March 2nd, 1867.

[To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.]

Sir:—I see chronicled in the Advocate of the 15th February last, the resolutions of our township council passed at their last meeting, on which I have a few remarks to offer, if you would be so good as give them a place in your very useful journal. At this meeting an objection was made to one of the minutes of a previous meeting, the object in view being to reconsider the objectionable clause, but from the yeas and nays recorded on this and other motions, I opine the cause of the mal-administration chargeable against the late council has slid into the new, and that the influence of the "Probe" faction is there copiously infused.

This becomes very apparent when the very favourable opinion expressed relative the tenders for the different offices in the gift of the council is considered. However, it is to be hoped those who were induced by public advertisements to tender for these offices will, on the last Monday but one of the year of grace 1867, and the first Monday of January 1868, courteously reciprocate this good opinion. Again, the charge preferred against the "late clerk of tampering with the revised assessment roll, I think, is fully proven—three omissions, and seven cases of which the late clerk undertakes his own interpretation. Consequently, ten ratepayers are disfranchised; yet, strange to say, the committee of investigation refuse their verdict. Had these ten votes been recorded, as they should have been, I have no doubt but at least the member for Lady Fitzpatrick's ward would have been voted a seat at home, and the township treasury forty dollars richer. All this is plain enough and easily understood, as by the wagging of a straw it can be known how the wind blows. Another motion, equally plain, yet mysterious, I have read again and again—looked in the almanac to ascertain the age of the moon—read again: "Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, that the petition of F. Watt and others respecting the assessment of their lands and other lands of a similar character be commended to the favorable attention of the assessor. Carried."

This is plain enough, certainly, yet nevertheless mysterious. Surely this F. Watt must be one of the magi or wise men of the east; and probably this petition may account partly for the appointment of the assessor—himself, also, being an Oriental.

Be this as it may, apparently spring is close at hand; the gravel road contractors will soon be resuming work; the gold region of Madoc is becoming a centre of attraction; consequently, time will be valuable, and labor high, and as the amended assessment act must soon be complied with in all its requirements, I would suggest, as a ratepayer, that the council at once secure a suitable site, and have a townhall erected immediately, with a camera obscura properly placed over it, a magic lantern correctly adjusted inside, with all other appliances which science has placed within our reach. There the assessor could, with his staff of magicians and astrologers, sit comfortably in his office, and assess the township upon the most scientific principles.

In this way, I have no doubt, the petition of F. Watt and others would be fully and satisfactorily complied with.

I would also suggest that the court of revision retain the services of a Philadelphia lawyer to assist in revising the assessment, so that the revision be final; that the ratepayers be not again denied the suffrage or annoyed by the interpretation of Clerks, returning officers, Temporizers or Scrutineers.

G. C. E.

Serious Accident.—Last Saturday [illegible]ould Lowe living on the Waterloo road met with a very serious accident. He had brought a load of straw to town and was taking it to the residence of the purchaser who lived not far from where he himself did. Unfortunately the load overturned, and a pitchfork that had been on the top went down, handle foremost, and Mr. Lowe in his fall was impaled upon the prongs which penetrated his breast, went through the lungs and reached the shoulder blade. With uncommon nerve, he pulled out the fork, and his own house not being more than a hundred yards off he started towards it. Dr. Hewitt who is attending Mr. Lowe gives it as his opinion that hopes may be entertained of his recovery.—Guelph Advertiser.

Locking the Door Too Late.

[From the London Free Press.]

The Globe is finding fault with the Confederation Act, and there may be some ground for supposing that it will not prove in practice that which the people were led to believe it would perform. But it is too late now! The attempt to lock the stable after the steed is gone is an old but very lame device. The Bill has already had three readings in the Lords, has passed through one of its principal stages, and is on the highway to become law in a short space of time. We have all been talking Confederation; but now that it is upon us, doubt begins to rise, and disfavour to display itself. What was really wanted was that the Bill should be put in the hands of the people, just as it was proposed that it should stand, when it could have been discussed in all its bearings, and from a hundred different points of view. It has always been held in these colonies that the people were entitled to a voice in this matter, that the Bill should have been subjected to their approval. This was declared, however, to be "unconstitutional," and the scheme was pushed through. Mr. Brown and his colleagues would admit of no amendments, would hear of no suggestions. The Bill must be swallowed as a whole. Having that the government had it all its own way, and were determined upon a particular course, opposition was useless, but it will soon be seen, we apprehend, that the safer plan would have been to have secured a permissive act, which if ratified by the people should become law. However, here we are just landing on the Kingdom of Canada, and if any errors have been committed we must learn to abide with them. Certainly the people will not be ready to take a retrograde step, and, indeed, could not if they would, so that no amount of grumbling will be of any avail. The whole measure, as we have often pointed out, was carried with a high hand, in a manner quite at variance with what might have been expected, and if the same kind of thing is intensified somewhat at home who can be surprised? Certainly not Mr. Brown, who was foremost in pushing the measure through at all hazards.

Work Ahead!

The Bill for setting up the Dominion—not the Kingdom as first reported—of Canada, has already passed its third reading in the House of Lords, and will soon become law. In June, or before, we shall have a General Election. Despite all talk about "no partyism," the lines promise to be more clearly drawn than ever between the Progressives and Non-Progressives—the Political Economists and the party led by mere office seekers and men believing that the people and their means were created for their especial support and nutriment. Already there are whispers of a Standing Army, of a Canadian Navy, the burlesque pageantry of a Court, the erection of a loyal residence, and all the other paraphernalia and expenses of a throne. Canada wants none of these things. She has prospered without them—lacking them she has proved, again, and again, and again, her loyalty to be deeper and firmer even than that of Englishmen—in their absence, she has convinced the world that she is British to the core, and that neither Yankee nor Republicans nor the fear of the armed millions to the south of her, can force her to swerve from her allegiance. But men anxious for a mushroom aristocracy—ambitious of honors, empty though they may be—and willing to live at the public crib, so long as the public ass is good natured enough to let them, are at work already, under the wing of the old Conservative party, to forward their own ends and saddle a burden upon this young country which it will not, cannot bear, and which alone can sap its loyalty and uproot its faith in the British Crown and Constitution. It is absurd for honest men to shut their eyes to these things. They are plainly on the cards, and soon will be written so that those who run may read. From the first, they must meet with the stern, unflinching opposition of every true Canadian—of every man in whose veins courses the blood which has made the British name respected throughout the world.—[Elora Observer.

Universal Suffrage is now a living, working fact in the district of Columbia. The colored man, North or South, has no surer promise, no stronger guarantee, of his birthright to suffrage than this at last incontrovertible fact. Colored men, without any exception as to class or hue, did vote yesterday in Georgetown for Mayor, that too, peaceably and without hindrance, and, for once, with the police on their side. The Radical candidate for Mayor has been elected by 96 majority.—[Tribune.

A Large Hog.—This (Tuesday) morning, Mr. H. P. Adams, of Brant township, sent the largest hog to market that has come here this year. The grunter had his career cut short at the early age of two years and three months. People crowded round the waggon on which he lay, with his back on some bags and his feet to the sky. He was an ugly porker, with a head as large as an ox's, and tusks like those of an elephant. It is supposed that he would weigh about 800 lb. Although he was so much wondered at nobody seemed in a hurry to buy; such a mountain of pork was rather terrifying even though it might be a sublime exhibition of the combined effects of nature and art.—[Guelph Advertiser.

A Delectable Locality.—The chief pursuits of the inhabitants of the village of Nelson, a little, tucked up, benighted borough in the County of Halton, are horse-trading, setto-up, social intrigues, the diffusion of scandal, and total depravity. During the winter the chief diversion indulged in the circulation of small, scurrilous sheets, the printing of which is procured at some neighboring country newspaper establishments, and the main purpose being a lively competition as to who shall succeed in slandering his neighbor most effectually. These choice literary incubations go under such titles as the The Whisper, London Times and the Nelson Plaindealer, and have no responsible source. The cause of education and morality is low in Nelson, and demands that some powerful outside influence should be brought to bear for the redemption of the inhabitants.

Whiskey-detective Mason.

Whiskey-detective Mason was mobbed in London the other day, and had to be escorted to the train by the mayor and police, to escape the fury of the mob. He was roughly handled, and received some severe cuts and bruises about the head. The crowd followed him to the station, and the mayor told them that, if they made any further attempt on Mason, he would have the movers arrested and punished to the utmost extremity of the law. Below we give a brief sketch of this redoubtable detective:—'The notorious George Albert Mason is a Yorkshireman by birth, but has for many years resided in this country. He is by trade a moulder. In the year 1857 he was employed on the Great Western Railway, and subsequently became connected with the railways of Michigan. In 1860 he went to Alexandria, Va., and there, on the outbreak of the war, joined the Southern army. He took part in almost every battle, until that of Gettysburg. He was one of Mosby's guerrillas. Being found to be very apt in that capacity, he was, after Gettysburg, sent North as a spy, in which he displayed ability, being afterward appointed as one of fourteen to go to Washington, and if possible capture and carry to Richmond the late President Lincoln; but, being himself taken prisoner, he was confined in Camp Chase, Illinois, for some months, when his release being demanded, as he asserts, by the British Minister, Sir F. Bruce, he was liberated and sent under escort to Detroit, from whence he came to Canada. In the month of August, 1865, he worked as a packer in a prominent dry goods store of Toronto; but upon the Fenian troubles assuming a threatening shape, he was commissioned by General Napier to go to the United States as a spy amongst the Fenians. He was in Buffalo at the time of the raid in June. Shortly after the raid he undertook the duties of whiskey-informer, and has followed that calling ever since. He is a stout man, some 5ft. 10in. in height; has sharp, searching, grey eyes; a large, sensual mouth; and an expression which indicates any amount of animal force.

The Impeachment Question.—The Impeachment Committee have been unable to report in favor of impeachment, but state that sufficient testimony has been brought to its notice to justify and demand a further prosecution of the investigation. On the other hand, a minority report by Mr. Rogers says that there is not one particle of evidence before the committee to sustain any of the charges which the House charged the committee to investigate, and that the case is wholly without a particle of evidence upon which impeachment could be founded. He furthermore reports that most of the evidence is of a secondary character, and such as would not be admitted in a court of justice, and he can see no good reason in continuing the investigation.

A Father Killed by his Own Son.—On the 27th of February a dispute between John Carlton and his son Richard arose, when the latter kicked his father so severely that he died from the effects on the following morning. Walter Henderson, M. D., was at once sent for, but the injuries were such that he could not be saved. A Coroner's inquest was held at Green's Hotel, Arthur, on the 1st of March, before J. H. Gordon, Coroner, who returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a kick in the abdomen wilfully inflicted by his son.—*Fergus News Record.*

New Convent.—The property in Toronto known as the Widder Block, was sold by the Sheriff on Saturday for $16,000. Mr. Morick bought it in trust for the ladies of Loretto, for whom a magnificent convent will shortly be erected.

Several Northern papers will not believe in the existence of gold in paying quantities in the Chaudiere and Hastings Gold Districts, asserting that the statement is a trap to victimize the Yankees!

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received up to Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, at 6 o'clock p.m., for the erection and completion of a

BRICK CHURCH

At Stark's Corners, to be finished the ensuing summer.

Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr Stark's, from whom any information can be obtained. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Building Com.

Joseph Stirton, Secretary.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley. Feb. 26, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 35 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.
Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

DR. CAMPBELL,
WILL BE AT PAISLEY
On the 27th of March.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 31st, 1867.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPANY
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

WANTED!

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER for the school in school section No. 3, in the township of Saugeen, at Port Elgin, on the 1st day of March next.

Applications will be received addressed to
J. J LEHNEN,
Sec. Treasurer.

Port Elgin, Feb. 6, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified not to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $150 made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefore.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

ELDERSLIE MILLS!

THE subscriber, in tendering his sincere thanks for past favors, begs to inform the inhabitants of the Counties of Bruce and Grey, that his Kiln that was burned will be repaired and in good working order on Saturday the 23rd inst. And he will be prepared to exchange Oatmeal for good clean Oats at the rate of 12 lbs. of Oatmeal for a bushel of Oats of the standard weight of 34 lbs. For each pound of Oats going over this weight per bushel, half pound more meal will be given; and for each pound below the standard weight half pound meal less.

A. D. McDONALD.

Elderslie mills, Lot 21, 3rd Con. Elderslie, Feb. 20, 1867.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for			40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made in all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 15, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 50c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 80c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

A Startling Illustration of the Darwin Theory.

[illegible]

The Theory of Prof. Darwin that all animal life has its origin in the primary cell, and that its variety only presents the different stages of development, from the lowest orders to the most perfect creation, man, has been apparently sustained by a startling example in this city, which will be likely to engage in a high degree the attention of the scientific. During last fall Mr. Chas. Motzer, a German citizen residing on Bay street, put up a large quantity of his favorite article in diet, known as sauer kraut, in the preparation of which he tested the efficacy of a receipt suggested to him by a friend. The experiment proved a failure, as the introduction of some description of alkali had the effect of reducing the cabbage to a mash, a strong fomentation rendering the commodity entirely unfit for use as an article of diet. The mixture was left standing in the cellar undisturbed until Thursday last, when a curious circumstance led to an examination of the tube in which it was deposited, resulting in a most wonderful discovery. On the day mentioned a cat emerged from the cellar into Mr. Motzer's kitchen, having in custody a large reptile of the lizard species, which wriggled violently and seemed extremely tenacious of life. Mr. Motzer at once proceeded to the cellar and found some dozen or more of the same description of reptiles, which were exceedingly lively and sought to secrete themselves under boards, etc., on the approach of light. While prospecting about for the source of these strange creatures, the tubs in which the sauer kraut had been deposited were examined, and presented a sight truly startling. The substance had been transformed into a mass of life and animation, and the curious reptiles were observed in every stage of development. The smallest specimens were about two inches in length, and seemed to be acquiring the least degree of animation. Of these, the bodies were quite transparent, with a slight yellowish tinge, and about the consistency of jelly. Specimens in a more advanced stage assumed a pink hue with bodies more opaque. The fully developed reptiles measured from six to eight, and even ten inches in length, with bodies hard and fleshy, of a brilliant crimson color. The back deepens into a black line from the head to the tip of the tail, while the belly is of a delicate pink merging into white. The form of the reptile is said to be very similar to the chameleon, having four legs with indications of claws, and its movements are very lively. The eyes are sharp and serpent like, and surrounded with a yellowish ring merging into black. Several specimens have been secured by a medical gentleman, and are preserved in spirits. A microscopic examination shows a fine coating of scales, and serried formation of the back and tail. Mr. Motzer still allows the tube to remain undisturbed, and is watching the progress of the curious freak of nature, it being evident that the entire stock of the dainty commodity, which was intended to supply his table through the winter, will ultimately take to itself legs, if not wings, and travel on its own account, in which action the kingdom of reptalia is augmented by another very interesting species, if the climate of Canada will permit its propagation. This remarkable case presents a grave warning to consumers of sauer kraut, to take great care that its preparation is not congenial to the generation of animal life, else a malady more fearful than the trichina spiralis may yet be engendered. [Hamilton Times.

There are nearly twice as many newspapers published in the United States as in all the rest of the world together.

The Climate of Minnesota.—The climate of Minnesota is described by one who has enjoyed it for many years, in substance as follows: In January the thermometer oscillates about zero, though it is oftener above than below it. Most years there is about a week of excessively cold weather, when the mercury falls to thirty or forty degrees. February usually contains a few very cold days. March is about the same in its general characteristics as in New England. It is the month of maple sugar. April is given up to ploughing and sowing. Corn is usually planted by the 15th of May. The weather begins to get warm, the mercury often rising to eighty and even ninety degrees in the shade. June and July are very hot months. In June everything grows with startling rapidity. July has deliciously cool nights. August is a delightful month, as cool breezes are prevalent, and a cold storm is not unknown. September is generally honored with a slight touch of frost. October is the most enjoyable month of the year. It is usually ushered in by a heavy frost, which is not repeated for ten or twelve days. November and December are marked by a steady falling of the thermometer. Between October and March rain is a great rarity. During the summer months it is very frequent, and heavy dews fall. Snow is never deeper than two feet on a level. Sleighing lasts every year for two months.

A New Vegetable.—A new kind of radish has lately been introduced into England. Its botanical name is *raphanus caudatus*. In growth and appearance it resembles the common radish. The seeds were first received from India at the Botanical Gardens, Edinburg, in April, 1865; and the plants were exhibited in July of the same year. The plants grow very rapidly, flowering seven weeks after planting. The petals are whitish, tipped with purple, and traversed with purple veins. Each plant has from 19 to 20 seed-vessels, which grow 2 feet 9 inches long; varying in color from green to purple. These seed-pods, it is said, grow three inches in one night,—some quite straight, others are twisted and curled in all directions; and such is their weight that the plant requiries support. It is these seed-pods which are the edible portion of the plant. They are much more delicate in flavor than the common esculent radish root, with a little more pungency. They may be eaten raw or as salad, or in a pickle. As a cooked vegetable, it is treated after the manner of asparagus, which it resembles in flavor. It will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to the list of table vegetables. The seeds were sold, at first, at a guinea a dozen.

Effects of Strikes in England.—A letter from London describes the strikes in England to have the most lamentable effects. It characterizes them as possessing all of the evils of civil war, and that, instead of lists of killed and wounded, there are the starved and the sick, and the crowded workhouses and casual sick wards, instead of the camp or field hospitals. The funds of trades-unions are getting low; and the inquiries are frequent whether one class of workmen have the moral right, in stopping work and in hindering others from taking their places, to consign to idleness and poverty thousands whose interests are associated with the labor the strikers refuse to do. Some think the disintegration of most of the trades-unions in England is close at hand.

A gentleman said to the great 'Grecian,' with whom he had been disputing, 'Dr. Porson my opinion of you is most contemptible.' 'Sir,' returned the Doctor, 'I never knew an opinion of yours that was not contemptible.'

The Way to Raise a Nation of Warriors.—The St. John N. B., Journal says:—Military drill in schools, in New Brunswick, is likely to receive an impulse from the drilling of the teachers in the Normal School, which is under consideration. The teachers are in favor of it, and the Chief Superintendent, who suggested it, will no doubt be able to secure the co-operation of 'the military powers that be.' The drill imparted in the common schools of Massachusetts fitted many a volunteer for swelling the ranks of the national army, without loss of time.

Climate of Western Texas.—Rain is quite a rarity in Western Texas. When it does come it oftener sprinkles than pours. There are occasionally foggy days; but the sky is seldom clouded. What are known as 'Gulf clouds' move very swiftly and usually disappear by ten o'clock. This dry atmosphere gives to the sky a peculiar brightness and beauty. The winters in this section are mild. The terrible 'northers' are much less frequent here than in other parts of the state. Last month, we are told, there were not more than two or three days when one wanted to keep near the fire. This month the Western Texans are planting corn and gardening.

Comfort in Scotland.—Edinburg has 1,530 one-roomed houses, of which 925 contain each six inmates. In Glasgow the state of things is still worse; for there the number of one-roomed houses is 2,212, of which number 1,253 shelter seven human creatures, whilst each of the other 959 dwellings has more than seven inmates. There are in Scotland 7,964 houses—if they can be called houses—without windows; and 226,723 houses of only one apartment; proving that nearly one million of the people of Scotland, or nearly one-third of the entire population, are living in houses in which neither the comforts nor decencies of life can be secured.

A contemporary mentions the arrest of a woman in the street 'with nothing on her person but a love letter and a daguerreotype. Rather a poetic and picturesque costume for the metropolis.'

The Maiden's Choice.

Oh! give me the life of a farmer's wife,
In the fields and woods so bright,
'Mong the singing birds and the lowing herds,
And the clover blossoms white.
The note of the morning's heavenward lark
Is the music sweet to me;
And the dewy flowers in the early hours,
The gems I love to see!

Oh! give me the breeze from the waving trees,
The murmur of Summer leaves;
And the swallow's song as he skims along
Or twitters beneath the eaves;
The ploughman's shout, as he's turning out
His team, at set of sun;
Or his merry "good night" by the firefly's light
When his daily work is done.

And give me the root and the luscious fruit,
My own hands rear for food;
And the bread so light, and the honey white,
And the milk so pure and good!
For sweet the bread of labor is,
When the heart is strong and true,
And a blessing will come to hearth and home
If our best we bravely do.

A "Serious Difficulty."—Under the heading "Serious Difficulty," a Jackson Miss., paper of the 6th inst. tells in the course of a few lines how Daniel Grantham, being fined for riotous conduct by the Mayor of the adjoining town of Valden, drew a pistol and attempted to shoot that person. But his hand was thrown up, and the ball passed into the eye of a constable, standing behind the Mayor, killing him instantly. Grantham succeeded, however, in hitting and probably killing the Mayor at the next shot.

A new method of stopping a bolting horse has been suggested by an ingenious Frenchman. By means of a special contrivance attached to the bit the animal's nostrils may be taken hold of in an instant, and, respiration being prevented, the horse must stop.

A fire recently broke out in the cellar of a Parisian druggist which extinguished itself. The flames had spread to some bottles and carboys containing various kinds of spirits and alcohol; these bursting, soon flooded the cellar with a blazing liquid which emitted a smoke so suffocating that the firemen were unable to enter. Suddenly a loud explosion was heard, and the flames became extinguished as if by enchantment. Three bottles of sulphuric ether, containing in all about three quarts, had burst, and the vapor mixing with the atmospheric air had put an end to the combustion.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor [illegible] by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 23, 1867.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.

Paisley, June 26, 1866.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

North American Hotel AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisition of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD, Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL, PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON. Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb 1866

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 13, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 16, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON, House Carpenter and Joiner, Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for school section No. 5, Elderslie, a second-class Teacher to commence in May next. Good references required.

Apply to John McTarque Lot 14, con. 1; or to Malcolm McKechnie, Lot 16, 1st con., if by letter, post-paid.

Elderslie, Feb. 11, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all ye, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TWO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, running on in unobstructed wilderness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unoccupied aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic nor those the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from warm-sat soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to the album of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS, Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my horse, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR, Lot No. 26, 1st Con. Saugeen

Jan. 15, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card
Ambrotypes,
Cases and Lockets,

Large Photographs up to life size,

All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.

Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms.

JOHN STORER, Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos

At the Medical Hall.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
E. Hall, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. R. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscriptions to the "Advocate."

Paisley, Dec. 19.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,
And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.
A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.
Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.
TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible] credit

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week .... [illegible]
do. do. two weeks .... [illegible]
do. do. three weeks .... [illegible]
do. do. [illegible] months .... [illegible]
do. do. six months .... [illegible]
do. do. twelve months .... [illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion ...... [illegible] cents per line.
Every subsequent insertion ...... [illegible]
[illegible]
Every [illegible] ...... [illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of [illegible] per cent for three months [illegible]; [illegible] per cent for [illegible] and [illegible] per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and [illegible] twelve months charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be [illegible] and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for [illegible] will be [illegible] and held responsible for payment.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867. NUMBER 4.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.
ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the
EYE AND EAR,
And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c
☞ Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
Notary Public, &c.,
PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!
THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.
EDWARD [illegible]NOLLY
Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar [illegible]

Song by Whittier.

The harp at Nature's advent strung
Has never ceased to play;
The song the stars of morning sung
Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given,
By all things near and far;
The ocean looketh up to heaven,
And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the strand,
As kneels the human knee,
Their white locks bowing to the sand,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour their glittering treasures forth,
Their gifts of pearl they bring,
And all the listening hills of earth
Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up
From many a mountain shrine;
From folded leaf and dewy cup
She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills
Rise white as wings of prayer;
The altar curtains of the hills
Are sunset's purple air.

The winds with hymns of praise are loud,
Or low with sobs of pain,
The thunder organ of the cloud,
The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed
The twilight forest grieves,
Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost
From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch,
Its transept earth and air,
The music of its starry march
The chorus of a prayer.

So Nature keeps the reverent frame
With which her years began,
And all her signs and voices shame
The prayerless heart of man.

A Naturalist's Home.

There is no place like England for a rich man to live in exactly as he pleases. It is the appropriate exercising ground for the hobbies of all mankind. You may join an Agapemone, or you may live alone in dirt and squalor, and call yourself a Hermit. The whim of the late Charles Waterton, naturalist, was a very innocent one, namely, to make his home a city of refuge for all persecuted birds,—a sanctuary inviolate from net and snare and gun; and he effected his humane purpose. An intimate associate and fervent admirer of his, one Dr. Richard Hobson, has given to the world an account of this ornithological asylum; and it is certainly very curious. The name of the place was Walton Hall, near Wakefield; and it seems to have been peculiarly well adapted, for the purpose to which it was put. It was situated on an island, approachable only by an iron foot-bridge, and having no other dwellings in its immediate neighborhood. The lake in which it stood gave the means of harboring waterfowl of all kinds, while the "packing" of carrion crows in the park exhibits a proof of the protection afforded by even the mainland portion of the estate; it was sufficiently extensive to allow of portions being devoted to absolute seclusion, for those birds which are naturally disposed to avoid the haunts of man. "Two thirds of the lake, with its adjacent wood and pasture land, were kept free from all intrusion whatever for six successive months every year; even visitors at the house, of whatever rank, being 'warned off' those portions set apart for natural history purposes. Even the marsh occupied by the herons was forbidden ground throughout the whole breeding season, unless in case of accident to a young heron by falling from its nest; in which case aid was afforded with all the promptitude exhibited by the fire escape conductors for the safety of human life."

The surroundings of the mansion itself were quaint and exceptional, exhibiting the eccentric character of their proprietor. Item, a magnificent sun dial—constructed, however, by a common mason in the neighborhood—composed of twenty equilateral triangles, so disposed as to form a similar number of individual dials, ten of which, whenever the sun shone, and whatever its altitude, were faithful timekeepers. On these dials were engraved the names of cities in all parts of the globe, placed in accordance with their different degrees of longitude, so that the solar time of each could be simultaneously ascertained. Near this sun dial was a subterraneous passage leading to two boat houses, entirely concealed under the island, furnished with arched roofs lined with zinc plate, and arrangements for slinging the boats out of water when they required painting or repair.

Four sycamores, with roosting branches for peahens, and a fifth, whose decayed trunk was always occupied by jackdaws, screened the house from the north winds. Close to the cast iron bridge entrance was a ruin, on the top of whose gable, at the foot of a stone cross, twenty four feet above the Lake, a wild-duck built her nest, and hatched her young for years. A great yew fence enclosed this ruin on one side, so that within its barrier birds might find a secure place for building their nests and incubation. For the special encouragement and protection of the starling and the jackdaw, there was erected within this fence a thirteen feet high stone and mortar built tower, pierced with about sixty resting berths. To each berth there was an aperture of about five inches square. A few, near the top, were set apart for the jackdaw and the white owl. The remaining number were each supplied at the entrance with a square loose stone, having one of its inferior angles cut away, so that the starling could enter, but the jackdaw and owl were excluded. The landlord of these convenient tenements only reserved to himself the privilege of inspection, which he could always effect by removing the loose stone.

The lake had an artificial underground sluice, which issuing out at a little distance into sight, furnished the means of cultivating a knowledge of the mysterious habits of the water-rat; this stream then passed through one of the loveliest grottos in England. Near this place were two pheasantries, the central portion of each consisting of a clump of yew trees, while the whole mass was surrounded by an impenetrable holly fence; the stable-yard was not far off; and hence the squire had infinite opportunities of establishing the important fact, as he considered it, that the game-cock always claps his wings. Mr. Waterton's interest in natural history was, however, by no means confined to the animal creation. He concerned himself greatly with the culture of trees (though by no means of land), and hailed any lusus naturae that occurred in his grounds as other men welcome the birth of a son and heir. Walton Hall had at one time its own corn mill, and when that inconvenient necessity no longer existed, the millstone was laid by in an orchard, and forgotten. The diameter of this circular stone measured five feet and a half, while its depth averaged seven inches throughout; its central hole had a diameter of eleven inches. By mere accident, some bird or squirrel had dropped the fruit of the filbert-tree through this hole on to the earth, and in 1812 the seedling was seen rising up through that unwonted channel. As its trunk gradually grew through this aperture and increased, its power to raise the ponderous mass of stone was speculated upon by many. Would the filbert tree die in the attempt? Would it burst the millstone? Or would it lift it? In the end, the little filbert tree lifted the millstone, and in 1863 wore it like a crinoline about its trunk, and Mr. Waterton used to sit up on it under the branching shade. This extraordinary combination it was the great naturalists' humor to liken to John Bull and the national debt.

In no tree-fancier's grounds were there ever one tenth of the hollow trunks which were to be found at Walton Hall; the fact being, that the owner encouraged and fostered decay for the purposes of his bird's paradise. These trees were protected by artificial roofs in order to keep their hollows dry, and fitted thus for the reception of any feathered couple inclined to marry and settle. Holes were also pierced in the stems, to afford ingress and egress; and one really would scarcely be surprised if they had been furnished with bells for "servants" and "visitors." In an ash-tree trunk thus artificially prepared, and set apart for owls (the squire's favorite bird), an ox-eyed titmouse took the liberty of nesting, hatching and maturing her young. Mr. Waterton attached a door, hung on hinges to exactly fit the opening in the trunk, having a [illegible] in its interior portion for the passage of the titmouse. The squire would daily visit his little tenant, and opening the door, delicately draw his hand over the back of the sitting bird, as though to assure it of his protection. But unfortunately, after the bird had flown, one year, a squirrel took possession of this eligible tenement, and although every vestige of the lining of its nest was carefully removed, no titmouse or any other bird ever occupied it again.

In May, 1862, the squire pointed out to the author no less than three bird's nests in one cavity,—a jackdaw's with five eggs; a barn owl's with three young ones, close to which lay several dead mice and a half grown rat, as in a larder; and, eighteen inches above the owl's nest, a redstart's, containing six eggs! Our author deduces from this circumstance, that in an unreclaimed state, birds, although of different species, are not disposed to quarrel; and the fact that near this "happy family" a pair of waterhens hatched their eggs in a perfectly exposed nest, under the very eyes of two carrion crows who occupied the first floor of the same tree,—an alder,—without the least molestation, seems to confirm this view.

In this Garden of Eden, however, all sorts of anomalous things seem to have been done by birds. In a cleft branch of a fir-tree, twenty four feet from the ground, a peahen built her nest, through which piece of ambition, since falling is much easier to learn than flying, she lost all her young ones. In the branch of an oak, twelve feet from the ground, a wild duck nested, and brought down all her brood in safety to their natural element. A pair of coots built their nest on the extreme end of a willow-branch closely overhanging the water; but the weight of the materials, and especially of the birds themselves, depressed it so that their habitation rested on the very surface of the water, and its contents rose and fell with every ripple; and, lastly, another pair of coots who had built their home upon what they considered terra firma, found themselves altogether adrift one stormy morning, and continued so, veering with the fickle breeze for many days, until at last the eggs were hatched, and their young family became independent, and could shift for themselves. All these minutiae were carefully watched by the squire. An excellent telescope enabled him to perceive from his drawing room window the manoeuvres of both land and water fowls. "You could carefully scrutinize their form, their color, their plumage, the color of their legs, the precise form and hue of their mandibles, and not unfrequently even the color of the iris of the eye, also their mode of walking, of swimming, and of resting. You could distinctly ascertain the various kinds of food on which they lived and fed their young.... You could see the herons, the waterhens, the coots, the Egyptian and the Canada geese, the carrion crows, the ringdoves (occasionally on their nests), the wild duck, teal, and widgeon." No less than eighty-nine descriptions of land bird, and thirty of waterfowl sojourned in the grounds or about the lake of Walton Hall. In winter, when the lake was frozen, it was literally a fact that the ice could sometimes not be discerned, it was so crowded by the thousands of waterfowl that huddled together upon it without sound or motion.

Mr. Waterton, it may be easily imagined, was himself no sportsman; but it was his custom to supply his own table on a fast-day (he was a Roman Catholic) with fish shot by himself with a bow and arrow. Otherwise he made war on no living creature, except the rat—the "Hanoverian" rat, as he designated him with bitterness; and even him he preferred to exile rather than destroy. On his return home from his famous wanderings in South America, he found the hall so infested with rats that nothing was safe from them. But having caught a fine specimen of the "Hanoverian" in a harmless trap, he carefully smeared him over with tar, and let him depart. This astonished and highly-scented animal immediately scoured all the rat-passages, and thus impregnated them with the odor of all others most offensive to his brethren, who fled by hundreds in the night across the narrow portion of the lake, and were no more seen. Though very bigoted in religious matters, the squire was a most tolerant and tender hearted man. He built a shelter upon a certain part of the lake expressly for poor folks, who were permitted to fish whether for purposes of sale or for their own dinners; and notwithstanding that it was his custom to dress like a miser and a scarecrow, and to live like an ascetic,—sleeping upon bare boards with a hollowed piece of wood for a pillow, and fasting much longer than was good for him,—he was very charitable and open handed to others.

It must be confessed, however, we gather from this volume that the great naturalist was, out of his profession, by no means a wise man, and certainly not a witty one. He loved jokes of a school-boy sort, and indulged in sarcasms more practical than delicate. The two knockers of his front-door were cast from bell metal, in the similitude of human faces, the one representing Mirth, and the other Misery. The former was immovably fixed to the door, and seemed to grin with delight at your fruitless efforts to raise it; the latter appeared to suffer agonies from the blows you inflicted on it. In the vestibule was a singularly-conceived model of a nightmare, with a human face, grinning and showing the tusks of a wild boar, the hands of a man, Satanic horns, elephant's ears, bat's wings, one cloven foot, one eagle's talon, and with the tail of a serpent; beneath it was the following motto [illegible]

Assidens praecordiis
Pavore somnos auferam."

It was his humor more than once, when between seventy and eighty years of age, to welcome the author, when he came to dinner, by hiding on all-fours under the hall-table, and pretending to be a dog. He made use of his wonderful taxidermic talents to represent many individuals who took a leading part in the Reformation by loathsome objects from the animal and vegetable creation, and completed the artistic group with a sprinkling of "composite" demons. He was seriously vexed, and behaved very rudely to a stranger under his own roof, who had profanely designated his favorite [illegible] "an ugly brute."

These and similar instances of bad taste we think Dr. Hobson might have left unrecorded with advantage. Still, there was much to like as well as to admire about the great Naturalist. He could show good taste as well as bad. No museum of natural history elsewhere could compare with the beauty and finish of the specimens prepared by the squire's own hand with wonderful skill and patience, which adorned the inside of Walton Hall. "Not even living nature," says our author, "could surpass the representations there displayed." In attitude, you had life itself; in plumage, the lustrous beauty that death could not dim; "in anatomy, every local prominence, every depression, every curve, nay, the slightest elevation or depression of each feather." The great staircase glowed with tropic splendor. At the top of it was the veritable cayman mentioned in the Wanderings, on which the squire mounted in Essequibo, and the huge snake with which he contended in single combat. Doubts have been thrown on both these feats, but Dr. Hobson relates instances of presence of mind and courage shown by the squire in his own presence, quite as marvellous as these. Wishing to make experiment as to whether his Wourali poison, obtained in 1812 from the Macoushi Indians, was more efficacious than the bite of the rattlesnake, he got an American showman to bring him twenty four of these dangerous reptiles, and took them out of their cases, one by one, with his own hand, while the Yankee fled from the room in terror, accompanied by very many members of the Faculty, who had assembled to witness the operation. In his old age, he alone could be found to enter the cage of the Borneo orang outang at the Zoological Gardens, in order minutely to inspect the palm of its hand during life, and also the teeth. It was with difficulty he obtained permission to run this hazard, the keeper insisting upon it, that the beast would "make very short work of him." However, nothing daunted, the squire entered the palisaded enclosure. "The meeting of these two celebrities was clearly a case of love at first sight, as the strangers embraced most affectionately, kissing one another many times, to the great amusement of the spectators. The squire's investigations were freely permitted, and his fingers allowed to enter his jaws; his apeship then claimed a similar privilege, which was as courteously granted; after which the orang outang began an elaborate search of the squire's head."

The strength and activity of Waterton were equal to his physical courage, notwithstanding that he was wont to indulge in [illegible] to a dangerous extent, always performing that operation himself, even to the subsequent bandaging. At eighty-one, the suppleness of his limbs was marvellous; and at seventy-seven years of age our author was witness to his scratching the back part of his head with the toe of his right foot! Death, however, claimed his rights at last in the squire's eighty-third year.

Charles Waterton lies buried in a secluded part of his own beautiful domain, at the foot of a little cross, with this inscription, written by himself:—

Orate
Pro anima Caroli Waterton,
Viatoris
Cujus jam fessa,
Juxta hanc crucem
Hic sepelitur [illegible]

Even those iron limbs of his, it seems, grew weary at last.

"Sitting on the region of the heart, I take away sleep by fear."

How Providence has Injured Us.

The New York Post thus forcibly exposes the swindle put upon the people of the United States by the protectionists:—

"What are called 'the bounties of nature' are likely to be the death of us in this country, and unless we can manage to knock in the head the geologists, botanists, and mineralogists whom our colleges have been training up of late, and who go about discovering new deposits of what is absurdly called 'mineral wealth,' we shall presently go near to be ruined. For instance, emery is an article of great use and necessity in various industries; until lately we have imported it from abroad, and have been able to obtain it, in spite of the distance it has to be transported, at a tolerably reasonable rate. But not long since a natural deposit of emery was discovered in Massachusetts, and the owners of it, desiring to work it, immediately demanded of Congress to lay a heavy duty on foreign emery by way of 'protecting' them. The result is that all who use emery will have to pay a higher price for it than before, simply because we are so unlucky as to possess a natural supply of it at home. The same is true of borax, an article of absolute necessity in many useful industries. Until lately we obtained borax from Europe; not long ago some prying mineralogist found a supply in California; and instantly congress is asked to lay a heavy duty on foreign borax to 'protect' the owners of the home supply. That is to say, because Providence gave our country this element of natural wealth, [illegible] and others are to pay double for all the borax they use. The same is true of several earthy coloring materials, chromes, which have lately, we hear, been discovered and utilized in Maryland; the manufacturers there have at once demanded 'protection' by a heavy duty on the foreign articles. In all these instances we have reason to complain that the Creator has cursed us with this which people absurdly call 'natural wealth.' If we had no supply of emery in Massachusetts our workmen might continue to buy cheap emery abroad; and so on to the end of the chapter. If the geologists and mineralogists do not stop discovering things in our soil, we shall presently have to pay double for everything. It is already one of the greatest calamities which can happen to the country to discover a new bed of salt or other important mineral. The richer we are, the poorer we are likely to be made. The more bountifully Providence has blessed us, the more thoroughly we are fleeced; and the geologists in searching out our mineral wealth, promise to make themselves and their science a curse to the people."

A NEW CRIME.—Sleeping in church is a serious crime in Rhode Island. Last Sunday afternoon a poor Irishman went into one of the churches in Providence, was shown into a seat, took a quiet nap during the services, and was peaceably returning at their close, when he was arrested, tried, and sent to jail for ten days. A good deal of trouble has arisen from this reckless invasion of the right to sleep in church, to which so many claim.—[Boston Journal.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.—The Herald's Berlin correspondent chronicles the splendid triumphs of the liberal democracy of Germany at the general elections held under the universal suffrage franchise. The city returns from Berlin show that Count Bismark, with every general of the late war, or Prussian war hero, were signally defeated by the constituencies to which they were nominated.

The "romance of married life" was strikingly illustrated at a wedding in Albany on Monday week. The twain had no sooner been pronounced man and wife than the wife was arrested for stealing two dollars from a rival of her husband while "sparking" with him the night before.

A number of persons, under the direction of a clairvoyant, are digging for buried treasure on the beach near Belfast, Me. The clairvoyante, professes to see in her mind's eye a huge chest of treasure a few feet under ground. It is supposed that evil influences keep the thing moving as they approach it. The search has been carried on some time.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph in illustrating the advantages of advertising, states that a gentleman advertised the loss of a $50 note in the Telegraph not long since, and found it in his vest pocket before he reached home from that office.

A BIG BIRD.—An eagle, measuring 12 feet from tip to tip of wings, recently attacked a large dog of mixed mastiff and Newfoundland blood, in Marquette, Wis. The dog had disabled the eagle just as a boy came up with a pitchfork, when the bird attacked the boy, but was eventually captured.

SCOTCH PONIES ON THE TABLE.—At a dinner party last month in a Forfarshire castle, the principal dish partaken of consisted of the flesh of a pony.

Those who denounce a woman's extravagance should read this: "A London shirtmaker has just finished a dozen shirts for a gentleman, the price of which is one hundred and twenty pounds. They are, it is stated, of the finest cambric, and have fronts embroidered with gold threads."

RENTS FALLING.—Chicago at present contains hundreds of houses marked "For Rent," and the newspapers of that city say that rents are declining.

Protesting against Confederation.

Some of the papers in Nova Scotia seem to grow more and more bitter in their feelings against Confederation, as the day of its accomplishment approaches. The Halifax Chronicle, a very able conducted paper, is particularly opposed to it, and affirms that the general sentiment of the people of this Province is one of deep-rooted hostility to the scheme. We will give a few extracts from an article appearing in the Chronicle, Feb. 16:

For ourselves we are unwilling to believe that, without reference to the electors of the Colony, they will, by the mere pressure of brute force, be degraded into the alliance they detest, one which they can sever by an appeal to arms. Still in ignorance of the details of the Bill submitted to Parliament, we have full faith that, even if the Ministry have not incorporated in it a provision to the effect that the Colonies should accept or reject it as they willed, the House of Commons will supply the defect.

Again:—

Shall we be deprived of a Government we love, and subjected to one we hate, without our consent, although we have been guilty of no greater crimes than exuberant loyalty to the mother country, and living peaceably and orderly under subjection to the law? If this question be answered affirmatively, then British law and British freedom will be proved mere shallow humbugs, which will find none to reverence them in these colonies in future.

Further on it is said:—

Of our unwillingness to be annexed to Canada, there can be now no doubt. The petitions of more than forty thousand electors, the resolutions of our public meetings, and the testimony of the people's delegates have placed the matter beyond dispute. Our rights are not less than those of our fellow-Colonists; they are entitled to the same consideration. Who, then, will say that unjustifiable force will be used towards us? If, however, such should be the case, what a sense of degradation must fall upon every Nova Scotian. Proud of our country, matchless in its mineral resources, of the enterprise which sends our fleets into every known sea, of the contributions we have made to the roll of the most famed of Englishmen, the contrast of the treatment we shall meet, with that which our honest pride as freemen, and that which others have received, led us to expect, will chill the loyalty of our people, and break down their respect for our Imperial rulers.

The Geological Department of Canada.

The Montreal Telegraph says:—It has been a misfortune for Canada that the Geological Survey started with a set of theories opposed to the existence in Canada of any of the more valuable metals, except within a narrow area. Having based its reputation on these theories, it has not only refused, through a series of years, to make hostile discoveries, but it has discredited, diminished and discouraged those of others. It we say advisedly that it has done all it could to discountenance all discoveries that were hostile to its theories; that it has made, in return for the annual charge imposed on the Province, not a single important addition to our knowledge of the common resources of the country; but, on the contrary, all that we know in this direction has been the result of private enterprise or accident, to which the Geological Survey has contributed nothing but sneers and [illegible]. Driven from the south side of the St. Lawrence by the reality of its copper deposits and gold veins, it covered its retreat by the discovery of a fossil that upset its previous theory, and proved these metals were, geologically speaking, pertinent to the district. It then took refuge on the north side, and stopped the way with the announcement of the barrenness there. Madoc and the adjoining townships witness against it with discoveries of gold that have rarely been equalled; in lower Canada, Rawdon contributes specimens of silver ore that would be considered of extraordinary richness even in Mexico; and from the Upper St. Maurice gold quartz of fabulous wealth is brought down. The meaning of all this is, that the vast region north of us to Hudson's Bay is a mine of wealth, waiting only for the enterprise that will reclaim it.

The beet-sugar enterprise has proved a success in Chatsworth, Livingston county, Illinois. Four thousand tons of beets were raised last year on four hundred acres of prairie land, at a cost of $4 a ton, yielding 400,000 pounds of refined sugar. The returns are as large as are obtained from the rich soils of Belgium and France.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A French journal says: "A remarkable and perhaps unrivalled coincidence is recorded in the civil registry of Bar-sur-Aube. In 1866 there were inscribed there 106 births, 104 deaths, and 106 marriages.

HOW THEY STARVE AND FREEZE.—Seventy-two deaths occurred in two Dublin workhouses between the 19th and 21st of Jan., among those admitted within a few days before, after extreme suffering from cold and want of food.

LIBERAL POLICY IN MEXICO.—A paper published in the city of Mexico contains an important announcement, foreshadowing the policy of Juarez when the quondam empire shall have been finally overturned. He deprecates the punishment of Mexicans who have joined the Imperialists, or the confiscation of their estates, and the Church is to be allowed untrammelled control of her own affairs. This, it is believed, will give to Juarez the united support of the aristocracy, the leading merchants, and the Church, and lead at least to a temporary settlement of affairs after Maximilian's departure, which is inevitably to take place soon, if it has not already occurred.

The Madoc Gold Fields.

Messrs. Lewis and A. H. Walbridge have sold 100 acres in Madoc, for thirty thousand dollars, payable in sixty days. The lot is part of 13th in 4th concession. Other sales are spoken of. The townships of Lake and Tudor, situated immediately north of Madoc and Marmora, have been withdrawn from sale, by an order from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. It is expected they will be placed under the Gold Mining Act. The equally desirable townships of Elmira and Marmora are still in the market. There is a steady advance in lands held by private parties in the district. Four lines of stages are doing a good business from here to Madoc.—*Belleville paper.*

A correspondent from Montreal writes to the Witness from Madoc, that the fact that gold exists there of the richest description is beyond dispute. Having taken great pains to examine various specimens of quartz containing gold, the writer is satisfied that it is found in all kinds and colours of quartz. Rocks which abound through this section easily crumble to pieces between the thumb and fingers. In some instances, it showed all the different shades in a piece not weighing over a single pound and being heavily laden and mixed in various combinations with pure gold, which has produced gold 23 karats fine, and at the rate of $1,200 to the ton.

Information was received at Belleville on Thursday to the effect that gold in promising quantities had been found at lot 22, second concession of Madoc. The excitement in regard to these discoveries is daily increasing. A thorough exploration of the whole section will be made as soon as the snow melts. Great interest is being taken in the locality by American and Canadian capitalists who are organizing means to develope its resources.

A piece of quartz rich in gold is said to have been found in the township of Hinchebrook.

Our French neighbors, the Rouges, are already beginning to take the alarm about the expense of Confederation, on which one of their organs says:—

'With Royalty will come a court, nobility, titles, decorations orders, the pleasures and privileges of majesty, a pension list, &c. &c. * * * The representative of the Queen, whilst called Governor-General, is to have $50,000 a year for ruling 3,750,000 people, while the President of the United States has only $25,000 for govering 35,000,000; and the Governor of the State of New York, with almost the same population as the Confederate Provinces, has only $4,000; that is to say, the embryo viceroy is to have twelve and a half times as much for the same service as the Governor of New York.' So says the Pays.

DEATH OF C. F. BROWNE, ARTEMUS WARD.—The death of the popular humourist, Artemus Ward (Mr. C. F. Browne) is announced. His decease took place at Southampton, to which place he had gone for the benefit of his health. Not long since he went to England, became a contributor to Punch, and opened at the Egyptian Hall his celebrated entertainment of a trip to the Mormons. But his health failed him, and he was obliged to discontinue all his engagements. Everyone who has read and laughed at his witty productions and his pungent sayings will be sorry to learn of his early demise, for he was not more than thirty-five years of age.

The Pionnier de Sherbrooke says, a neighbor, who has returned from Lowell after a residence there of some time, reports that wages have been reduced from 30 to 20 cents per day, and that sometimes there is no employment for two or three days a week. Many Canadians are preparing to return.

New Advertisements.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing the mind never is weary with viewing these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying, views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

REFORM CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of Delegates from the various Municipalities in the

NORTH RIDING OF BRUCE,

will be held in

Stafford's Hall, Port Elgin,

On Thursday next, 21st inst.,

at 11 o'clock a. m.,

For the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to represent this Riding in the Local Legislature and House of Commons under the New Confederation Act, and for other purposes.

By Request,
JAS. ESMUIR
Sec. Reform Association of Saugeen.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

Markets.

Port Elgin, March 14, 1867.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to $1 70. Spring Wheat $1 33 to 1 42. Flour $7. Oats 45c. Barley 50 to 55. Peas 60c to 61. Butter 15c. Eggs 10c. Potatoes 75c. Beef $4 to 5. Lard 8c. Tallow 10c. Hay $10. Cordwood $1 25c to 1 50 Hides 5½.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Preston, on the 12th inst., at the bride's residence, Mr. J. Johnston of Mount Forest to Miss Margaret Taylor of the Township of Saugeen.

DIED.

At the residence of H. B. Hamlin, Esq., Kincardine, C. W., on Sunday, 10th of March, Richard Swift, Esq., formerly of Lynn Lodge, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 73 years.

At Lot 5, River Range, Township of Saugeen, on Tuesday, 12th inst., Mr. John Burgess, in the 49th year of his age.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—William Gleason, while engaged in chopping on his farm, lot 2 in the 3rd con. Madoc, was instantaneously killed, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. A tree which he had just felled, in falling caught upon a high stump, and glancing off, in the rebound struck the unfortunate man, who was standing some feet off. He was instantly killed, his neck and shoulder being broken by the force of the blow. The deceased, who was about 27 years of age, leaves, we are sorry to say, a widow and three or four children, totally unprovided for.—[Madoc Mercury.

The London Free Press states that at the battalion drill there on Friday last, not above fifty "boys" were there, though the strength of the battalion was up to 400.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

The Confederation Bill.

The great merit of the Confederation scheme all along in Upper Canadian eyes has been founded on the idea that it would give the people of this province the control of their own local affairs. While this feature of confederation is industriously kept before the public by the Globe, that journal carefully conceals from its readers the real object of the scheme and the designs of the Imperial government in pushing it through, which have had no reference whatever to the quarrels between Upper and Lower Canada.

The plan of Confederation, as contained in the Bill before parliament, undoubtedly establishes the monarchical system of government in Canada, and forshadows a kingdom or an empire when it is desirable to set off these provinces as an independent power—intended by its English designers to be a check on the growing power of the United States.

The preamble of the bill recites:—

"Whereas, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a Constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom: And whereas such a Union would conduce to the welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire: And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of the Parliament, it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared."

The following clauses define the executive power:—

"9. The executive Government and authority of and over Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

"10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being of Canada on behalf and in the name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

"11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

"16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa."

It will be seen by the preamble, that under Confederation these provinces will no longer be mere colonies, but One Dominion, under a system of monarchical government, "with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom," by desire (according to the Bill) of the provinces themselves.

According to the clauses defining the executive power, Queen Victoria will be "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominion of Canada," and it will only require a resolution of parliament to give Victoria that title in full.

Although the Queen's representative in Canada will still be termed "Governor General," it will be in the power of the Queen to give him any other designation; and it is not at all improbable that the design has been to send out one of the young princes as viceroy—hereafter to become "King of Canada," as soon as a favorable opportunity occurred.

To all intents and purposes, according to this bill, these provinces are as surely erected into a monarchy as Great Britain and Ireland—all the difference being that the Queen will here perform her functions by deputy.

The chief actors in this business have assumed a grave responsibility. The people cannot long be hoodwinked by the Globe and government journals as to the true position of affairs. The whole business has been conducted with matchless cunning, and on the part of Mr. Brown with real or assumed simplicity. It remains to be seen what dangerous complications these men are bringing the country by their assumption of such high-handed powers.

DEFECTS OF THE GAOL.—Notwithstanding that the gaol at Walkerton has cost more than double it ought to have done, it appears from all accounts to be a wretched botch of a building. The roof leaks so badly, that pails have to be set inside to catch the water during rains. The flooring is so badly put together that any person can put their hand down between the boards; Chimneys smoke, the rooms are ill arranged, almost everything is out of place, and there is a lack of accommodation where most required; while the outer walls are so arranged as to give facilities for the escape of prisoners.

THE HON D. L. MACPHERSON.—We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Macpherson arrived at Underwood, township of Bruce, about noon on the 7th inst., and after a good repast in company with some of his constituents proceeded to Mr. J. McDonald's Hall, where he addressed the people who were assembled to hear him. He was afterwards driven to Port Bruce by J. H. Coulthard, Esq., escorted by a number of his friends, who were well pleased to see him take such an interest in that harbor. On his way south he stopped a few minutes at Tiverton, where despatches were awaiting him to hurry him off to Kincardine.

Reconstruction in the United States.

The last days of the 39th Congress were occupied in bringing to completion the Reconstruction bill and other important measures, the former having been carried over the President's veto by a vote of 33 to 4 in the Senate, and 135 to 48 in the House. By it the rebel states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, are divided into five military districts, each district to be in the command of an officer appointed by the President, who is to detail a sufficient military force to preserve order and protect all persons in their rights of person and property, &c. Each state, however, is to have power to set aside this military rule, by meeting in convention and framing a state government in conformity with the constitution of the United States—the delegates to said convention to be elected by universal suffrage without reference to race or color, (except those who may be disfranchised by participation in the rebellion or for felony); such constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people for approval, and ratified by Congress; and when legislature under such constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, with other minor provisions, said state to be entitled to representation in Congress. No person is eligible to office who occupied a leading position in the rebellion.

Although the President has differed greatly in opinion with Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and the contest between the Executive and Legislature has kept back the work of restoration, it is understood that President Johnson will do his duty conscientiously in carrying out the laws of Congress. The 40th Congress, now in session, is ready to take action should he not do so, and adopt more stringent measures, if necessary, to bring the Southerners to their senses. But there are already signs that the people of the southern states are disposed to make the best of the situation, and movements are already on foot to comply with the Reconstruction Act by organizing state governments in compliance therewith, and thus obtaining equal representation in Congress, and avoiding the necessity of military rule. The duty before them is not onerous, and the people of any country might be proud of the opportunity of establishing their institutions on such a liberal basis. The work of forming local governments is in the hands of the whole people of each state, white and black, with the exception of those who were actually engaged in the rebellion.

The principles of universal freedom have prevailed at last, which must be a cause of rejoicing the world over by the lovers of "Justice, loyalty and law." But British Tories still sneer. Those patterns of loyalty were loud in their praises of the Southerners for getting up a rebellion in order to erect a new state with Slavery as its basis. In Tory eyes, rebellion is commendable if its object is to restrict human freedom;—it is only to be deplored when a people rise in their might against oppression and injustice! They were severely sarcastic, with reason, at the "land of liberty" when the Blacks were in slavery. They are now on the other tack, and have pity for the Southern gentleman who is compelled to cast his vote in company with the negro—forgetting that the laws of Britain make no distinction between whites and blacks.

Purged of the sin of slavery, and in a fair way of becoming once more a united people, a new career of prosperity is open before the United States. The great crisis is nearly passed which once threatened to engulph the whole continent in anarchy. The contest of Freedom against Slavery, in the words of Mr. Colfax, has been decided "by the justice of God and the rights of men." Guided by such principles, the Republic will continue to be an example to the rest of the world in the substantial benefits which are the fruits of genuine self government.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF A PRISONER.—We learn that James Drake of Southampton, in the Walkerton gaol for debt, made his escape therefrom on Sunday morning last, by getting over the wall, but after an exciting chase in which a number of constables were engaged, was re-captured. It seems that a wooden wall runs from the building to the outer stone wall—the latter being only a few feet higher. The former is so constructed as to enable a person easily to climb over it, and from thence escape over the outer wall would not be difficult of accomplishment.

T. O. G. T. OF CANADA.—A Temple in connection with the above Temperance organization was instituted in Rown's school house, Saugeen Township, on Monday evening, March 11th, by S. T. Hammond, Agent of the society. The following officers were installed: W. C. George Scott; W. V. T. George Greer; W. S. John McCulloch; W. C. Arnold Ross; F. S. Henry Brown; T. a. Thomas Turner; W. M. William Smith; W. T. Charles Riddel; W. O. G. Hugh Rown. Name of Temple, "Maple Ridge." Night of meeting, Monday.

Mr Hammond will lecture in Paisley on Monday night.

THE WEATHER.—After mild weather for several days, which nearly used up the sleighing, it has again become cold, with snow.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller, has been killed by the Caffres.

A terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mitilene. All the habitations on the island are in ruins, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

Quarter Sessions.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and County Court was held at Walkerton on Tuesday last, and continued till yesterday morning. Judge Kingsmill presided and the following list of Reeves and magistrates include all who were present except two or three:—T. Adair, Southampton; James Rowan, Saugeen; Donald McLellan, Bruce; William Rastall, Kincardine; John Gillies, Elderslie; Robert Pinkerton, Greenock; Mr. Fisher, Carrick; and Messrs John Valentine of Paisley, and Reid of Teeswater, J. P's.

The principal business done was the appointment of officers and fixing salaries. Mr. Roether, the gaoler, gets $400 per annum. Mrs. Roether was appointed matron at a salary of $60. Turnkey, $200. Mr. Healey was appointed high constable at a salary of [illegible]. Mr. Roether was appointed crier of the court. A number of constables were appointed throughout the county, and the numbers of the Division Courts changed, besides other business.

Very few cases were tried by the court. McKinnon, who has been in gaol for five weeks, charged by Mr. Donald McLellan, Reeve of Bruce, with assault and battery, is to be imprisoned four weeks longer.

A civil suit, McKillop vs. Finlay, the parties being from Culross. The action was for wrongful seizure of cattle by the bailiff of the Division court. A yoke of oxen worth $100 were seized for a debt of $14, and sold for $80. The bailiff received a reprimand from the judge for taking more than one of the oxen, and for unnecessarily adding to the expenses of the seizure. The oxen, or their value, were ordered to be returned to the owner.

The Grand Jury reported on the many serious defects of the gaol.

The Fenian Rising in Ireland.

During the past week, the Atlantic cable has been freighted with news of further disturbances in Ireland. Bands of Fenians have risen in several places, attacked police and military barracks, but have in every case been repulsed. Several have been killed and wounded on both sides, and large numbers of Fenians taken prisoners, so that the gaols are crowded. The latest news states that all is again quiet, and the rebel gatherings mostly dispersed. The rising is considered a failure in Dublin. Large numbers of Irish Americans are in Ireland. Stephens is said to be in Paris.

Port Elgin Correspondence.

Port Elgin, March 13, 1867.

MR. MACPHERSON'S VISIT.

Like other parts of the county of Bruce, we were favoured last week with a visit from our Legislative Councillor, the Hon. D. L. McPherson. I cannot report any thing of interest that happened upon the occasion. We had no after-dinner speeches, and no addresses to present. The Hon. gentleman made a few remarks to those of the electors who were present in regard to his conduct during the time he had had the honor to represent us in the Legislature—reiterated the principles held by him at the time of his election in regard to the management of public lands, aids to harbours, &c. &c., closing a very short address by saying that as we were shortly to have a great amount of power placed in our hands under the new Confederation act, it would in a measure be our own fault if our business was not better attended to in the future than it had been in the past.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

This leads me to say that we are likely to have stirring times shortly in regard to political matters, the various Municipalities in the Riding have now held, or will shortly hold, meetings for the purpose of appointing local committees, out of which delegates will be appointed to attend a convention to be held in the early part of next week to decide upon who is to be the coming man; but as these meetings are mostly in connection with what is known as the Reform party (of which a great majority of this Riding is composed), we find those known as Conservatives, or professing to belong to no party, are pursuing a different course, and are busy circulating requisitions for particular parties—thus, as it were, stealing a march upon their opponents. But surely the free and enlightened electors of this riding will not commit themselves to any particular candidate till they have an opportunity of knowing better who may present themselves for their suffrages. I might give the names of those whom "Dame Rumor" says may present themselves before the Electors; and to begin with yourselves, we hear of Mr. W. [illegible], Mr. John Gillies, Mr. Lumsden of Arran, Mr. Alex. Sproat of Southampton, Dr. Douglas of Port Elgin, Mr. James Rowand, Reeve of Saugeen, and there may be others not in the locality who may be requested to contest the seat for one or both houses. But things may have assumed a more definite shape before next week this time. In the meantime, let electors not commit themselves either one way or the other. I presume that the "no party" cry will be found very convenient for some to use as a stalking horse to place and power. Let electors beware of such, and without attempting to enlighten those who may perhaps be more enlightened than ourselves, let them judge a man's conduct in the future from what he has been in the past; and as we are a progressive community, let us not ally ourselves with those who have been the opponents of progress in the past; neither let us give our support to those who merely hold certain political principles, unless they are men of strict moral character and integrity.

SPRING TRADE.

There is considerable preparation being made for spring trade. Capt's. McLeod and Spence have left to prepare for the summer work. It is understood that it is the intention of parties to place a steamer on the route between Goderich and the Bruce mines, which will be of considerable benefit to this section of country if carried out.

Our markets still continue to advance for almost all the necessaries of life, the effects of which will be much felt by mechanics and labouring men unless their wages also advance during the summer.

Minutes of Saugeen Council.

Smith's Hotel, Port Elgin, Mar. 6.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council met at the above time and place.

Present—the Reeve and all the Councillors.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A petition from Mr. Burgess and others laid over from last meeting of Council, was taken under consideration.

Moved by D. Currie and seconded by D. Wilkie, that the petition lie over for further consideration. Carried.

A petition was presented by C. Mellan and others, praying to have a bridge built across Mill Creek on side line between lots 18 and 19, con. 5.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by D. Withie, that the petition lie over till next meeting of Council, and Wm. Richardson be employed to examine the site for said Bridge and draw a plan and estimate thereof, and report at next meeting of council. Carried.

A tender was received from D. O. Bricker, offering to plank the bridge across Mill Creek on the 6th con. for $41.

Moved by D. Withe and seconded by J. Rowand, that D. O. Bricker's tender be accepted, on condition that the work be finished on or before the 15th April next, and also to put in three bolts in said bridge as may be directed by Jno. Stafford, to be paid extra for said bolts. Carried.

Petitions were presented by Donald McTavish and Richard Melanes, signed by at least 30 Ratepayers of this Municipality, praying that the above named parties be permitted to keep taverns for the current year.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by D. Currie, that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to grant the above named parties, certificates for obtaining Licenses, on condition that they obtain certificates from the Inspector of Taverns that they have the necessary accommodation required by the by-laws of this municipality, and pay the amount of License required. Carried.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by D. Currie, that by-law No. 130 be, and is hereby passed for the purpose of prohibiting Sheep from running at large, and also that by-law No. 131 be and is hereby passed for the purpose of appointing pathmasters, poundkeepers and fence viewers for the current year. Carried.

Moved by D. Currie and seconded by D. Withie, that this council do now adjourn and meet at Currie's Hall on Monday the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that the Court of Revision shall meet on the same day at the same place at 12 o'clock noon.

ARCH. ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen

Political Privileges Withdrawn.

Two important alterations have taken place of late which have the appearance of a retrograde policy, but against which so very strong public feeling has shewn itself. These are, the contraction of the franchise under the new Municipal Act, and the abolishment of the elective Upper House under the "British North American Act" just about to become law. From about 1850 to 1856-57, the feeling in favour of an Elective Upper House was almost unanimous throughout the country, and at last it was engrafted on our constitution under a Conservative administration. Mr. Brown and a small and heterogeneous minority opposed the enactment, and foretold dire ills and conflicts as the inevitable result of it. Fortunately, those forebodings did not correctly indicate events, for the Elective House ever showed itself able and patriotic, and comprised within its ranks some of the best men the country possesses. No dissatisfaction had been heard of, it pursued its duties with diligence and calmness, removed almost entirely from the factious spirit which often characterized the proceedings of the other branch of the legislature. It could not be then on account of any shortcomings that that House has been abolished, and a Senate substituted in its stead, which will owe its origin to appointment by the Crown. The preamble of the British North American Act sets forth that the people of Canada desire to be united federally with the other provinces "under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom." Of course, if this truly expresses the sentiment of the country, an elective Upper House could not longer exist, for the Lords, in the English Constitution, are hereditary and Crown-appointed body, acting like a balance wheel, it has been said, in the complicated system. The removal of the Senators from the range of popular influences may be found to work well in practice, but the experiment is one that will require some time fully to elucidate. It has often been said

that it is dangerous to grant privileges to the people, for once given they cannot be recalled. But in the two cases before us —the curtailment of the franchise, and the abolishment of the Elective Upper House —we see two important privileges withdrawn, without eliciting much more than a passing comment.—[London Free Press.

Maine on Confederation.

The report that went out through the Globe, that Canada was to be erected into a "Kingdom," has led to wide spread misapprehension in the States. As an illustration of this, in the Maine Legislature a committee has drawn up a long report on the subject, reporting the following resolutions:

"Resolved,—That any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish monarchical government in America, or to place a true royalty by Act of Parliament over her several North American Provinces, would be an implied infraction of those principles of government which this nation has assumed to maintain upon this continent.

"Resolved,—That the people of Maine, deeply interested in the preservation of peace and of friendly relations with the people of British North America, respectfully appeal to the United States Government to interpose its legitimate influence against establishing any system of government in North America, the influence of which would endanger the friendly relations of the people of the British Provinces with the people of the United States.

"Resolved,—That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolves to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress."

PROSECUTION FOR PERJURY.—A short time ago the Barn belonging to John Smith Lot 9, con. 1, Kinloss, was destroyed by fire under very suspicious circumstances. The Barn and its contents were insured in the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance association, of Toronto. In due time Smith put in his claim sworn to in proper form to verify the claim. Circumstances having come to the knowledge of the Insurance Company they caused Smith's arrest on a charge of perjury with intent to defraud them. The case was heard at Kincardine on Thursday last, before W. Russell and W. Miller, Esqrs., J. P.'s. Mr. Blackburn the inspector of the association appeared to prosecute, and he produced several witnesses who were at the fire, and distinctly proved that at the time of the fire the Barn was quite empty; instead of having been full of unthreshed grain as sworn to by Smith. The evidence being so clear, he was committed for trial, bail being refused. Frauds on Insurance Companies are quite common, and we are glad to hear that several of the Mutual Companies have determined to prosecute in all cases of fraud.—[Huron Signal.

THE HAMILTON PORK FACTORY.—A correspondent of the Leader says: "The Ontario Pork Factory is doing a very large business just now. The hogs this winter are all received in a dressed state, and none are slaughtered. About seventy head of cattle, however, are slaughtered every week. The whole of the pork and beef is cured and shipped to England to supply the establishment in Liverpool which is in connection with the factory.

The English government has postponed the day fixed for the presentation of its Reform Bill from the 11th to the 14th inst.

VERDICT AGAINST MR C. J. BRYDGES.—The jury announced to hold an inquest on the body of Jambault, the fireman who was killed between Richmond and Durham on Thursday last, by a train running off the track, have rendered a verdict against Mr. C. J. Brydges, managing director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. J. J. Barnard, chief engineer of the eastern division. It is stated that the verdict was based on conclusive evidence of the bad condition of the track. The Company filed objections to the jurisdiction of the coroner, the accident having happened between the districts of St. Francis and Drummond and Arthabaska, and the coroner postponed the further hearing of the case till the 10th.

For the Front.—A despatch from Brantford, dated March 11 says:—"It is reported that the 7th Royal Fusileers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march to the Front at a moment's notice. Port-Robinson is the place mentioned. A despatch from Montreal, dated March 11th, says:—'One or two battalions of the Montreal brigade, will be called out shortly for frontier service.'

UNHEALTHINESS OF THE OTTAWA BUILDINGS.—It has been remarked that a larger proportion than usual of the employees in the Civil Service have died since the removal of the Government to Ottawa. The cause is attributed by some to the warming by hot air, and the defective ventilation of the Public Buildings. Windows are hermetically sealed, and not a few of the rooms are supplied with cold air, which rushes down the chimneys.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, Treasurer, in account with the Municipality of GREENOCK for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

1866	DR.	$	1866	CR.	$
Mar. 21	To amount from Thomas Wallace, Collector for 1864 up to date	899 75		By balance due Treasurer last account	654 95
Oct. 19	Thomas Black, Collector 1865, to date	4619 0	Dec. 6	Roads and bridges	518 66
May 25	Martin Doyle, Collector, arrears 1862	100	Mar. 20	Charitable Aid	10
Apr. 26	Tavern Licenses to date	140		County Rates	2157 07
Sep. 7	Fines for violation of by-laws	8		Pro. County Rates	1524
July 20	Non-resident taxes	101 07		Trustees' Orders	1151 16
	Clergy Reserve Fund	181 87		Services in and for Council	750 21
24	County grant 5 and 6 side line	100		Total expenditure	$6161 05
				Balance in Treasurer's hands	47 70
	Total	$6209 75			$6208 75

1867	ASSETS.	$	LIABILITIES.	$
Jan. 1	To amount of Collector's Roll of 1866	$7789 81	By amount for school sections for 1866	$1189 64
	Non-resident Land Fund to date	918 24	United County Rate for 1866	3824 4
	Due by Martin Doyle	142 8	Pro. County Rate do.	1066 87
			Amount to balance assets	2769 98
		$8850 9		$8850 91

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Accounts, and find them correct, having seen vouchers for the same.

(Signed) JOHN McDONALD, FRANCIS ANDERSON, } AUDITORS.

We take this opportunity of thanking the Treasurer for the kind manner in which he assisted us in our labors, and were well pleased with the correct and business like manner in which his books and papers are kept and arranged.

JOHN McDONALD.
FRANCIS ANDERSON.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the NORMANTON P. O. March 1st, 1867.

Adam Adaline	McFadyen Donald
Boyd Alexander R.	McGillivery Allan
Cassidy Henry	McArthur Agnes
Kepkey James	Rietel Carl
Mercer Doctor	Sees Louis
Mogg George	Shell James
Miller Jacob B.	Scott James
McRae Christopher	Schwalm Nicolaus
McLennon Anne	Thurdo Henry

J. J. LEHNEN, P. M.

Canada Again to be Invaded.

THE PROPOSED PLAN OF ATTACK.

(Cor. London Free Press.)

Montreal, March 8.

A gentleman from New York, who was in Utica during the sitting of the Fenian Congress, says the result of their deliberation was the invasion and conquest of Canada. One of the delegates told him the following:—The Roberts party have now in funds gold to the amount of $500,000 and ammunition, arms, &c., sufficient for 200,000 men, to which can be added, if success attend them, 200,000 more. The total number of members of the Brotherhood is 720,000! (?) and they have no doubt of the cooperation of the Stephens party if they gain a foothold in Canada. President Roberts stated that an attack should be made on Canada before the 17th of March, St Patrick's Day, and every member concurred to the same effect. Letters were read from prominent Republican members of Congress, guaranteeing them every assistance in their power, assuring them that the President had now no power to carry out the provisions of the neutrality law. A damper to the meeting was felt in the refusal of General Sheridan to cast his lot with them. After a short adjournment, the Military Committee reported as follows: 'That 10,000 men be told off to attack Eastern Canada, and 10,000 Western!—that the men be so placed as to attack simultaneously. Kingston is to be one of the principal objects, an attack on which will be made from Sackett's Harbor, under the personal command of the famous (?) General O'Neil! Gen. Sweeney will lead the attack on Eastern Canada. Fort Covington, Moore's Junction and Rouse's Point are to be the starting points, from which attacks will be made on Huntington, Hemmongford, the eastern townships, and then on to Montreal. Attacks will be made on Cornwall from Malone; Prescott from Ogdensburg; Fort Erie, or thereabouts, from Buffalo; and Windsor from Detroit. I am also informed that a prominent Irishman from Montreal took part in Congress, and guaranteed an assistance of 5,000 men from the Irish of Montreal.

A crazy Second Advertist in Herkimer county, N. Y., has for ten years been feeding a big ox for a feast when Christ should appear. He has starved his other stock, and spent nearly all his property in purchasing food for that ox; the ox a few days since died of a surfeit, the owner having but two days before refused $1,000 for the animal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them.

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, of considerable extent and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the late Charles Follis, to offer for sale by Public Auction at his Auction Mart, in Owen Sound,

On Tuesday, 19th of March

Next, at 2 p m., all the right, title and interest which the said Charles Follis died possessed of, in and to the South Fifty Acres of

Lot No. 35, in the 8th Concession OF THE

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE, In the County of Bruce.

Conditions of Sale, and all other particulars, made known on application to

GEORGE JAMES GALE, Auctioneer.

Dated 28th February, 1867.

Reform Meeting.

The Reformers of the Township of Elderslie are invited to meet in Ferguson's Hall, Paisley,

On Tuesday, 19th of March

At 12 o'Clock noon, to take into consideration the political state of the country, and devise such measures as may be deemed necessary to re-organize the Reform Party in this county, and secure united action with reference to the approaching Parliamentary Elections.

E. A. NOBLE,
JOHN McDONALD,
LAUCHLIN BELL,
JOHN JOHNSON,
THOS. FALCONER,
LAUCHLIN McLEAN,
JOHN E TROUT,
NEIL McMILLAN.

Elderslie, March 7th 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has, evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced in the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed, for, we have promises to this effect, which are "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do thee good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,

AND WE

Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College, London C. W.

DR. CAMPBELL,

WILL BE AT PAISLEY

On the 27th of March.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a charter to construct a Railroad from the waters of Lake Ontario, at the city of Toronto, to the waters of the Georgian Bay, at or near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, with extensions to Kincardine and Southampton Villages, in the County of Bruce.

JOHN FOWLER,
JAMES BEACHELL.

Jan. 31st, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

CAUTION!

THE Public are hereby notified NOT to purchase a certain Promissory Note for $[illegible] made by me to Thomas Orchard, Esq., or order, dated the 4th of October last, and payable six months after date, as I have not received full value therefor.

SIMON ORCHARD.

Paisley, 14th Jan. 1867.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for..................40 cts.
80 " do. do. ....60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds do. ....75 "
$1.25 do. do. $1.00
$1.50 do. do. $1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the pree-ing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 15, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c per gal; or one gal of Oil and can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are Gutta-percha Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Mason's tools, Hand-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins take in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

Anecdote of a New York Millionaire.

It is said that on the first day Mr. Stewart, the great Dry Goods merchant, opened his store, one of the clerks stated to a purchaser that a piece of calico was of a certain quality, that the colors were 'fast' and would not wash out, and if not so, the article would be taken back and the money returned. The remarks were overheard by Mr. Stewart and he called the clerk to him and spoke with indignation: 'What do you mean by thus saying what you know to be untrue?' The clerk, perhaps astonished at thus being called to account, replied that the woman would not return the goods, and if she did she could easily be put off by stating that she must be mistaken, and the purchase must have been made at some other store. But no; that was not the point. A lie had been told to induce a purchase; and no goods must be sold in his store or in his name under any misrepresentation whatever. The clerk could conform to that rule or at once vacate his place. This interview between him and one of his first clerks was narrated to the writer a few years since, when in a familiar conversation the direct question was asked: 'To what do you attribute your great success as a merchant?' 'That I have conducted my business from the first on the basis of *truth. Truth, truth,*' he added, with great emphasis, 'is the talismanic word; and if I have any one earthly wish or desire greater than another, it is that in this respect my example may be commended and followed by young men entering into business, and especially by young merchants.'

A Benevolent Dog.—A few years ago in the shire of Edinburg, a splendid Newfoundland dog might have been seen every day visiting every pond or brook in the neighborhood of his master's residence. It had been instrumental more than once in saving persons from a grievous death in the water. He was respected for his amiable qualities, till, strange as it may be considered, this flattery completely turned his head. Saving of life, from drowning became a passion. Not having sufficient scope for the exercise of his diseased benevolence in the district, he took to a very questionable method of supplying the deficiency. Whenever he found a child on the brink of the water, he watched patiently for the opportunity, and placing his forepaws suddenly on its person plunged it in before it was aware. Now all this was done for the mere purpose of fetching it out again. He appeared to find intense pleasure in this nonsensical sort of work. At last the outcry became so great by parents alarmed for their children, although no life was ever lost by the indulgence of such a singular taste, that the poor dog was reluctantly destroyed.

Taking a walk one day through the commissariat stores in Hong Kong with a friend, I came to a portion of the establishment where four Chinamen were emptying a tub of rum, which they were carrying in gallon measures to another portion of the building. Addressing myself to the one who was apparently the head of the party, I enquired, 'Do you like rum, John?' 'No, sir,' said the Chinaman. 'Why not?' 'Rum not proper, sir; make Chinaman number one fool!'

A strange story is told about an egg merchant at one of the Paris markets. Having been indisposed for several days, he had kept in his warehouse at high temperature, at the recommendation of his doctor. One morning he was awoke by a strange noise and on jumping up he saw on the floor about one hundred and fifty little chickens, while the floor was strewed with eggshells.

Cattle Disease.—Mr. James Lindsay, of Garafraxa, has lost three head of cattle, a fine horse, and a pig, lately. On Sabbath last he shot a fine heifer and an excellent horse, which were attacked the Tuesday previously as follows:—The animal goes lame in the hind legs, and lies down very often; this continues for a day or two, until weakness sets in, and the animal, losing all power in the hinder part, is unable to rise. Food is refused and the floor or ground is bitten by the animal while lying. Death relieves the animal in the course of a week. Mr. Lindsay attributes the disease to madness. His dog was rabid in November last, and bit a number of the cattle and the sow before he was killed. It may only be some spinal complaint, however, and we hope that Mr. Lindsay will not lose any more of his valuable stock.

Canadian Printing Press.—The first sheet printed on a press of Canadian manufacture, was printed on Saturday last. The Hall Works, on that day set up their first press. It is a Washington No. 5 of the Hoe pattern, is made of the best material, and finished in beautiful style. It did good work, and is unexcelled. They will, at once, proceed to manufacture Gordon Power Presses of different sizes, and will be able to furnish them, like the Hoe Presses, at a cheaper rate than they can be purchased from American Manufacturers. They have already received several orders and inquiries, and we hope that every Canadian printer will see it to be his interest, as well as his duty, to support home manufactures.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

Ontario.—We have great difficulty in congratulating the Fathers of Confederation on the new name which they intend bestowing on Upper Canada. Ontario is an excellent name for a county, or a lake, but it sounds awkward for an entire Province. And then, what shall we call ourselves? Shall we be known as Ontariowegians, or will people call us Ontarionians? In the latter case there is a danger of hasty pronunciation running us into Ontarionions, or onions for shortness. This would be a pathetic name, but somewhat wanting in dignity. Again we are liable to be minified by the tongue of foreign ridicule into Ontariomites. Finally, we would be metamorphosed into Canadian Mites. Some might prefer to name us Ontariuisters, and, in time, difficulty would arise in distinguishing us from the well-known bivalves in use.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

The Ruling Passion.—A remarkable instance of the ruling passion strong in death was related to us some time since in connection with the decease of a great pigeon-fancier, whose birds had won more races than any in the district. The poor collier was dying, and had received great consolation from the minister. 'I'll be sure to gang to heaven, eh minister?' he said. 'Yes, I have no doubt about it, Johnny,' said the minister; you have repented of all your sins, and you have not been a very bad boy.' 'That's right; I've done nowt very bad, and I've repented on it all; and will I be a hangel, minister?' 'Yes Johnny.' 'And have wings, minister?' continued the collier, raising himself up in bed. 'Yes, Johnny, and have wings.' 'And will ye coom to heaven soom day?' the collier went on. 'I hope so Johnny,' said the minister. 'And will ye be a hangel and have wings?' 'Yes, please God,' said the minister. 'Aye, mon, that's grand!' exclaimed Johnny, 'I'll fly ye for a sovereign!'

A good looking young lady recently entered a dyer's shop, and thus accosted him: 'You are the man that dyes, are you not?' 'No,' replied the gallant, 'I'm the man that lives; but I'll die for you.'

Yankee Ladies.

'What do you say now to our ladies?' said to me a bluff Yankee, as we sat last night under the verandah, here in the hotel at Saratoga. 'Charming,' of course I answered, 'pale, delicate bewitching; flashing, too, and radiant.' 'Pooh!' cried he, putting up his hands, 'they are just not worth a d—n. They can't work, they can't walk, they can't ride, they can't nurse!' 'Ah, you have no wife,' said I, in a soothing tone. 'A wife!' he shouted, 'I should kill her.' 'With kindness?' 'Ugh!' he answered, 'with a poker. Look at those girls over there, dawdling by the fountain. What are they doing now, what have they done all day? Fed and dressed. They have changed their clothes three times, and had their hair washed, combed and curled three times. That is their life. Have they been out for a walk, for a ride? Have they read a book? have they sewn a seam? Not a bit of it. How do your English ladies spend their time? They put on good boots, they tuck up their skirts and bark away through the country lanes. I was in Hampshire once, my host was a duke; his wife was out before breakfast with clogs on her feet and roses on her cheeks; she rode to the hunt, she walked to the copse; a ditch would not frighten her, a hedge would not turn her back. Why, our women, poor, pale, flat-chested, sickly—' 'Stop,' I said, 'they are very lovely.' 'Ugh?' said the Yankee, 'they have no bone, no fibre, no juice; they have nothing, but nerves; but what can you expect? They eat pearlash for bread, they drink ice-water for wine; they wear tight stays, thin shoes and barrel skirts. Such things are not fit to live, and thank God, in a hundred years not one of their descendants will be left alive.'

Hen-Husbandry.—An enterprising farmer, of Belgium, has devoted a farm to hen-keeping. He has an immense yard, filled with two thousand fowls, for which he purchases weekly two or three horses, which are cut up and boiled. The broth goes to fatten a hundred hogs, the flesh is chopped up for the hens, and the bones are sold to the sugar refineries, to make charcoal. The eggs are sent to England, and the hens follow them when no longer profitable for laying.

A few days since two men on board the French iron-clad 'Solferino,' now in Toulon harbor, were fighting, when they accidentally fell into an enormous cauldron containing the hot soup for the dinner of the crew. One of them died immediately afterwards and the other is not expected to survive.

Charles E. Cram, Brideport, Addison county, Vt.,' reports having lost several sheep which had eaten too much salt after having been a long time without it. They died in thirty-six hours after eating the salt. The symptoms are excessive shivering all through the body and difficult breathing.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be received up to Wednesday, the 20th day of March next, at 6 o'clock p.m., for the erection and completion of a

BRICK CHURCH

At Stark's Corners, to be finished the ensuing summer.

Plans and specifications to be seen at Mr Stark's, from whom any information can be obtained. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Building Com.

Joseph Stinton, Secretary.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 25 acres, all cleared with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.
Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.
Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned, thankful for patronage heretofore received, begs to inform the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding Country that he has opened out again in

HIS OLD STAND,

where he will be ready to supply his Customers with everything in the Bakery and Confectionary way.

A good supply of all kinds of

FRUIT AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS

constantly on hand.

W. M. DOCHERTY.
Paisley, June 28, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.
Paisley, Feb. 1866

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. B. FARR.
Paisley June 19, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land most excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.
Feb. 18, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.
Feb. 26, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

PILES OF NEW GOODS JUST OPENED!

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the [illegible] and high-priced lands of the [illegible]. Come from the crowded cities crushed by the [illegible] come from worn-out soils to the [illegible] story of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Directors of the Beaver Mutual Insurance Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to acknowledge the payment of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the loss of my barns, stable and implements. In consequence of my neglect in not paying my assessment in February last, my policy was void, and I beg to return my grateful thanks to you for your liberality in making me this payment, which you were not legally compelled to do.

PETER McARTHUR,
Lot No. 34, 1st Con. Saugeen.

Jan. 15, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

PHOTOGRAPHS

Carte de Visite,
Vignette Carte de Visite,
Ferro Card
Ambrotypes,
Gems and Lockets,

Large Photographs up to life size,

All kinds of Pictures copied and enlarged.

Photographic views of Buildings, &c.

Gallery over the Victoria Hotel. ☞ A stairway up to the Gallery without going through any of the rooms

JOHN STORER,
Photographer.

Paisley, Jan. 15, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the [illegible] Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 14, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
H. Jason, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Leech Brunston, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BUTCHERS SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

W. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

CORDWOOD WANTED

AT this office, in payment for subscription to the "Advocate."
Paisley, Dec. 10.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics and General Intelligence.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. S. MILLER & Son, Proprietors, at the Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 00 per annum, in advance, $1 50 do.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Half Inch	one insertion	[illegible]	$ 75
1 in.	do.	[illegible]	1 00
2 in.	do.	[illegible]	1 50
3 in.	do.	[illegible]	2 00
4 in.	do.	[illegible]	2 50
5 in.	do.	[illegible]	3 00
6 in.	do.	[illegible]	3 50
12 in.	do.	[illegible]	6 00
Every subsequent insertion [illegible]			
Half column [illegible]			
One column [illegible]			

[illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] for a shorter or less time, pro rata.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.'

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

A [illegible] have [illegible] Physicians which [illegible] fail, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IS A [illegible] Cure of

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to a mercury or the knife.

Sunnidale, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PROD.CE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

☞ Agents for first class Mutual and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in C. B. Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.

Office Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.

PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Credit.

EDWARD [illegible]

Vesta, Township of [illegible]

Mar 8 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867. NUMBER 6.

[For the Advocate.]

The Nick in the Door.

The tough old times, and the rough old times,
Twenty years agone;
There was not a clock in the settlement,
To show how the time went on
But we knew very well when the day was
begun,
And we knew very well when 'twas o'er,
And the dinner bell was the gudewife's
shout
When the sun reached the nick in the door.

Nane had coals, we were all alike,
But we whacked away at the trees;
And when summer came, O, then we had
No pleres at the logging bees.
The affairs o' the church—the affairs o' the
state,
We seldom did review,
But we talked and we sang o'our father
land,
Till fegs we whiles got fou.

Now fields are cleared, and every stump
Has vanished from the ground;
And the ladies (Heaven bless them all)
Are hooped round and round.
And every house one timepiece has,
And some have even more,
And youngsters laugh at their mither's
clock—
The solid nick on the door.

And now we blether politics,
And knowing folk are we,
And some opposes—some supports
The present ministry,
And who is bought, and who is sold,
The wherefore, why, and how,
We ken as well as A B C,
O! what a difference now.

From the tough old times and the rough
old times,
Twenty years agone,
When there was not a clock in the settlement
To show how the time went on.

DAVID MARTIN.

Smothering with Sweets.

Heliogabalus the Roman Emperor, was weary of being but the obedient functionary of the Senate: he wished to rule, and to have that power which the Senate claimed as its own. He kept his ambitious desires to himself, however, and showed the Senators a contented and submissive face. One day he invited them to a splendid feast at his villa; he placed before them the most costly meats and the choicest wines. They were sitting around this luxurious table, somewhat excited by drink when the Emperor rose and said with a peculiar smile "I must go now to prepare for you an agreeable surprise and practical joke which you will confess has the merit of originality." He left the room, and the tipsy Senators did not observe that the doors were locked and bolted from without. They continued to sing merrily; suddenly a glass door in the ceiling was opened, and the voice of Heliogabalus was heard saying: "You were never satisfied with your power and glory, you were always sighing after new laurels; this noble thirst shall now be satisfied." A torrent of laurel wreaths and branches now fell upon the Senators. At first they laughed and snatched jestingly at the flying laurels. The most exquisite flowers were now added, and there seemed to be no end to the pelting storm. They cried out, "Enough enough" in vain; the wreaths and bouquets still poured upon them in unweaing streams; the floor was literally tiled of roses. At last terror took possession of them; they wished to escape and rushed to the doors, but they were immovable. Through the sea of flowers, which already reached their knees, they waded to the window, but they were in the second story, and below they saw the Roman legions with their sharp weapons pointed in the air. Flight was impossible; they plead at vain for mercy, but the inexorable stream of flowers continued to flow. Higher and higher rose the walls around them; they could no longer plead for pity; they were literally buried in laurels. At last nothing was to be seen but a vast bed of roses, of which not a fragrant leaf was spilled by a passing breeze. Heliogabalus had not murdered his Senators; he had sufficiently smothered them with sweets, that was all—Frederick the Great and his Court.

Murder of Dr. Livingstone.

A cable despatch announces that Dr. David Livingstone, the African explorer, has been murdered by the Koffirs. And the long list of adventurous explorers who have been sacrificed in attempts to unravel the mysteries of the interior of Africa.

Dr. Livingstone was a native of Scotland, born in 1817. In early life he was a cotton spinner, but afterwards studied medicine and theology, and fitted himself for the career of a missionary. In 1838 the London Missionary Society accepted the offer of his services, and assigned him to duty on the West Coast of Africa, where he arrived in the summer of 1840. During the ensuing sixteen years he labored at various missionary stations in Africa making occasional travelling journeys into the interior of the country and adding valuable contributions to geography and natural history, which obtained for him, in 1854, the honor of the Victoria gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. After a successful journey across Southern Africa, he returned to England in 1856 and published his first volume on African travel. In 1858 he resumed his explorations, and in November, 1863, published his last work in England under the title of a "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa."

The results of this expedition were summed up by Dr. Livingstone at the close of his work. First, a port available for commercial purposes was discovered; secondly, the centre of the Zambesi was accurately ascertained, and the explorers satisfied themselves that that stream was "a speedy means of transit to the interior of highlands which in all probability will yet become the sphere of European enterprise." Subsequent discoveries by Speke and Grant confirmed the statements made by Livingstone, and added much to the information obtained by the latter.

Speke, Gordon, Cumming, Geerard, Barth and Livingstone are dead; and of the famous African explorers, only Grant, Baker and Du Chaillu now survive. Dr. Livingstone was a man of large resources and untiring energy, and his contributions to geographical knowledge and general science are of the greatest value. Aside from his labors as an explorer, his services as a missionary were of no common order.

The Grand Jury and their Presentment.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Walkerton.

Dilman O. Bricker, Port Elgin Foreman.

David Black, James Buchan, William Esplin, William Elliott, John Haigh, William Lamb, William McFitt, Geo. McLaughlin, Duncan McRae, Jesse Smith, Arthur Balfour, John Currie, Thomas Ewart, James Fisher, James Johnston, Robert Morrison, Arch. McIntosh, Robert McLaughlin, John Nuggett, Robert Walker.

PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jurors for our Lady the Queen present:

That we have visited the Gaol, and find it generally well constructed, but not in proportion to its great expense. The jail sisters in custody expressed themselves highly pleased with the conduct of the warder, and we think his selection for the position a very excellent choice.

A number of minor defects in the construction of the gaol were pointed out to us. A wooden wall inside the gaol yard gives great facility for prisoners disposed to escape. We think the Gaoler should not be held responsible for any escapes which may take place before this wall is removed or altered. To prevent accident by fire, an ash house is urgently required. The barrels used for holding ashes in the gaol yard actually caught fire, to the great danger of the buildings. We beg to recommend a cistern to be built, fitted with a force pump and lead pipes, so as to conduct water to the different departments of the gaol, an arrangement which would be a great saving of labor to the Gaoler, and would contribute to the safety and the cleanliness of the prisoners. Several windows and one door in the Gaoler's residence, communicating with the gaol yard, are without any iron grating. Prisoners in the yard can, especially in the summer when doors and windows are left open, hand an easy passage out through the Gaoler's residence. We regret to find that unseasoned lumber was much used in constructing the gaol, and that the present state of the floors is in consequence not creditable to the contractor. The drain which should conduct the water from the basement is almost filled to high which gives rise to a stagnant pool of water inside. This glaring defect in the building of the gaol may lead to serious results from its unhealthiness. In some of the rooms in the basement no openings have been left to receive stove pipes, consequently no stoves can be used in them. The roof of the gaol leaks so bad that several pails of water were got by the Gaoler for use lodge during the last rain. Unless these are stopped the plaster of the ceiling must of course fall off.

We beg to congratulate the county on being separately organized, and hope it may lead to good results in the better administration of justice, and lessening the taxation of the county. We also congratulate the county on the appointment of officers who we hope, will set an example of firmness and honor to the inhabitants. We have especially to think the County Judge for his able address to us, and to express our conviction that if he continues to act as he has begun he will effect a great change for the better in this community. We in the time to testify our esteem for the manner in which the Crown Attorney discharged his duties, and to express our belief that his extensive amount of experience is required to make him a most efficient officer. And having come directly in contact with the other officers we express our belief that the affairs of the county pertaining to their several positions will be well attended to.

D. O. BRICKER, Foreman.

Walkerton, March 13, 1867.

Nova Scotia and Confederation.

[To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.]

Dear Sir,—To show the feeling prevalent in Nova Scotia in reference to Confederation, I annex extracts from two letters received this morning, one from the north western, and the other from the south eastern, portion of the Province:—

"Our people are greatly agitated about Confederation and if passed by the British Parliament without being first submitted to the people, as the Government now assert, it is hard to say what may follow; but I have little doubt that before five years we shall be annexed to the United States. The whole population are almost united to a man on this point. There may be diversity of opinion as to the merits of Confederation, but almost none about its being first submitted to the people. One thing is certain, we cannot unite with Canada at present. The British Government may tack us to Canada, but there will be no union. We have no confidence in the Canadian Government, and our own is to render their account, and, we hope, give place to honest men."

The extract from the other letter is as follows:—

"Our usual quiet town here is a good deal stirred up by the news that Confederation has passed the English Parliament, and that at the approaching meeting of the Colonial Legislature it will be hurried through, and then we shall be made one for better or for worse. The general feeling here is that it will be for worse. If it were submitted to the people, and made an election question, there would be no complaint; but if not, there will be a perfect storm of opposition. Very many would prefer Annexation to Confederation."

I mysaeld that a few days since I saw another letter from a different part of Nova Scotia, indicating a deep and bitter feeling in reference to the manner in which Confederation was to be forced on an unwilling people, and averring that it would certainly end in Annexation.

There is not the slightest doubt on my mind, from personal observation, and from conversation with many of the leading men in that Province, as well as from the tone of recent correspondence, that the minority there have not at all the confidence of the people, and do not represent the life and feelings of the overwhelming majority in the Nova Scotians. Annexation to the United States is certainly to be generously deprecated; but the English Parliament will itself be to blame should this result follow the forcing of an unpopular national scheme upon a British people, without giving them an opportunity of declaring for or against the manner of their national existence. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

CONSTANT.

Montreal, 12th March, 1867.

DEFTNG THE SCRIBONES.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin notices a remarkable case in which a bullet passed into the brain of a man who yet lives in apparently good health. It appears that Ole Everson, a Norwegian, about nineteen years of age, a private of Company K, Second Wisconsin infantry, was wounded in the head by a rifle ball on the 21st of July, 1861, just as he was entering the battle of Bull Run. He was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, and there attended by Dr. James M. Lewis, the surgeon of his regiment, who had also been captured. Dr. Lewis and several rebel doctors decided that any attempt to remove the ball, which had plainly lodged in the brain, would end fatally, and therefore contented themselves with dressing the wound which soon healed up, although it would open at intervals and discharge a good deal of offensive matter. After a year's imprisonment the man was exchanged, went home and to work on a farm, where he seemed to get entirely well. A year afterward he re enlisted, served during the remainder of the war, and is to day on his farm hale and hearty, with every prospect of a long life before him, and feeling no further ill effects from the bullet in his brain than an occasional headache.

WHAT INDUSTRY WILL DO.—Under this head the Waco (Texas) Register has the following: Last year a young man living near this place, Albert Sears, rented a piece of good land, hired one good old freedman, and with his own hands went to work to cultivate the soil. He worked manfully and well. And now for the fruits of his industry: He has gathered twenty four bales of cotton, two thousand bushels of corn and made four hundred gallons of molasses from sorghum. He also has some pork to spare. He has sold sixteen hundred bushels of corn for $1,280 gold, sold cotton three hundred for his molasses, and his cotton is good for $1,080 more—making in all $3,360. He was at some fifteen cents expense during cotton picking time.

Green oats four feet high, and potatoes as big as a goose egg, are recorded in San Jose, California, January 17.

Address of Speaker Colfax in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Colfax was elected Speaker, and on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: Elected for the third time to this responsible and trying position, I appreciate more than ever before the importance of the trust, and realize more than when entering on its difficult duties the absolute necessity of your confidence and support. Nor do I overrate the gravity of our position. Questions and legislation of the years have never dropped their sands on mental issue vast as grand, as care to-day. A nation devastated by the conflict of fraternal strife, a land desolated by the destructive marches of hostile armies, a people with the fruits of prolonged war turned into the harvest of hostile dead, with the ballot, as well as hearts heavy with bereavements and broken with anguish loud anxiously from North and South alike, and he that light should we walk. It is to guide our steps by the justice of God and the rights of men. It is to banish all malice and revenge, and to justify our faith in our works. It is to anchor our legislation on what the great commoner of England John Bright, declares to be the simple but sublime principles on which great national questions should be settled, the basis of eternal right. It is to strive on our banner, these words, that will shine brighter than the stars which gem the firmament, 'liberty, loyalty, and law.' It is to make history that posterity shall rise up and call us blessed. The Congress which has just passed away has written a record that will be long remembered by the poor and friendless, whom it did not forget, misrepresented or misunderstood by those who measured it as a course, hirelly and unpatriotic even and by some who should have been its friends, it proved itself to have been true and faithful to human progress and liberty to a way of its predecessors. The aged and oppressed found in these Congressional halls champions and friends. Its repeals of policy was protection to the toiling under. It quailed not before the mighty or neglected not the abased. It lifted the slave whom the nation had freed to the full status of a citizen; it placed on the statute books the third rights bill, a true national magna charta, grander than all the enactments that longer the American code; and on Sl the ex men whose civil government had been destroyed by a vanquished rebellion it declared, as a guaranty of the peace to the weakest, that the freedman's hands should wield the freedom's ballot; and that none but loyal sacrifices had served cause to by inspiration that new wine could not be safely put in old bottles. It proclaimed that there could be no safe or loyal reconstruction on a foundation of unrepented treason and disloyalty. Fortunate it will be for us if, when we surrender these seats to our success as we can point to a record which will show on our history's page like that of the Congress which has just expired. Thrice fortunate if, when we leave this Capitol, our whole national structure shall be permanently restored, resting on the sure foundation stones of loyalty, unity, liberty and right. With such convictions of duty I come to the chair to administer your rules, but not as a despotism.

There is a rumor current just now that there will be no end of "bounties." Impossible, the said, will henceforth continue to equal propagation in the case of all persons condemned to death. Improbable as this report seems, we have reason to state that it is no unknown at the Home Office.

SECRET VOTING DEFEATED.—There is a story about the North German elections: A Gentleman of Berlin was asked by his wife which of the candidates he had voted for. "I don't know," was his reply, "as the voting was secret." On being pressed to explain what he meant by secret voting, he added that each voter had got his voting paper in a sealed envelope, which he had put into the voting box without reading its contents.

MEXICAN SENATORS.—Of twenty-one New Englanders in the Senate, the average height is five feet eleven and a half inches, the weight, one hundred and seventy-six and a half avoirdupois; the girth around the chest, thirty-eight and three-quarter inches; the size of the head twenty-three inches. These characteristics give an indication of the dominating power possessed by Mr. Parton, when compared with the average Europeans.

The Madoc Gold Fields.

A special correspondent of the Globe writes to that paper a very lively and interesting description of Madoc and its "gold fields." The town, situated in the south east part of the township, about [illegible] miles south of Belleville, is a substantial little place with a history dating back about 30 years. It is somewhat surprising, considering this fact, that the existence of these especially rich mines was not discovered before. And the correspondent seems to have thought, if then and to have suspected the genuineness of the gold deposits when, in speaking of the Harry and Richardson diggings he says:

"The impression given me by the proceedings at the mine was, that either the whole thing was a fraud, or that it was very odd that miners, with gold on the brain, did not break the crown of some of the other hills hard by. This impression grew decidedly strong when after a drive of eight miles we reached the Richardson diggings and found no signs of anything going on near it but the erection of a frame tavern." He adds—told John Richardson himself was at the mine, holding forth to a small circle of tourists, and the scene reminded one of an old scene at home, explaining the mysteries of some shoy crypt to open air mechanics from some neighboring town. Every piece of stone about had gold in it, and all that glistener was, in his lowest eyes, the precious metal. It was the faith in which he lived, taken with a little whisky, and to tell him it was only iron pyrites would have been as cruel as purposeless as useless.

The correspondent is assured that there will be a great rush, and plenty of work to be had in the spring, and is not averse to the belief that there is a little of the precious metal imbedded in the quartz rocks of the district. Geologically this district belongs to the Laurentian formation, which includes all the mineral yielding townships now affected with the gold fever.

"These townships are, (starting from the east) Elzevir, Madoc and Marmora; on the south of Marmora, Lake; and on the north as Madoc, Tudor, Tyrone five now monopolize the lion's share of attention but, as will be shown by and-bye, it is not improbable that twice the number may put in equally strong claims on a hearing when the season is advanced enough for prospecting. Sir Roderick Murchison thinks that nearly the entire Laurentian formations overlap, gold is sure to occur; and if he is right, all the northern township of Upper Canada are in point of fact a grand auriferous belt, destined to make Canada known to the uttermost parts of the earth. The more northern townships, Dysart, Haliburton, &c., granted to the Canada Land Company, are among the number where excellent specimens have been obtained, and the best sample that was exhibited to your correspondent during his tour, came from the township of Harris, Addington."

The author and we commend his words to those who imagine that the golden nuggets lie in the fields of Madoc "to be picked for the picking." The example who rush there with high ideas will certainly get badly "bitten." Healthy companies, or individuals with money to spend, can alone expect to make quartz crushing pay. Others must be satisfied to work for the companies or stay at home. The correspondent says:

"As gold exists in these townships over large tracts and in considerable quantities, proved by the glittering evidences presented for inspection in every bar room, it is the poverty of these rocks specimens that suggests the fear that gold mining in Upper Canada will, after the first hungry rush, be confined to wealthy operators and upon present indications, the man who finds gold in Madoc, we may judge, will earn it by the sweat of his brow. Developing through mountains of quartz and quarrying of rock they may find gold enough to "gild the point of a needle," for gold is there. At the same time nothing in the formation or "surroundings" of the Madoc mines can show even to the geologist why every one of the conical hills just like it in them and all the knowings of this formation should not be prepared with a similar fortune."

PARTY LANDING.—At the meeting at Mr. Gladstone's on Tuesday, Lord Russell formally gave over to Mr. Gladstone the leadership of the Liberal party, and in Downing street, on the previous day, Lord Derby announced that this was the last Government which would see him at its head. We hope, however, that whichever party may be in power, one of these statesmen will be found to occupy such position as the late Lord Lansdowne occupied, giving the benefit of his long experience.—Globe.

A Scottish paper applauds a delay in its publication by the occurrence of a serious accident. A cat in the pressroom found sleeping place in the large roll of fine printing paper, and was not discovered until the press was under full headway, on attempting to escape, the cat was crushed and the "form" was spoiled.

The late Chief Secretary of Ireland, in some published remarks, says that "until the land and the church questions are settled, we cannot hope to get out of the sources of agitation in Ireland."

Turkey oil stone, worth a dollar a pound, has been discovered near Marmora.

On the New York Constitutional Convention Bill, the senate has voted to allow all citizens without distinction of color, to vote on the question of adopting the Constitution, but excluding deserters and persons who are engaged in the late rebellion.

The Jardin des Plantes Paris, has procured a Canadian beaver, for which a house was built on the side of a stream, but, not liking it, he pulled it down, and, with the materials, constructed one in his own house, using his tail for hammer and trowel. This was a pleasant sight for the Parisians.

The Canadian Gold Field.

Ottawa, March 15.

It is stated on good authority that large nuggets of gold have been found in the Co. of Renfrew. The local Crown Land Agent at Renfrew has, in consequence, been notified to sell no more land in his jurisdiction. Since the receipt of this order, the Agent has had several applications from speculators for the purchase of lands in the County.

Toronto, March 14.

Visitors from Madoc and the surrounding country are daily arriving in this city, bringing with them specimens of the quartz there obtained, which, to judge from appearance, is certainly of a gold bearing nature. Three gentlemen who came last night showed me some particularly rich specimens, and are so satisfied of the gold yielding quality of the quartz that one of them leaves per next mail for England in order to organize a company. They are old Australian miners and speak in the highest terms of the auriferous nature of the country surrounding. The Madoc Gold Mining Company, which has been formed here within the last month, with a capital of $30,000 in 3000 shares of $10 each, is receiving applications every day and already over one-half of the capital has been subscribed. The gold fever is raging at present in Toronto and is the subject of general speculation.

THE RUSH TO THE MINES.—The number of Americans visiting the Madoc gold fields is very large, and the rush from the States in the spring is expected to be many times greater. Among those at present arriving there are very many Californian and Australian miners whose past experience will be turned to account, and used with great advantage. It is said that no less than 8,000 Chinese are now on their way here from San Francisco, to work the mines. A small advance party is shortly expected.—*Kingston Whig.*

Land patents are now being issued for the Mining lands in Madoc and Elzevir, under license have a proviso to the effect that the letters patent shall have no force against timber because non-existing, nor shall they prevent its renewal for three years from date.

About 2,000 acres of Crown Lands have been sold in Madoc since the 1st January, and 1200 in Elziver. It is stated that the Crown Land sales in the South of Renfrew are for the present discontinued.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.—In his speech on the Military Reconstruction bill, Feb. 19, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said:—'The Civil Rights bill passed in the Spring of 1866. I have a partial list of outrages and murders perpetrated in the rebel States since the passage of that act, officially reported. All admit that the cases officially reported make but a small portion of the outrages or murders committed. From April to December, in Virginia, 18 murders and 105 burglaries in one county alone; in North Carolina, 15 murders of freedmen were committed, and 86 outrages—some of the number were assaults with intent to kill; in South Carolina 29 murders and 64 outrages; in Georgia, 79 murders; in Mississippi, 84 murders; in Kentucky, 13 murders; in Texas, 74 murders, and ten mortally wounded. Since the passage of the Civil Rights law, 375 murders of freedmen have been committed in the rebel States, and 550 outrages. These outrages and murders were officially reported, and the victims of the Memphis riot and the New Orleans massacre are not included.'

The Goderich Star says:—The cattle business is evidently reviving. The demand for cattle is again as brisk as ever, and the American buyers about Goderich are daily exchanging 'yellow [illegible]gies' for the surplus stock of our farmers.

New Advertisements.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.
Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, March 21.

Spring Wheat $1 30 to 1 35. Flour $7. Oats 40c. to 45; 50 retail. Barley 50c to 60. Peas 60 to 65. Butter 12½c. to 15 Eggs 12½c. Potatoes 75c. Pork $4 50. Lard 15c. Tallow 12½c. Hay $8 to 10. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50. Hides $6. Timothy Seed $1 to 1 50 per bu. of 48 lbs.

Port Elgin, Mar. 20.

Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 50; Flour $7 50; no change in other articles.

Guelph, Mar. 19.

Fall Wheat $1 05 to 1 85 Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 60. Oats 32c to 34. Peas 55c. to 63. Barley 45 to 50. Hides $6 50 to 6 75. Pork $5 75 to 6 30. Eggs 10 to 12. Butter 11 to 12. Apples 60c. to 80. Potatoes per bag 50c. to 60. Sheepskins 75c to $1 25.

Toronto, March 18.

Fall Wheat $1 80 to 1 85. Spring Wheat $1 65 to 1 68. Barley 50c. to 58.

London. March 18.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 80. Spring Wheat $1 50 to 1 65. Barley 40c. to 48. Peas 62c to 60. Oats 32c. to 35.

MARRIED.

At Fergus, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. Smellie, Mr. John McIntyre, of the township of Elderslie, to Janet McTavish of the Township of Beckwith.

DIED.

At Ottawa, on the 13th March, 1867, Edward Malloch, aged 65 years—for many years Member of Parliament for the county of Carleton, and also for some time the Sheriff of the said county.

The deceased gentleman was the uncle of George W. Malloch, Esq., of this village.

In Eramosa, on the 5th inst., James Miller, aged 30 years.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1867.

Reform Meeting in Elderslie.

As previously announced, a meeting of the Reformers of the township of Elderslie, was held in Sergison's Hall, Paisley, on the 19th inst., which was organized by appointing Mr. Noble to the chair, and Mr. Daniel Sinclair as Secretary.

After a few preliminary remarks, it was moved by Mr. R. Dick and seconded by Mr. McBride, "That whereas an important epoch in the history of Canada is about to open, an event which we hope and believe will be the foundation of progress and prosperity to this country; but as that progress and prosperity depends in a large measure on wise, liberal, and, above all, honest legislation, it is our duty to put in power a government whose aim is such: Resolved, that we recognize these qualities in the Reform party, and would recommend to the Delegates who may be chosen by this meeting to represent us in the Reform Convention of this riding, to select men for candidates for the House of Commons of the Confederate Parliament and Legislative Assembly of Ontario of tried honor, integrity and loyalty, and none other, as the County of Bruce will be judged by the character of our representatives."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

After some little disagreement as to the mode of electing delegates, there being two lists, though only one formally before the meeting and voted on, an equal number voting for and against it, it was decided to propose each name separately, and the result was that the first six proposed in quick succession, were elected as delegates to attend the Convention appointed to be held yesterday at Port Elgin.

Mr. James Muir, the secretary of the Saugeen Committee, was present, and explained how the Convention came to be called, which was done in accordance with the wishes and desires of prominent reformers in the North Riding.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed at this meeting: Messrs. R. Porteous, McBride, John Herriott, Falconer, Foster, and Elliott.

It was moved by Mr. John Irving, and seconded by Mr. Peter Ralston, "That the six Delegates now appointed by this meeting be a local committee to act in the coming elections, with power to add to their number." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. McBride and seconded by Mr. Trout, "That Mr. Dick be appointed to thank the chairman for his very able conduct in the chair." Carried.

The lands in the townships of McDougall and Foley, in the county of Simcoe, are advertised for sale after the 27th inst., at 70 cents an acre cash, or one dollar by instalments.

Position of Parties.

In the approaching elections in Canada, the disposition appears to be pretty general to ignore the coalition altogether, and to fall back on the old party names of "Conservative" and "Reformer." Reform meetings and conventions have been held all over the country, and in many instances party candidates have been nominated. While Reformers are active in this direction, however, the Conservatives seem more desirous of promoting the "no-party" cry, and of nominating men without reference to old party ties; and these are aided in their efforts by a portion of the Reformers who cling to the coalition.

It is not difficult, we think, to show how this comes about. The coalition, or what is called such, was rather a one sided affair—the ruling power in the government still remaining with the Conservative leaders. While the majority of the Reform members of Parliament agreed to the arrangement, a considerable minority disapproved, and refused to be dragged along in such doubtful company. There still remained, therefore, an opposition, though it was shorn of most of its influence. The retirement of Mr. Brown from the ministry, and placing himself again in opposition, though it had little effect in the House, has had a great tendency to restore in the minds of the people the traditional differences between Reformers and Conservatives. When, however, we begin to consider what these names imply at the present day, we are completely lost. Men may differ as much as ever on theoretical questions, but as regards practical politics, is there any one who can set before us a platform of principles to designate truly a Reform party, or a Conservative party, or who can accurately describe the differences between the two? If the Reform party ever held any distinctive views or guiding principles of action, they have all been swallowed up or extinguished by the maelstrom of Confederation, which has made shipwreck of the popularity of our public men, and put back the cause of political progress to an unknown date.

The simple meaning of the words "reform" and "conservative" we can all, of course, easily ascertain, by turning to the dictionary, wherein we find that the first means "to amend, to improve"; and conservatism, "opposition to change." But it would be considered an insult to a Conservative—so called—to charge him with being against reform when necessary; and also, to a Reformer, to accuse him of a desire to destroy what was worth conserving. And the names Conservative may hardly be considered very appropriate at the present time, when the chief work of the party is in making changes in the constitution; while "Reform" is but a shadow of the past, and designates no principles.

Thus, then, if the names Reformer and Conservative do not accurately describe men having opposing and distinct ideas on the practical politics of the day, they are worthless, and mere chaff. While, however, such appears to be the case, there must be some grounds for the action in stirring up the old party watchwords, and reasons of another kind for the no party cry; and we are forced to the conclusion that it is just a battle between the "ins" and the "outs." The "ins" are in, of course, and desire to stay in. They cannot do this very well without retaining the aid of Reformers. Were John A. Macdonald and his Conservative colleagues so unwise as to term the present a "Conservative" administration, the trio of subservient "Reform colleagues might take offence, and become breachy. Hence we hear a good deal of late of "Conservative Liberals" and "Liberal Conservatives," and also of the "no party" cry, and of re-organizing the government party under a new name. The opposition, being without any guiding principles as a party, and remembering only that they are the "outs," are perforce obliged to fall back upon the once fair and popular, but now, alas, battered and disfigured name of Reform!

It may safely be said, then, that the "no party"—men, whether otherwise Conservatives or Reformers, are those who approve of and support the present government, and Reformers those who are in opposition.

Such, according to our view, is the actual position of parties; and if it is not very satisfactory, it is perhaps better than the stagnation which has heretofore prevailed. It is high time, we think, that there should be some opposition to the sway of those at present in power, though it may be made of diverse materials, and weak as a whole. And if just now the political views of men and parties are vague and uncertain, we apprehend a few short months will develope a different state of things—when there will be cause enough for earnest conflict, and no want of reasons for political hostility.

The Confederation Bill in the House of Commons.

An interesting debate took place on the second reading of the Confederation Bill in the House of Commons. It was moved by Mr. Adderley, who explained the main features of the scheme. Mr. Cardwell, the late colonial secretary, as might have been expected, warmly supported it.

Mr. Ayrton protested against the proposal to guarantee the loan for the construction of a railway which was useless in a military point of view, and as a business speculation would not pay for its own [illegible].

Mr. Bright made a powerful speech against the bill, as being pressed with undue haste, and that there were complaints that Nova Scotia was unwilling to join the Confederacy, and as there was an election to take place there in two months, it was at least a hazardous proceeding to include that province in the bill without ascertaining the opinion of the people. We shall give extracts from his speech in our next.

Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Watkin advocated the measure, and some other members spoke on the question.

Meeting of Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Grey of the Canada Presbyterian Church met at Paisley on the 19th and 20th inst.

The induction of the Rev. A. Brown was appointed to take place on Wednesday the 17th of April, at 11 a.m. in St. Vincent.

Missionary reports were given in by various members of Presbytery.

A call from Egremont in favor of the Rev. M. Christie was read and sustained.

The Presbytery then agreed to apply for various sums in aid of weak congregations, from the Central Fund.

The Presbytery took into consideration the readjustment of the Mission field in South Elderslie, Brant and Bentinck.

The Rev. R. C. Moffatt, Walkerton, gave in his resignation of Hanover and West Brant, confining his attention to Walkerton. In consequence of this the Presbytery agreed to let the consideration of said Mission field lay on the table till next meeting.

The Carrick case was then taken up. The Rev W. Hay did not appear. The other party appeared and were examined. All parties in this case were then cited to appear at next meeting.

After some other business of less public interest was dispatched, the Presbytery passed a vote of thanks to the people of Paisley for their kindness and accommodation, and adjourned to meet at Walkerton on the 14th of May, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Assize Court.

The first Court of Assize in the county of Bruce was held at Walkerton on Tuesday. There were some half-dozen civil suits and one criminal case. The latter was the case of perjury against one Smith of Kinloss, the circumstances of which were related in last week's ADVOCATE. The evidence was very conflicting, and we understand Smith was acquitted on some legal technicality.

Chief Justice Draper presided.

The Reform Convention.

At the Reform Convention held at Port Elgin yesterday, after four or five gentlemen had been proposed for candidates, it was ultimately unanimously decided that Dr. Douglas of Port Elgin be the nominee of the Convention for the House of Commons, and Mr. Donald Sinclair of Southampton for the Local legislature.

We shall give a full account of the meeting in an extra, to-morrow morning.

The news has not yet been flashed across the Atlantic of the passage of the Confederation Bill through all its stages. As we mentioned in a previous number, it is not at all improbable that it may stick fast on the Imperial guarantee for the railroad. The economists in the House, and advanced Reformers, appear to be fully awake to the real bearings of the subject, and if the bill cannot be killed by a direct vote at once, a determined opposition of a few may delay its passage for some time, which would have the same effect.

THE FENIANS.—There seems to have been some apprehension on the part of the government of a Fenian raid into Canada on St. Patrick's day, and the military department were active in taking precautions by movements of troops and volunteer preparations on the frontiers. It seems to have been a false alarm. In Ireland the day appears to have passed without any serious disturbances.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Hammond gave an interesting lecture in the Free Church, Paisley, to a numerous audience, on the evening of Monday last. The Rev. Mr. Brenner occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the proceedings a Temple of the order of Good Templars was organized and officers appointed. We understand Mr. Hammond will lecture in Wright's Hall, Paisley, on Thursday evening next.

THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE.—This is the title of a spirited and useful little monthly published in London, and edited by the well-known agriculturist, Mr. Wm. Weld. It advocates the establishment of an agricultural emporium, exposes the mismanagement of the Provincial Ag. Association, and will bring forward plans for a Farmers Bank. The price is 50 cents a year, and postage free.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The engravings in the April number are "In the woods," "The Hoop Mania," colored fashion plate, and a large number of designs for spring dresses, bonnets, parasols, and fancy work of all kinds; also an engraving of a suburban residence. The literary matter is by popular American female writers. The cookery and miscellaneous receipts are invaluable. The Editor's Table," and "Godey's Arm Chair," combine instruction with amusement.

A Southern journal says a large oscillating rock has been found in Western Arkansas. It is situated in the channel of a torrent and moves to and fro from the action of the water, the motion producing a noise that can be heard for miles.

[For the Paisley Advocate.]

INSCRIBED TO William Bannatyne, Poet of Ashfield.

"I wad'na gie my ain Land"

This must be good poetry, for it is very like a line of the fine old song,

"This is no my ain Lassie, fair tho' the Lassie be,"

Lord Byron says "Scorn a borrowed tone;" but Byron was not a Scotchman, and had no right to dictate to those across the border.

"It twined like music round my heart in childhood's march sublime."

There is not much sublimity in the march of childhood, nor does music twine round the heart. If you would turn this part backside foremost, how would it do? for you most likely mean that the love of country

Thrilled like music through your heart in childhood's merry time,
And stirs your heart strings often yet and makes you feel sublime.

"I dearly lo'e my ain land, although its far awa'"

Absence makes the heart grow fonder, my dear Poet, and distance lends enchantment to the view. You should like your country all the better for being far away from it. Then those raging tempests, and mountains steep, and foaming torrents, which seem to form an objection which only the love of your native land can overcome, are the very things which should make a country attractive to a poet.

"The waves that gird my ain land, and lave its rocky coast"

That is far too tame; LAVE means to wash gently. Get up more steam and speak of the roaring waves being lifted by the strong tempest and dashed in thunder against the adamantine walls, then falling back with an infernal splash on the top of the waves that were climbing up behind them,

"And many a cave in nameless glen where history scarce can pry,
Has echoed back the foeman's wail in ages long gone by"

Here again you have put the cart before the horse. Instead of the Scots attacking the invaders in caves and glens, the Scots took shelter in these very places themselves, and issued out to steal cattle and attack their enemies and then retreated to their mountain fastnesses.

"Ask we for bread, these shingles dry,
And well the mountains might reply,
We give you shelter in our breast,
Your own good blades must do the rest."
LADY OF THE LAKE.

"There's wealth within my ain land that [illegible]"

That's a fact, nae fear but Sanny will keep a guid grip o' the bawbees.

"The heroes mound." That may mean a grave or a monument, or more likely an elevation from which these patriotic heroes made their speeches. In this country our patriotic heroes use a stump, and sometimes our warlike heroes use the stump too but they get behind it, which, my dear Poet is quite as brave and more convenient than the custom of your Scottish heroes, who carried their stumps along with them in the shape of shields, whose

"Brazen studs and tough bull hide
Have death so often dashed aside."

"Come laden wi' the sacred strain which patriots chaunt wi' pride."

That must mean the music of the bag pipes. Long may your chanter bum!

"And incense frae your stern auld hills"

That must be whiskey. All right, Wullie, Scotch whiskey is the best that's made, there's naething like the Glenlivet.

"And ilka ane that sells guid liquor,
Kens how Donald bends the bicker."

CANADIAN.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN CANADA.—A correspondent of a Montreal paper says: Here is a history of hundreds of farmers:—"I came here seven years ago; bought 200 acres of bush; commenced chopping; toiled as much as I could; had not a shilling to begin with; neighbors were kind; built a log hut; soon cleared out the bush; after four years could raise 400 bushels of wheat, besides other grain; can get this year a dollar and a half for my wheat; have paid up all my debts; this year will make me clear; have now a large stock of cattle; two span of horses, and several colts; think of building an elegant brick house; am very glad I came to the country; it was discouraging at first; now I have a rich reward."

The Family of Dr. Livingstone.—The Listowell Banner says: "From his brother, John Livingstone, Esq., of this village, we gather the following particulars respecting the family of Dr. Livingstone: His wife died of fever in Africa some three years ago, after a residence of but a few months in that country. His eldest son was killed in the American war, at the age of nineteen. Four of his children are still living, the eldest daughter is at school in Paris, France, where she was left to remain until her father's return; the second is at Glasgow College, Scotland, and the two youngest are with their aunt at Hamilton, Scotland."

The oldest and most prominent cattle broker at Chicago, is Mr. Wood, a native of Brantford in Canada.

The estimated number of valentines despatched from or delivered in London this year was close upon two millions, yielding an amount of postage considerably above £10,000.

SCARCITY OF CANDIDATES.—The Times says a rumor has been circulated, and has gained ground, to which many give credence, to the effect that every inhabitant of Ottawa is a candidate for representative in the Confederate Parliament. This is not correct. There are 11 persons, we are authorized to state, who do not intend offering themselves. These latter persons, however, will run for the local legislature.

Nine hundred and eighty-nine love-letters were produced in evidence in a breach of promise case in Liverpool, recently.

Twenty-five ladies have entered their names for the ensuing Session at the Ladies Medical College, London.

There have been several deaths in Paris lately from having flowers in bedchambers; the patients die of brain-fever or paralysis.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—A coating of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary ones.

Artemus Ward has directed in his will that his property shall go after the death of his mother, towards the erection of an asylum for printers.

George Francis Train receives £30 sterling royalty per mile on 2,000 miles of street railways—about $3,000,000 in gold.

MORE "MAINE LAW".—The Maine legislature before adjourning passed a law to be submitted to the people, to punish liquor-selling, with imprisonment for the first offence. They also voted to have state constables to enforce the liquor law.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—A gentleman who has been travelling lately, and who stopped at Kingston, went to see the prisoners confined there, more particularly the Fenians. He says that Rev. Mr. McMahon has fallen into a very easy job, namely, the keeping of the library, and Col. Lynch to packing shoes. In general they have very easy times.

The ex-rebel cruiser Sumter foundered near the Dogger Bank. Since the collapse of the rebellion in the South, the Sumter, under the name of the Gibraltar, has been employed as a trading steamer by a Hull, (Eng.) firm, and was on a voyage from Helsingfors to Hull when she sprung a leak under her boilers, and sank gradually in smooth water. The crew made their escape.

A short time since, as some children were passing through Cleckheaton Cemetery, Yorkshire, England, one of them, a little girl, six years of age, daughter of Mr. John Bobby, engineer, Cleckheaton, whilst pointing out her sister's grave to one of her companions, placed her hand upon the headstone of an adjoining grave, which not being properly fixed, fell upon her, causing her death almost instantly.

Meerschaum, similar in appearance to that found in Europe, has been discovered in Franklin county, Missouri.

The painters and paper-hangers of Toronto, to the number of several hundred, are on strike for higher wages.

MAD DOGS.—The Guelph Herald says: The Mayor has issued a notice warning parties who have dogs to take care of them, as if found running at large, they will be destroyed. Recently there have been several rabid dogs seen in several parts of the County, and also in Guelph. We regret to learn that two young men, Messrs. Wilson and Hamilton, of Garafraxa, have been bitten.

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—The Cunard steamship Africa, which arrived at Halifax on Friday, brought out as passengers all the Nova Scotia delegates to England, with the exception of the Attorney General. The Montreal papers say that some of the Canadian delegates are expected home immediately.

A London correspondent of the Minerve states that the petition of the Hon. Mr. Dorion and his co-signers of the document against Confederation was returned to him by the Imperial Government because it was not sent through the Governor General, the only acknowledged medium of communication between colonial subjects and the Imperial Government.

By a recent decision of the Post Office Department, newspaper correspondents are no longer allowed to send matter for publication at one cent per ounce.

It is stated that Col. Wolseley is to succeed Col. MacDougall as Adjutant General of Militia.

EXTENSIVE SAW MILL.—Mr. Wm. B. Young, a Scotch Canadian is building a saw mill at Clinton, on the Mississippi, for six gangs of saws. Mr. Young has made a fortune in this business in a few years. The logs are rafted down the river from the north. Pine lumber sells there for $20 per thousand feet, and $15 for clean at the mills.

The House of Representatives at Washington, on motion of Mr. Banks, has appointed a standing committee on Foreign Affairs, to which may be referred any instructions or expressions of opinion on the proposed Confederation of British North America.

Self interest is teaching a lesson to the late slaveholders in the Southern States which humanity and justice could not. In the first year of freedom, the blacks were, in many instances, wronged and cheated out of their wages, the laws being purposely made in favor of the employers. Those districts and employers are now shunned by the freedmen, and plantations are laid waste for want of labor to till them.

An American writes from Munich, Bavaria, that not less than 25,000 Americans are now residing on the continent. They are not travellers, but persons of moderate wealth, who find that they can live there at one-third the cost of living in this country.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

London, March 14.

The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just despatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be posted at different places in the river Liffey.

The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

Despatches from Constantinople state that the Turkish Government is determined to continue the war in Candia, and is preparing to send ten fresh battalions of troops to the Island under command of Hassan Pasha.

London, March 15.

Four more vessels of war have sailed for the Irish coast.

Fears are entertained of a rising of the Irish in Liverpool.

Paris, March 15.

The Universal Exposition will be informally opened on the 1st day of April. The inaugural ceremonies will take place at a later day.

Dublin, March 15.

Forty of the prisoners recently captured have been committed for trial at Limerick on the charge of high treason.

Archbishop Cullen praises the Government for its clemency to the rebels in Ireland.

London, March 16.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace, a rising of the Irish in that city being apprehended. A large number of Fenians have been captured in various parts of Ireland and many of them committed for high treason.

Liverpool, March 16.

The mammoth steam-ship Great Eastern will sail from this port on Saturday next, the 23rd inst., for New York, and not Wednesday, the 20th as before stated.

London, March 16.

A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow, St. Patrick's Day. The Government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable preparations.

The emigration to America, from Cork, for the last few days, has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed that the unusual exodus is caused, in part at least, from anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

Paris, March 16.

The Moniteur to-day in an official article, says that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops left Mexico on the 10th of March.

Dublin, March 17.

The fears that the Fenians should attempt another rising in Ireland have not been realized. Despatches from all parts of the Island show the country quiet.

Frequent arrests are made in the disaffected districts.

Liverpool, March 17.

No disturbance was created here by the Fenians to-day, and the city is entirely tranquil.

London, March 17.

The Reform Bill which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government, to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to ratepaying householders, after two years' residence; to men paying £1 yearly taxes, or having £60 in a savings bank, or £50 in the funds; and to all members of the learned professions, and graduates of the universities. The Bill also provides for a £15 franchise in the counties.

NUMBER OF THE INSURGENTS.—A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from the scene of the late outbreak in Kerry, says that it is not the fact that the Fenians ever mustered between 600 or 900 men, or anything like it. They are now ascertained never to have mustered at any time since Tuesday, 10th, more than 200. It is very difficult to meet with any one who actually saw them assembled. I have it on reliable authority, that on Wednesday evening Mr. O'Sullivan, of Westgrove, met them near Glenear, in the West of the county, and that they were then about 180 strong. A large proportion of them were well armed. All the accounts, however, tend to show that the nucleus, or inciting party, numbered about fifty or sixty. These comprise some twenty-five Americans, and the remainder are men chiefly from Valentia, Cahirciveen, and Glenear districts, with a few from Killarney. The body I designate the nucleus generally wear jerry hats and green neckties.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.—Cincinnati, March 14.—A special dispatch from Nashville to the Cincinnati Gazette, says: The reports of suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river, are appalling. At Chattanooga, on the 11th, the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep, many houses toppling over, and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agent of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at $1,000,000.

FENIANISM.—New York, March 15.—The Times Ogdensburg telegram says the Fenian excitement is reviving in this direction. Fort Wellington, Canada, has been put in a state of defence and garrisoned with troops. The ferry boat has been ordered to discontinue night trips. Many strangers are in the vicinity, and they are supposed to be Fenians. The St. Lawrence river is frozen from shore to shore, and affords a good crossing for an enemy. The Fenians in Ogdensburg hold secret meetings nightly.

IN LUCK.—A man named W. Weston, until Saturday a lamp-trimmer at the Grand Trunk Station, has just fallen into luck. The man about six years ago purchased a farm of 100 acres in the Madoc gold regions for $140, but finding the products entirely inadequate to his support, he abandoned it after paying $10 on the purchase. The recent gold excitement has, however, increased the value of the abandoned property to such an extent as to make him worth $15,000.—*Globe.*

The Confederation Bill.

In the House of Commons on the 5th inst., the House went into committee on the British North American bill. The clause relative to the proposed international railway, and Mr. Ayton had given notice of his intention to move its rejection, but on an appeal being made to him by Mr. Gladstone before the bill went into committee not to persevere in his amendment, inasmuch as the clause did not commit the House to guarantee a loan that is to be raised for the construction of the railway, he withdrew the amendment. When, however, the clause was reached, the question was put to Mr. Adderley what was to be the amount of the loan, and he stated that it was proposed that a loan of £3,000,000 should be raised, which should be guaranteed by the imperial government, but the passing of the clause did not commit the House to that guarantee. Mr. Lowe said he should have thought that the clause did commit the House, but he supposed they must take Mr. Adderley's declaration on the part of the government that it did not. He hoped the house would refuse the guarantee. The clause then passed and the other clauses being been agreed to, the bill passed through committee.

A FENIAN PRAYER.—In the course of a recent Fenian trial in Dublin on Thursday, the following prayer, which was written on the fly-leaf of a prayer-book found in the possession of John Bennett Walsh, was read: "A prayer for James Stephens. Praise be to Thee, O Lord! for the escape of our noble countryman, James Stephens. Glory and honor to Thy name. Protect under Thy Almighty shield our countryman, Stephens. Guard him from his traitor and our enemies. Grant him a speedy return to his native land under happy auspices. Pour down blessings upon our dear country; grant her a speedy relief from the bondage of the oppressor. May our exiled countrymen soon return to the land of their nativity, and may the blessings of independence be soon enjoyed by our people."

The Fenian Demonstration at Buffalo.

(From the Buffalo Express, Mar. 18.)

An audience numbering about eight hundred, assembled at St. James Hall last evening, to listen to President Roberts and Senator Morrison of the Irish Republic.

In commencing his address, Mr. Roberts said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Countrymen:—For your presence here to-night, through the storm, I have to express my thanks and the thanks of the Fenians of Buffalo. The subject which has been announced is "The Irish Race—Always at war with England." He then gave a sketch of English history, dating the oppressing of Ireland from the time of Pope Adrian, when Ireland was given to England, alluding to Henry VIII, the tartar Queen Elizabeth, and the monster Cromwell. Queen Victoria was the legitimate successor of the bloody monarchs of England, and now a revenue of twenty millions is drawn annually from Ireland. Had the Irish people done as the Greek did in the early days of the Reformation she would not now be crushed and oppressed. I believe the Fenian movement has been ordained by God to crush England and liberate Ireland. The victories of France, Spain, and Austria were celebrated with to deums in the churches; and we see the Holy Father defending the patrimony of the Church by force of arms. But the Irish people are not justified in fighting for their rights. We believe the struggle in Ireland can only end in the destruction of the English Government; but I believe the place to strike England is at her extremities. The kingdom they are endeavouring to establish is a menace to America, but the Fenians are raising an army that will sweep the foe from one end of the continent to the other. We are going to Canada to fight English soldiers, not the Canadian people. We go with the elite branch in our hand. We don't want them to fight us, and they would save themselves the trouble of digging a great many graves if they would surrender to the armies of the Irish Republic. Every indignity heaped upon Father McMahon will be returned a thousand fold. Ere many months pass over our heads there will be somebody else besides Mr. Judge Wilson administering law at Toronto. The leaders of the Fenians are pure and honest. If he had not been in the movement he would be a richer man by $100,000. He has never touched a cent of the Fenian fund, and never would. They had only $125,000 last June, artillery was wanted, and three of the leaders put down five thousand dollars for that purpose.

Senator Morrison, of New York, said they could not be deterred in the movement by threats, come they from President, Pope or Bishop. While we will try to help the men in Ireland, we will not give up our grasp on the Provinces. It is written in the book of Destiny that we are young that may home. No foreign Kings should be allowed on this continent, and the Fenians would enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

Recruits were invited to step forward, and about thirty did so, after which some three hundred dollars were subscribed to procure uniforms.

AN OPINION ON CONFEDERATION.—The Halifax Chronicle, the organ of Mr. Howe, says "These things may do for the blacks of Jamaica—for the Indians of the Cape—for the men of Canada—but to them they are of no account; they have neither brains to comprehend, nor soul to desire the great privileges won for them after hard and fair struggles. God help us, should our destinies ever be placed in such hands—in the keeping of such antediluvian fossils. These men rejoice to find the right of petition as they think ignored—they grow jubilant at the idea of being bought and sold—they frown down every attempt to give the people constitutional rights—and while down-trodden nationalities in the old world are making heroism struggles to obtain such privileges as we inherited from our forefathers—these 'rage nationality,' men are cheering on the prospect of seeing their ancient rights taken from them, and their country, with her civil, religious and political immunities, placed under the ban of a mere than European despotism."

LIVING ON CORN HUSKS.—Mr. J. J. Knox, a very estimable citizen of Sumter District, South Carolina, employed a trustworthy neighbor to make personal examination of the destitution in his vicinity, and he reported as follows: "I have not been over five miles from home, and have seen and heard direct from three hundred and sixty-six persons. The most of them are now without bread, and are actually subsisting on corn husks and whatever they can get to preserve life upon, while there are others who have one and two bushels of corn yet, but without any means to get more. Some have a horse or two, and are trying to raise a little crop, but being little or nothing to live upon." Mr. Knox vouches for the truth of this statement, and it was received by the Southern Famine Relief Commission.

The supplementary Reconstruction bill offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, has passed the House by a strict party vote of 117 yeas to 27 Nays. It provides for the registration of voters precedent to the election of reconstruction conventions in the South. The registration will take place under military direction, and include only those who can take a specific oath of loyalty, and are qualified by the act of March 2. Within thirty days after registration, the commanding general may order an election for delegates to form State Constitutions, which, being adopted by a majority of the registered voters, the State may be admitted to Congress.—N. Y. Tribune.

The procession in New York on St. Patrick's Day numbered 10,000 men, with 40 bands of music. A serious riot took place owing to a trackman not getting out of the way, in which many of the policemen were seriously wounded.

Fenians.

A company of Buffalo Fenians, known as the Emmett Guards, came down yesterday to Suspension Bridge in full military uniform, and with fife and drums playing. Their avowed object was to attend a ball given at the Bridge last evening. A rumor got currency that the ball was a mere feint, and that they were to be joined at the Bridge by Fenians from various directions—but we believe this to have been entirely unfounded. The military authorities, we, however, on the alert—the force at the bridge having been strengthened by a detachment of the 16th.

A Fenian spy was arrested at Suspension Bridge on Sunday. He was followed from this city by a detective, who, on searching his satchel, found a plan of Toronto and all our banks and public buildings, a plan of the Niagara frontier, the names of the Judges who sentenced the Fenians at the late trials, and the names of the prosecuting lawyers and witnesses, and other documents containing information of a similar character. He is said to be a relation of one of the Fenians now in the Penitentiary. He was brought to this city this morning. Important developments are expected at the trial.

The Americans mostly laugh, or affect to laugh, at the "Fenian scare" which so excites the Canadians. They do not believe that the Fenian organization has at command anything like Lady sufficient for the job it professes to have undertaken. The idea of going to Ireland is scouted by the Brotherhood generally, and the cry with them all is "to Canada." Suspension Bridge seems to be a point particularly watch-guarding by present. There are said to be only about three hundred United States soldiers in Buffalo at the present time.

At Port Erie, yesterday, to St. Patrick's Day, a reign of terror took place among the civilians, on account of the apprehensions of a Fenian invasion. It is said a troop of cavalry is to be billeted on the village. (Hamilton Paper.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on "Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Gelden street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. 11m14th.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 13, 1867.

BEST Q'ALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TWO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. Reg. containing 25 acres, all cleared with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.

Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the NORMANTON P. O. March 1st, 1867.

Adam Adeline	McFadyen Donald
Boyd Alexander R.	McGillivary Allan
Cassidy Henry	McArthur Agnes
Repkey James	Bietel Carl
Mercer Doctor	Sees Louis
Mogg George	Shell James
Miller Jacob B.	Scott James
Mellas Christopher	Schwalm Nicolaus
McLennon Anne	Thiede Henry

J. J. LEHNEN, P. M.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Carte de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, reach in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the mansions of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Monuments, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen-Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 9, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house 1 storey. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $300 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

W. of No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 10 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.

Feb. 24, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 16, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,

House Painting and Joiner,

Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, as considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 22 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and attending "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has, evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced in the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to act fair with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do them good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL;

AND WE

Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,

Principal of London Commercial College

London C. W.

Farming in Wisconsin.

Here is a farmer from the prairies of Southern Wisconsin, who has over 250 acres of prairie already plowed, to be seeded with spring wheat in April. It was plowed in November and December with two cast steel plows secured to a frame, plowing from five to seven acres a day, with four horses driven by one man. The soil is of finely commuted sand and vegetable mold, so unctuous and adhesive as to clog a cast-iron mold board, even when scoured; hence the cast steel mold board is indispensible. He says fencing is so expensive that the cattle only are fenced in, and generally in small pastures—while the grain fields and meadows are unfenced. The line between farms is indicated by stakes only, each farmer plowing up to the line, and turning a furrow against that of his neighbor. To make up for small or short pasture, every farmer grows Indian corn in drills for soiling his cattle. Lumber from Chicago and Milwaukee costs so much, that farmers are generally without sheds or stables, and as many bovines are only straw fed in winter, those whose hides are not on the fence in spring, are nearly all summer gaining the flesh they have lost. Yet there are many good farmers there who manage these things better. It appears that rabbits are increasingly numerous on these prairie farms, and very destructive; and strange as it may seem to our sportsmen, wild geese in large flocks are great depredators in the corn fields in the fall, and on the wheat fields in the spring. It would seem that they have no experts with the gun or rifle among these prairie farmers.—*Amer. Farmer.*

John Bright.—The editor of the Carmarthen Journal tells the following story:—We have been informed that a short time ago a number of gentlemen were conversing in a hotel not half a dozen miles from Carmarthen. The subject was a political one, and the conduct of John Bright was condemned in very strong terms. One of the company was a rather short gentleman, who did not join in the discussion, but by and by left the room. Calling the waiter to him, he said, 'If any of the gentlemen in the smoke-room ask who I am, tell them I am John Bright.' 'Yes, sir,' said the waiter, seeing the joke at once. Sure enough, upon his entering the room, the man was asked if he knew who the gentleman was that had left. 'The short gentleman who went out just now?' 'Yes,' 'Oh, that is Mr. John Bright, M. P.' The consternation of the party may be imagined, and they were not a whit more comfortable when 'Mr. John Bright' again entered the room. Every one apologized and the honorable gentleman graciously pardoned them all, remarking that he was so often the object of calumny that he was quite used to it. That the short gentleman did n't happen to be Mr. Bright, though quite bright in his own way, makes the joke perfect of its kind. The point was not discovered until after the perpetrator had departed.

A new trade has been openly started in Paris, a trade that has long existed in secret,—namely, that of spy. A person advertises an office at which you have but to apply in order to obtain information as regards family secrets, the tracing of a debtor, and the general surveillance of parties in whom one may be interested.

An honest Irishman, observing the bearers of his wife's coffin beginning to trot, reproved them by calling out: 'Aisy, aisy, ye rush thaves of the world: what for are yees making a toil of a pleasure?'

When may a farmer be said to act with great rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

Judicial Frankness.—An exchange says that a Texas judge was recently called upon to pass sentence in a capital case. After dwelling on the enormity of the offence, the solemnity of the prisoner's position and kindred topics, he concluded his address as follows:

'The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring but the weather is very cold, and our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the windows is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep sound and comfortable, therefore, is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court in the exercise of its humane compassion, hereby orders you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you.'

Tenacity of Life in a Flea.—A few days since one of these irritating little creatures attacked, says a correspondent of Hardwicke's Science Gossip, a member of the genus Homo, and while in the act of piercing the skin, the individual placed his finger on it and put it into a basin of clean water. This was about eleven o'clock p.m. Next morning it was found at the bottom of the water, to all experience quite dead. It was then put into an envelope, and placed in the gentleman's waistcoat pocket for inspection at his leisure. An hour or two afterwards the envelope was examined, when out jumped the animal with all the agility for which the genus *Pulex* are remarkable, after having been under water ten hours. Not being an amphibious animal, I cannot understand upon what principle it could escape drowning; having spiracles and a tracheal system it would appear impossible that these should not fill with water, and thus kill the little creature; but it was not so; it still lives.

Farm Proverbs.—1. Use diligence, industry, integrity, and proper improvement of time, to make farming pay. 2. Choose a farm with a soil either naturally dry or drained, not too level nor yet too steep, well fenced in proper sized fields, not too large. 3. Good snug buildings, with dry, if not clean, yards and cellars, especially barn and stabling. 4. Economy in accumulating, saving and properly using all manures and fertilizers possible, no matter how rich your land may be naturally. 5. A good and tolerably fast team, better smart than large. 6. Your farming implements well made, of good material, not too heavy. 7. Have work done in season. 8. Always sow good clean seeds. 9. Do not harvest before your crop is fit to harvest. 10. Don't keep more live stock on your farm than you can keep well. 11. House all things as much as possible—animals, utensils and crops. 12. Sell when you can get a fair price, and do not store for rats and speculators.

Large Barley — Selecting Seed —A Brown, Stockbridge, Vermont, sowed the product of an accidental head of barley found in a field of wheat; the product of four grains was 1,111 grains; one stool had twenty three large, fine, full heads. Any grain growing by itself in good soil, will develope wonderfully. Selection of heavy seed will do much. Culling the large, full, ripe heads, and saving for sowing only the heaviest grains from them, will greatly improve the result, but the climax is reached by very thin sowing in drills, giving land culture, weeding and hoeing, and continuing this with the most careful culling of heads and selection of seed by weight year after year. The improvement is rapid.

Serious Accident.—A serious accident happened to a passenger on the Walkerton stage, on the morning of Wednesday last, in consequence of being thrown off his seat by the upsetting of the vehicle, caused by its coming in collision with a farmer's wagon, a little on the other side of Hirst's Hotel. The gentleman's name is Mr. Beattie, Deputy Inspector of Jails, who was on his way to Walkerton, on business. Dr. Middleton, of Elora, who dressed the wound, represents it to be in the form of a horse shoe, above the forehead and cut to the bone.—*Elora Observer.*

Immense Prairie Fire in Texas.—The Belton (Texas) Journal says a large scope of prairie land, ranging through Coryell county, and entering the north west corner of Bell, was swept on the 3rd inst., by a fire, which did immense damage to the fine range and farms along its pathway. The extent of country burned was about sixty miles in length, and varied in width from three to eight miles. A large number of cattle were destroyed. In some few cases the entire premises were consumed—houses, furniture and everything.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though he is the first in piety, he is the last in help.

The anger which flushes the face is not as deadly as that which makes it pale. The red heat is less intense than the white.

The youth who can sneer at exalted virtues, need only wait for age and experience to become a consummate knave.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, [illegible] upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the [illegible] wants of the Public, [illegible] patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1861.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform those that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

PORT ELGIN

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated at the corner of [illegible] and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisities of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley, Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT STAFFORD.
Proprietor

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral deposits unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the Arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities crushed by the consequences [illegible] worn-out soils [illegible] the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offers for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to the [illegible] of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 35 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1. 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. [illegible] Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Leach Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Hall, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last two years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 27, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH
OF THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds	will be sold for		40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof of the pudding is the eating of it," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 18, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, [illegible] each. [illegible] Coal Oil [illegible] per gallon [illegible] Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the forth range of Farmers Interests, among which are [illegible] Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call!

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867. NUMBER 6.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of [illegible] Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week...... [illegible]
[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... [illegible] cents per line.
[illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c.

Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

[illegible], Township of [illegible]
Mar [illegible]

Reform Convention.

The meeting of the Reform Convention for the North Riding of Bruce was held at Port Elgin on the 21st inst.

On motion of John Wallace, Saugeen, seconded by J. M. Kilbourn, Arran, Donald McLellan, Esq., Reeve of Bruce, was called upon to preside; and on motion of James George, Port Elgin, seconded by Malcolm McKinnon, Bruce, James Muir, Port Elgin, was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, William Wallace, Southampton, Robert Cairns, Arran; William McBride, Elderslie; and Joseph Stirton, Saugeen, were appointed a committee to examine credentials and report, when the following parties were certified as having been appointed to attend the convention:

ARRAN.—Robert Cairns, William Riddle, Charles Spence, Robert Young, William Esplin, J. M. Kilbourn.

AMABEL.—*Angus McIntosh, *William Burwash.

ALBEMARLE.—None.

BRUCE.—Donald McLellan, Peter McLaren, Malcolm McKinnon, John McEwan, James Chisholm, Donald McGillivary.

ELDERSLIE.—Robert Porteous, William McBride, Jno. Herriott, *Thomas Faulkner, *D. Porter, *Adam Elliott.

SOUTHAMPTON.—William Wallace, Alex. Sinclair.

SAUGEEN.—John Wallace, Joseph Stirton, Thomas Greer, Neil Cassidy, Jas. George James Muir.

* Those marked with a star were not present.

Moved by Robert Cairns, seconded by William McBride, That it will be for the interest of the Reform party that the business of this Convention be conducted with closed doors. Carried.

Moved by James Muir, seconded by Peter McLaren, that as it is of the utmost importance to the success of the Reform cause in this Riding that the persons chosen by the Convention as their Representatives should receive the unanimous support of the delegates here assembled: Resolved, that we, the members of this Convention, hereby severally pledge ourselves to give our entire and undivided support to the persons having the highest number of votes in this convention as candidates to represent this Riding in the Federal and local Legislatures of this province. Carried.

Moved by William Wallace, seconded by Malcolm McKinnon that the vote of this convention be taken by open ballot, the person receiving the lowest number of votes to be struck off till only one be left, he then to be voted upon in opposition to each candidate, and the person ultimately receiving the highest number of votes to be declared the nominee of this convention.

Moved by Joseph Stirton, seconded by John McEwan that Robert Douglas, M.D., of Port Elgin, be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons under the new Confederation Act.

A. Sinclair requested Mr. Robert Cairns to allow his name to be put in nomination as a candidate.

Mr. Cairns entirely declined to have his name proposed as a candidate.

On motion of Robert Porteous, seconded by John Herriot W. C. Bruce of Paisley was nominated as a candidate, but was immediately afterward withdrawn on account of several members of convention having stated that Mr. Bruce, at a public meeting held at Underwood on Wednesday, stated that he did not wish to become a candidate for the House of Commons, but only for the local legislature.

Moved by Robert Porteous, seconded by Wm. McBride, that John Gillies, Elderslie, be also nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this riding under the new confederation act.

On vote being taken the result was, Douglas 18, Gillies 4.

At this stage of the proceedings, a committee was appointed to wait upon Dr. Douglas, requesting him to wait upon the convention in order that they might have an answer from him as to the truth of certain statements said to have been uttered by him. Dr. Douglas having appeared, and given satisfactory answers to all questions put to him, was on motion duly made and seconded, declared by the chairman the unanimous nominee of the convention.

The nomination of candidates for the North Riding of Bruce in the local legislature was then proceeded with.

Moved by J. M. Kilbourn, seconded by Malcolm McKinnon, That having every confidence in the ability and integrity of Donald Sinclair, Southampton, and of the soundness of his Reform principles, nominate him as a fit and proper person to represent this Riding in the local Legislature.

Moved by Robert Porteous, seconded by Wm. McBride, That John Gillies of Elderslie be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this Riding in the local Legislature.

Moved by John Harriott, seconded by C. Spence, That W. C. Bruce of Paisley be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent this Riding in the local Legislature.

The vote having been taken in the manner agreed upon at the opening of the convention.

The result was: Sinclair, 17; Bruce, 4; Gillies, 2. Second vote—Sinclair, 16; Bruce, 5. Third vote—Sinclair, 19; Gillies, 4.

On motion of Wm. McBride, seconded by John McEwan, the Chairman declared Donald Sinclair the unanimous nominee of the Convention to represent this Riding in the Local Legislature.

Moved by J. Kilburn, seconded by Wm. Esplin, That Messrs. Rob. Cairns, Wm. McBride, Wm. Wallace, James George, and Malcolm McKinnon, be a committee to wait upon R. Douglas, M. D. and Donald Sinclair, and inform them of the decision of the convention, and tender them the hearty wishes of the convention for their triumphant success as our respective candidates.

On motion of Joseph Stirton, seconded by R. Cairns, That this convention form itself into an association to be called the Reform Association of the North Riding of Bruce, to consist of all the members of the different local Associations, and with power to add to their number. That James Muir, Port Elgin, be President of said association; and J. M. Kilbourn, Invermay, be Secretary.

The Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the Paisley Advocate, Bruce Review, and Globe Newspapers for publication.

The business of the convention having been conducted throughout with the greatest harmony and good feeling, was brought to a close by a cordial vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman and Sec., and ordered that the Reform Association of the North Riding of Bruce to meet on call of the President.

April Fool's Day.

"Well, I don't think anybody can ever deceive me again, on that day. Once in a lifetime is enough for any sensible person to be tricked on the first of April." And pretty Mabel Hughes looked defiance of all jokes, tossing back her sunny curls with a little white hand, and flashing a merry, saucy look at the company around her.

There was quite a group of young folks, assembled to dance the old year out, and the new year in. Mabel Hughes took precedence at most of the village gatherings, by right of acknowledged belleship, and her father's large hospitable house was the rendezvous on the present occasion. The young folks had been discussing anniversaries, and while on that theme, April Fool's day had had a place in the list of memorable days of the year. Mabel had been fooled the year before by a gift of an exquisite basket containing apparently clusters of rich red strawberries, far in advance of the New England season. With a little cry of pleasure she had put one of the luscious looking berries into her mouth, to find it a painted deception. Laughing yet thoroughly in earnest, she had vowed never again to believe in a gift or speech of the date again.

As she now made her speech she looked full in the face of the supposed perpetrator of the last year's jokes, and was answered by a pair of sunny frank eyes, that looked fully equal to fun of any sort.

"I can deceive you again," he declared, in answer to her implied challenge. "You have no idea how pretty you looked when you curled up your nose and puckered your lips over that berry."

"Why, where were you?"

"In the hall, enjoying the joke."

"Well, make the most of the recollection, for you will never see me in a like scrape again."

"Until next April."

"Never!"

"We'll see! I shall take the next three months to invent something absolutely impenetrable."

"I defy you!"

"Hark!"

Slowly the peal of bells from the neighboring church sounded the midnight hour. As the first stroke fell upon the air, the group rose to their feet, joined hands in a ring, and so stood motionless till the last echo died away. Then "Happy New Year," burst simultaneously from their lips, and after joyous greetings all round, the party separated, and the house was soon wrapped in darkness and repose.

"So John Martyn will play me another trick this year," though Mabel, the next morning, as she stood before her glass twisting the bright curls round her fingers. "He may try his best, but he will not catch me again. Heigh-ho! he will have other things to think of by that time, and perhaps will forget me altogether."

For John Martin was going into the world to seek his fortune. One year ago he had left college, having spent his whole small patrimony to obtain an education. He had left home a frank bright boy, with unformed manners, rough ways, a country bred youth in all senses. He had come home frank and sunny as ever, but with the quiet courtesy of a gentleman, and an education won by intense application during the entire college course. One year he had given to home, though alone in his little cottage a brotherless, sisterless orphan. He had not intended to stay so long, but there was a magnetism in Mabel Hughes' dark eyes that bound him to the village, until the admiration deepened into sincere, earnest love, and then the conviction grew that he must win wealth before he dared tell his passion.

Mr. Hughes was wealthy, a lawyer in good practice, but there were nine children in the luxurious home, and the estate would give but moderate competency to each one.

John Martyn was not the man to woo Mabel from her home, unless he could offer at least comfort in his own, and he had drained his purse in the year following his return from college. Somewhere in Texas he had an uncle who had written to him that he had an opening for an enterprising young man, as stock farmer.

"I am very old," so the letter ran, "and very poor, so you must not come out here with any idea of finding wealth made to your hand. You will have to work hard—very hard, but if you are not afraid of that, will give you a start, some practical advice drawn from experience, and a shake down in my rancho."

So he had written, and his nephew gladly accepted his invitation. He had resolved to see the New Year in, but Mabel knew his will on that day would be for very farewell for months, years, perhaps—"perhaps" she thought, sadly, "never to meet again." She had never questioned her heart about John Martyn, content to take his pleasant attentions, his gallant speeches, his deferential [illegible], or, in other words, his half saucy, jokes, his laughing [illegible] for the amusement of the [illegible]. But on that New Year's day she was restless, nervous, and excited, finding herself talking at random to her callers, saying yes where she should have said no, and listening intently for a footfall and voice lingered away from her. At last he came, timing his call to miss the morning visitors, and when the luncheon bell cleared the room of the family, declining Mrs. Hughes' invitation to join them at table, he kept Mabel for a few parting words. He did not bind her, he did not ask a return of his love; he only told her his prospects and hopes, and then said if he ever had a home to offer a bride, he should come to his native village to seek one. Very vague this, but Mabel, looking into his dark, earnest eyes, silently resolved that his bride should be waiting for him when he returned. Night found him speeding over the iron road to New York, on the long journey to Texas.

My little heroine spoke no word to any one of the hope and happiness might be open to her friends, but not now—not until words were given that made her blissful dream a certainty of joy. Three months—four—sped away, and one April morning, when the feet of May were pressing closely on the confines of the passing month, Mabel had a letter all alone in her pretty room; she read the words, her heart full of joyful surprise over the contents.

John martyn wrote a strange story. Upon his arrival in Texas he had found his uncle fast sinking under a fatal disease, partly the effect of starvation and exposure. In a miserable hut, with no bed but a blanket spread upon the mud floor, half clothed and half famished, the prematurely old man lay dying. Shocked at such a sight, John had at once sent for a physician and some comforts to the nearest station, but the miser was so distressed at the expense, that it was not until his nephew assured him his own purse held the needful funds, that he consented to have a bed, a chair, a stove, and some medicines. For weeks he lingered, the young man faithfully ministering to his wants, then died, leaving all he possessed, by will, to his beloved nephew, John martyn. The miserable hut seemed a poor legacy, but the young man's amazement may be imagined when he found his uncle had left an enormous fortune scraped together in a lifetime of miserly accumulation and avaricious hoarding. After this tale, he poured out his whole heart to Mabel, telling of his love, his hopes, and plans. One word from her would bring him at once to her side. His uncle's affairs would keep him a few weeks in Texas, but before letters could be exchanged he would be free to hasten to her, might he hope? If she did not love him, silence would deal that blow to his heart.

I cannot tell the rush of happiness that flooded mabel's heart as she read the letter. She had pictured years of anxious waiting, had let her fancy even run upon death during separation, had thought at best they would be middle-aged folks before John made his fortune, and had tried to think how emigration to Texas would suit her little self; and now he could come home, rich, free, loving, to make her his bride. Out of her full, loving heart, she wrote him a frank letter, then, before taking time to gain her parents' consent to her answer, turned to the date, to be certain of her address. With a quick, passionate cry, she threw the letter far from her, and sprang from her seat. All the joy was gone from her smiling lips, the flush from her cheek. Pale, with a concentrated anger blazing in her eyes, she paced the floor, clenching her little hands, and muttering, in hasty, choking accents:—

"Unmanly! Ungentlemanly! April Fool's Day! This is the result of his three months' meditation. Idiot I was to be so tricked by that romantic story. I might have seen it was copied from some old novel. Uncle dying in a hut and leaving him a millionaire! And to try to win from me 'yes,'" and she tore her letter into shreds as she spoke. "If I had sent it, before looking at that date—But he shall see that his base, ungenerous trick failed to deceive me."

Then hot tears poured down her cheeks, for remember she loved him. Keener than a knife-thrust was the pain of thinking he had trifled with the love she had made the hope of her life. No true Knight this, to make a jest of the holiest, truest impulses of her heart. She began to think she had been unmaidenly, and let him see too plainly the affection she bore him; and the weary day wore away, leaving her pale and sick with conflicting emotions and pain. A headache will answer for pale cheeks and red eyes for one day; but as weeks wore on, and mabel became more languid and wretched each day, her mother's fears were aroused, and she anxiously sought for some help for her bright, winsome child, now so dull and pallid. A spring and summer of intense heat had added to the depression of mabel's nature, and, after much consultation, it was decided to send her to New York for the winter, to visit her father's sister, and see if city gayeties would not restore her roses.

In the mean time John martyn waited in Texas, watching every mail from the very earliest that could have brought a reply to his letter, not daring to leave lest the detained epistle might be lost, if sent after him. In his strange bewilderment at the unexpected turn in fortune's wheel, the rush of hope that came with mabel's image to his heart, the anxiety to write at once, to communicate his news, and try his fate, he had never noticed the unfortunate date of his important letter. The foolish challenge of New Year's Eve had been crowded from his memory by the hurrying change of events, and, therefore, the explanation of her silence did not occur to him. No, she did not love him; he had been foolish, blind, vain, to believe that all her gentle winning ways meant more than friendship. Summer heat was warning him from Texas, and, arranging his affairs, he left his uncle's grave, and the miserable hut, and started for a tour of the States, previous to an intended trip to Europe. He would travel and forget this boyish love and folly.

It was Christmas Eve, and Mrs. Greenway was to give a large party, in which all the upper crust of New York society were invited. Mrs. Greenway was to introduce her niece, and when an old friend requested permission to bring his son's college chum, a young millionaire, on a flying visit to New York, and about to start for Europe, Mrs Greenway graciously gave the requested permission.

So they met. Mabel was listlessly looking over the room full of strange faces, trying to feel the interest her aunt expected in her guests, when John Martyn entered the room.

"Who is that, Aunt Helen? How came he here?" she asked in an eager whisper.

"Where, my dear? Oh, that must be the gentleman Mr. Lee was telling me about, quite a romantic story," and then she told Mabel what she had believed to be a cruel jest.

One part of the letter true. Was the rest? The quick blood flashed through her veins with suffocating speed; her breath came in short gasps, but with nervous self-control she stood quiet. They came forward to meet the hostess, and as John turned from Mrs. Greenway to acknowledge the introduction to her niece, his eyes fell upon Mabel.

She did not pause to think whether it was forward or not. With both hands extended, her eyes lifted imploringly, her whole face quivering with emotion, she said—

"Oh, John, was it an April joke?"

And then the date of his letter flashed upon his memory. With quick tact he drew her hand through his arm, and led her towards the door.

"Where can we be alone?" he whispered, for she trembled violently, while the color was fading from her face with alarming rapidity.

"In the library. Come."

Well, reader, you and I need not go too. When, in the early spring, John Martyn sailed for Europe, Mabel was by his side, a fair, sunny bride, and the April day that threatened to crush the happiness of two lives, will do to recall for an old woman's warning when silver threads creep in among her clustering curls.

Mr. Bright's Speech on the Confederation Bill.

Mr. Bright complained of the haste with which the bill was being pressed. There had been complaints that Nova Scotia was unwilling to join the Confederacy. It was presumed, because the Legislature of that Province had, some time ago, voted a resolution in favour of some such scheme as this, that therefore the population of Nova Scotia were in favour of it. For his own part, he did not believe in the propriety of the Legislature deciding such a question as this without its having been directly submitted to the people. He had heard that there was now in London a petition complaining of the hasty proceeding of the Parliament, and asking for delay, which was signed by 31,000 adult male inhabitants of Nova Scotia, or at least one half of the men in that Province. So far as he knew, that petition did not absolutely protest against the union, but only against the haste with which the measure was being pressed forward. He understood that, according to the Constitution of Nova Scotia, a general election would take place in the month of May or June next. The question had never been fairly placed before the people of that Province at an election, and it had never been discussed or decided at the hustings; and seeing that only a little over two months would elapse before there would be an opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia, it was at least a hazardous proceeding to pass this bill, including that Province, without ascertaining the opinion of the people. A little sore, created at a time when they were proposing an union which was to last, they might hope, almost for ever, would in all probability become a large sore in a very short space of time; and it would be entirely frustrated by the haste with which this measure was being pushed forward. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had, in the early part of the evening, described this measure as one of great urgency. He could not discover any urgency in the matter at all. What was urgent was, that if this measure was to be passed at all it should be done wisely, and with the full consent of all the populations who were to be bound by it. The Under Secretary for the Colonies rather amused him by his reference to the anxiety of the Colonies to imitate, as far as possible, the institutions of this country, and to the establishment of a Senate, the members of which were to be selected for life by the Governor General, instead of being elected. No one denied that the Canadians, who having had a nominated council had changed it for an elective one, had, if they pleased, a right to return to the old system; but nobody professed that the people of Canada preferred a nominated council to an elective one; and unless the experience of past times went for nothing, all the wisdom of all the wise men to whom the member for [illegible] had referred in such glowing terms was but folly, if they had come to the conclusion that on this continent a nominated council must be better than an elective one. Still, if they wished it he should not interfere to prevent it; but he ventured to say that the nominated council of 72, to be chosen for life by the Governor-General, contained the germ of a malady which would spread, and which would before long render necessary the alteration of the Constitution of the Confederation. In the election of the Representative Assembly, or House of Commons, the Provinces were about to follow the example, not of this country, but of the United States. The members were to be apportioned to the population, and at the summing up of the census at the end of every ten years, apportioned to different districts, and would thus be changed as the rate of population might have increased. He believed that in adopting this principle the Provinces had done not only what was right, but what was inevitable; and remembering that these colonists had close at hand the example of thirty States, in all of which the Senate was elective, it was more than any man, however sanguine, could expect, that these two states [illegible] provincial peers should exert a power which would correspond and work harmoniously with a body elected on a system almost as wide and as general as that which prevailed in the States of the American Union. (Hear, hear). There was one point on which the right honorable gentleman had said nothing whatever. They knew the new Confederation would form a great country with a population of almost four millions, and they might hope that, united under one government, the Provinces might be more capable of defence than they were at present; but what was intended to be done with regard to the question of defence? Was the new nation, as Lord Monck had described it, to be raised up under the authority of an Imperial Act of Parliament? Was anything to be done for it, and given to it; and at the same time was it intended to maintain their fortresses garrisoned by English troops, and a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 British soldiers? There were some persons in this country, and, indeed, in the British North American Provinces, who were ill-natured enough to say that a little of the loyalty that was alleged to prevail in Canada had its price. (A laugh). It was reasonable to suppose that in that Province there was a strong attachment to that country; but at the same time if, while they were to be an independent nation, except so far as concerned the appointment of the Lord Lieutenant, constant applications were to be made to this country for guarantees for railways, and contributions for the building of fortresses, it would be far better for them and for us and less demoralizing for them, if they were really an independent State, maintaining their own fortresses, fighting their own cause, and building up their own fortune instead of relying upon us. Everybody knew that the population of Canada, family for family, was in a much better position as regarded the comforts of home than was the great bulk of the population of this country. The time had come when it should be clearly understood that the taxes of England were not to be carried across the ocean to defray the expenses of the confederation about to be formed. The right honorable gentleman (Mr. Adderley) has never been the advocate of a large expenditure in the Colonies; but, on the contrary, had distinguished himself by the advocacy of what might be called an honest system for the mother country as well as a wise system for the Colonies. But when a measure of this kind was being considered, likely to have such stupendous effects on the future prospects of the Colonies, he thought they had a right to ask that there should be some consideration for the revenue and for the taxpayers of this country. In discussing this question with the Colonial delegates, the Secretary for the Colonies should have gone fairly into the whole question, and endeavoured to settle it to the advantage alike of the Colonies and of the Mother Country. He believed there was no delusion greater than to suppose that there was any party in the United States that wished for, or wished to commit any aggression upon Canada, or desired to annex Canada by force. There was no part of the world that ran less risk of aggression than Canada, except with regard to that foolish and impotent attempt of certain discontented persons, not long since, subjects of the Queen. America had no idea of anything of the kind; no American statesman, no American political party, dreamt for a moment of aggression upon Canada, or for annexing it by force; and therefore every farthing that they spent upon the Canadian fortresses with a view of keeping off American aggression, was money squandered under a hallucination which should be got rid of, because the money would only be wasted. He had no reason to object to the second reading of the bill; under the circumstances he presumed the house would not do other than read it a second time, but he thought the government might have given more time, and he thought they did not treat Nova Scotia with the tenderness, generosity and consideration which were so desirable where they were about to make so great a change in affairs which so much affected its future. For his part he wished the population of the Province to do what they felt to be the best for their own interest; he would allow them to remain connected with this country if they liked, to become an independent society if they desired it, and to start upon that career of glory and greatness which their advantages and virtue might insure them; or if they liked to connect themselves to the United States he should not complain of that; but whatever the course might be, there was no man in that House, there was no man in the British American Provinces, who had a greater desire, or a more sincere wish for their welfare than himself.

DEATH FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.—A Cornwall (England) paper reports the death of a poor woman, aged forty-seven years, the wife of a farm laborer, from religious excitement. A short time ago she was converted at a revival meeting held in the Wesleyan chapel. The excitement produced a desponding state of mind and concern for her soul, which ended in lunacy. When a physician was called to see her he found her in too exhausted a state to be removed, and after an obstinate refusal to take food for twenty-one days she died of starvation.

Some two years ago a married woman at East Lulworth lost her wedding ring in her domestic duties. A few days ago she was peeling potatoes, and on dividing a sort of double potatoe she found in the inside of it the lost wedding ring, which she was able to identify. The potatoes were grown in a field some half a mile from the cottage, where it is supposed the ring had been carried in the manure, and the potato had grown through it.

A case against a teacher of a public school which has been pending in the Cincinnati police court for some time, was decided on Saturday, by a decision that any corporal punishment of a pupil by the teacher is unlawful.

Caught at Last.

We learn from the Detroit papers, that the Custom house detectives of that city had ascertained that large quantities of nutmegs were being smuggled into the country over the Canadian line. Though aware of the fact they could not for a long time discover the real culprit. Suspicion was at length fixed upon William Mara an Express agent on the Grand Trunk Road between Toronto and Detroit. He purchased the nutmegs in Canada, in large quantities, and by means of the facilities afforded him as express agent, smuggled them across at Port Huron and sent them to various points south, realizing fifty cents per lb by the transaction. These profits enabled him to live in splendid style, far beyond the limit of his legitimate income. Already it has been ascertained that he has smuggled 2,600 lbs. of nutmegs, and fresh discoveries are being made daily. Mara has been arrested, and is now in limbo awaiting his trial. High tariffs are as demoralizing to the community as they are iniquitous in their operation. They enable one class of the community, as a general thing to rob another legitimately, while they tempt men of an acquisitive disposition and weak virtue to defraud the public treasury. They are bad in principle, and unjust in their operation, and crime is one of their logical fruits.

THE ALLEGED FENIAN SPY.—There is reason to believe that the stories which have been current for some days past with regard to the alleged Fenian spy, who was arrested near Suspension Bridge on Saturday last, are exaggerated. The person referred to, a man named Kennedy, from Cincinnati, is the father of Owen Kennedy, one of the Fenian convicts now in the provincial penitentiary. He was in this city during the trials using what little influence he could command in favor of his son. Failing upon that occasion to influence the authorities in discharging his son, Mr. Kennedy has been untiring in his efforts in another direction. He prepared a petition to be presented to the Governor-General, praying for the liberation of the prisoner, and has been endeavoring to obtain the signatures of the jurors by whom young Kennedy was convicted; and also the signatures of some of the counsel and others who were engaged in the trial. It seems he was returning home when he was taken into custody on Saturday with these papers in his possession. He has been brought to the city. It has been said that other papers of an important character were discovered on his person, but this statement is probably incorrect.—*Leader.*

The remains of Artemus Ward were to be placed temporarily in Kensal Green cemetery, whence they will be conveyed to America. He was insensible for nine days before he died. He leaves the bulk of his property to his mother, and showed his love for children by bequeathing an extraordinary number of legacies to persons of tender age. The property bequeathed to his mother is at her death to revert in trust to Horace Greely, to be applied for the foundation of an asylum for aged and infirm printers.

MILITARY MEASURES.—Colonel Skinner received official notice on Saturday afternoon that the 13th Hamilton volunteers had been brigaded with the force to be concentrated at Brantford, under command of Colonel Peacocke. The Thirteenth is under orders to be in readiness to move at an hour's notice, fully equipped for the field. It is reported that the G. W. Railway teams and waggons of Messrs. Hendrie & Co., in Hamilton, have been engaged entire by a Government agent, for the commissary department, to be taken for service when required.

New Advertisements.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

DR. CAMPBELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL be in Paisley on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of April next.

AUCTION SALE.

On Wednesday, April 3rd, on lot 25th, 3rd con. Bruce. Farm Stock. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Paisley, March 28.

Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 45. Flour $7. Oats 40c to 45; 50c. retail. Barley 50c. Peas 65c. to 70. Butter 12½c. to 15. Eggs 12½c. Potatoes 75c. Pork $4 50 to 5. Lard 10c. Tallow 12½c. Hay $10. Cordwood $1 50.

Hay is rising in price. Oats and Peas are scarce, in fact hardly to be got. Good fresh butter will bring 15c. Potatoes do not make their appearance at all in the market. It is somewhat surprising that in such a good agricultural district as this, articles of farm produce should be so difficult to be got.

Guelph, March 26.

Fall Wheat $1 65 to 1 85. Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 65. Oats 34c. to 35. Peas 55c. to 60. Barley 45c. to 50. Eggs 10c to 11. Butter 11c. to 12.

Toronto, March 20.

Fall Wheat $1 80 to $2. Spring Wheat $1 60 to 1 76. Barley 50 to 60.

BIRTHS.

At Port Elgin, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Duncan Currie of a son.

At Guelph, on the 25th inst. the wife of James Gow, Esq., Collector of Inland Revenue, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Port Elgin, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. F. J. Crowley, Mr. James C. Corey to Miss Christina Munroe.

At Niagara City, N. Y., on the 21st inst., David Wylie Brown, of Brockville, C. W., to Mary Johnstone Hornell, of Paisley, C.W.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

The Confederation Bill.

Only the other day, the news found its way into the Canadian papers that the Confederation Bill had passed a third reading in the House of Commons on the 8th inst. The House made some slight amendments, which made it necessary for the Bill to go through the House of Lords again. No word has yet been received of such having been done, or of the royal assent having been accorded to the bill. And neither by mail nor telegraph have we any news of the progress of the Railroad Guarantee Bill in either house. Without this indispensible bill being safely pushed through both houses, we apprehend the delegates and Government would hardly allow the royal assent to be given to Confederation—as without the twenty millions hard cash, the scheme will be scouted by the provinces as an imposition. The ministerial crisis with regard to the Reform question appears to be close at hand. How it will affect Confederation remains to be seen.

Do Canadians Choose their own Rulers.

The London Free Press says

"The idea that Canadians do not choose 'their own rulers' is rather good. We know that we do choose our own rulers. Despite of Mr. Weed, and with due respect to the New York State Legislature, Canadians do and can 'choose their own rulers,' and intend to continue to do so."

This is rather a singular position for the Free Press to take on a question of fact. We apprehend the Governor-General is the chief executive ruler of Canada, and certainly Canadians have no share in his appointment, and do not "choose" him by a long figure.

Canadians do not even make their own laws. Witness the new constitution that is now being manufactured for us in London. It is a melancholy feature of "Reformers" of the present Canadian age, that they are so degraded they cannot perceive their own degradation; and are so infatuated by a false position that they are unable to appreciate the simplest truth.

Surprise Party.

Mrs. Redeoff, who has been teaching a private school in the village for some time past to the satisfaction of all concerned, was surprised last week by a visit from a party of ladies and gentlemen, who, on leaving, presented her through the Rev. Mr. Bremner, with a purse containing a sum of money as a small token of the esteem in which she is held by a large circle of friends and well wishers.

THE DELEGATES.—A despatch from Ottawa says that Messrs John A. Macdonald, Howland, and McDougall will not leave London until about the 15th of April. It is conjectured their delay is on account of the Intercolonial Railroad guarantee not having yet passed.

Degeneracy of the Reform Party.

In 1858, when members of a Conservative administration went on a mission to the Derby government of that day to recruit their broken fortunes by a federal union and an intercolonial railway, the Globe rejoiced at their failure, and that they had to return with their fingers in their mouths. Who would have supposed then that this same "Cartier & Co." would a few years afterwards obtain the aid of the publisher of the Globe and his party in carrying out their schemes?

In the Provincial Parliament, in the Session of 1859—8 years ago, the Hon. Wm. Morris gave notice of the following resolution:

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to authorize his Excellency the Governor General to take immediate steps for the election by the Parliamentary electors of the Province, of 24 delegates—12 from each section of the province—to a general convention, to be charged with the preparation of a constitution for the future government of Canada, and for the submission of the same when prepared for the approval or rejection of the people of this province, and subsequently of the Imperial Parliament."

Had the Reform party stuck to this programme of proceedings, and the leaders been faithful to their professions in favor of elective institutions and free government, instead of rushing into the arms of the Tories, the government of the country would now be in the hands of the Liberals, and any constitutional changes that might have been effected would be really and truly the work of the people and in accordance with their wishes.

Here is an extract from an editorial in the Globe of the date of 1859:

"The federation contemplated by the friends of the movement for Constitutional reform differs essentially from that which the Ministerialists have had in view. They have been planning the establishment of a miniature court, with a Prince Royal at its head, with titles and pension lists, and myriad gewgaws which European industry is forced to uphold as a tribute to imperial power. The system wanted by Upper Canada has nothing in common with this. We want neither courts nor titles. We will have no gingerbread, howsoever elegantly gilded. * * * The Governor may be expected to be a plain, business man, CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE OUT OF THEIR OWN RANKS, and bound to attend to the people's business without an atom of useless formality. Accepting Massachusetts and Ohio as a standard of comparison, we may rest satisfied the range of salaries will differ widely from that in vogue here."

How odd the above would read in the Globe of the present day! Where are now the advocates of elected governors, an elective upper house, short parliaments, extended suffrage, "no separate schools," and economical government? And echo answers "where?"

Meeting of Reformers.—A public meeting of the Reformers in this section was held at McCalder's Hotel, Paisley, on Friday last, for the purpose of getting an explanation from the Elderslie delegates in reference to the proceedings of the Convention at Port Elgin, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a reconsideration of the matter, so as to have one of the candidates for either house from this section of the Riding. We have not room for further particulars, any more than to say that the people in this neighborhood are not satisfied with the decision of the Convention, and we believe Reformers generally have no idea of abiding by it.

Mr. W. M. Smith has been appointed Commissioner for taking Affidavits for the County of Bruce.

The North Riding Candidates.—We learn that Dr. Douglas and Mr. Donald Sinclair have accepted the nomination of the Reform Convention, and are expected to be present and deliver addresses at a meeting to be held at Underwood to-morrow.

We are requested to state that Mr. Hammond, the Temperance lecturer, will preach a sermon in Sergison's Hall on Sabbath evening next, at half past six o'clock.

We learn that the commanding officers of the Bruce Volunteers have been notified to hold their companies in readiness to proceed to the front.

W. Winwood Reade, a distinguished African traveller, in a letter to a Boston paper, casts some doubts on the reliable nature of the news of the murder of Dr. Livingstone.

A railway collision occurred on the Great Western Railroad last week, by which a conductor named John Farrall and Baggageman Mr. Rogers were killed.

The Reformers of South Bruce are to meet in covention at Riversdale on the 4th April.

Three of the New York rioters on St. Patrick's day are to be tried for their brutal conduct.

MEXICO.—The last of the French troops having left Vera Cruz, the Liberals have invested that city, and an attack was daily expected. Maximilian still holds out in the city of Mexico.

The Leader states that on Tuesday morning about 300 passengers arrived at Toronto, by the Grand Trunk Railway, from the Madoc gold regions, where they had vainly sought gold or employment. They had all through tickets for the west.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"We regret to say we have reason to believe that some recent overtures of Sir Frederick Bruce in behalf of his government, in the matter of arbitration on the Alabama claims, have not been received in a conciliatory spirit by Mr. Seward. We do not understand that the offer of the British representative has been directly refused, but that at two interviews the subject has been evaded."

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Port Elgin, March 27th, 1867.

I was under the impression this morning that I would have very little news that would be worth communicating to you this week, more especially as politics have subsided a little; but I have been agreeably disappointed, for to-night one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held here for some time took place to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a company for the purpose of sinking a well for oil or salt in this locality. J. J. Lehnen Esq., who occupied the chair, in a few words stated the object of the meeting and called upon Mr. John Stafford, as being one of the parties calling the meeting, and also as being one of the committee appointed at the meeting held at Underwood lately in regard to the matter, to address the meeting.

Mr. Stafford briefly stated that this meeting was held in pursuance of a promise made by him at Underwood; that Sir Wm. Logan had been written to by Mr. McFarlane in terms of the resolution adopted there, but as yet no answer had come, so far as he was aware. He laid before the meeting a letter received from a Mr. J. B. Johnson, who had been engaged in sinking wells at different places for the last two years, giving some practical hints in regard to the subject.

Some of those present having expressed a desire to be informed as to the probable cost of sinking a well, quotations were made from a published letter from Mr. Johnson, after which a motion was adopted by the meeting to the effect that it would be advisable to test the interest taken by those present in the matter by ascertaining what amount might be raised for the purpose of sinking a well in this locality. Within a very short time the sum of $2,300 was subscribed by those present in shares of ten dollars each. Seeing the interest to be so strong in the matter, on motion of A. Roy, seconded by James George, the following persons were appointed a committee to take steps towards getting a company organized—namely, Messrs J. J. Lehnen, J. Stafford, D. O. Bricker, J. S. Belmer, H. Hilker, George Craig, J. Muir, J. D. David, Jas. George and Edward Gordon.

Subscription sheets are to be issued for the purpose of giving parties who may wish to become shareholders an opportunity of enrolling their names.

[From the London Free Press.]

Premature Victory.

One frequently finds expressions to the effect that the principles of the Reformers having triumphed, now is the moment of victory, and victory being assured, it is to the hands of Reformers that the conduct of the government of the country should be committed, to the exclusion of everybody else. It may be well to enquire how far this assumption is true—how far it is but a simple delusion. If a Reformer is asked to name a principle that has triumphed, he will tell you immediately that Representation by Population is one. But assuming, for a moment, that that principle was a distinctive one of the late Reform party—though almost every Conservative in Upper Canada was equally pledged to it—it may be well to ask, at what price has it been obtained? It was intended to operate so as to give Upper Canada a preeminent control, and thus to lessen expenditure, and obviate that duality of outlay which was so rapidly, and in some cases so uselessly, extending the public debt and increasing taxation. But if Upper Canada has secured a principle, it is to be saddled at the same time with increased expenses, a result which it was held the principle would in practice, obviate. Thus the debt of the country is to be increased by the sum of twenty millions of dollars to build the Intercolonial Railway. Is that a victory? The revenue of the Province will be taxed annually to a large amount for a subsidy to keep the railway going. Is that a victory? Then comes the Elective Council, now abolished, which for many years was struggled for by Reformers, and at last gained. That has gone by the board. Can it be called a victory? Local Legislatures have been established it is true, but so much has been engrossed in the power of the General Legislature, that what is left to deal with will scarcely be worth the trouble and expense. A poor victory will be found there. The increase of legislators and legislative bodies to carry on the public business is a fact, but is it a victory, seeing that it will multiply expenses, and do legislation to death? And this puts us in mind of a Fable, which may be properly related.

"THE FROGS AND THE SUN.

"In the Innocent Age of the World, it was in everybody's mouth that the Sun was about to marry. The Frogs in general were ready to leap out of their skins for joy at it; till one crafty old fellow in the company advised them to consider a little better on't, before they appointed a Day of Thanksgiving for the blessing. For, said he, if we are almost scorched to death already with one Sun, what will become of us when the Sun shall have children, and the heat increase upon us with the family?"

So with us in this degenerate age. Some are willing to ring the bells with joy, in that a great victory has been obtained, but if the consequences of this victory are to bind more tightly expenses and difficulties on the people, it may be well to refrain from too great an exuberance of joy. At any rate, before any one section of the community can lay claim to exclusive wisdom in securing the victory, let us have some experience of its value. A theoretical principle may have been acceded to, but if it has been clogged with considerations, which, in the practice of it, will but multiply the difficulties which were complained of, we shall but find ourselves deeper in the mire than ever.

On Monday the Legislative Council of British Columbia voted unanimously for admission into the Colonial Confederacy. Should such a union take place at present it would be more theoretical than practical, more sentimental than actual. Our sister colony can never really become part and parcel of the Confederation until the space that divides us is more thickly populated than it now is.—[Montreal Witness.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

First Fruits of Confederation.—The Intercolonial Railway.

It is to cost $20,000,000, and this money is to be raised under the Imperial guarantee.

$20,000,000 at 4½ per cent per an..	$900,000
Sinking Fund to be provided ..	200,000
	$1,100,000
As the traffic on the Intercolonial for years will not pay expenses, it will be necessary to provide a subsidy, which is now under consideration in England, and this subsidy cannot be less than $1,000 per day, making, say..............	300,000
Per annum	$1,400,000

Here we are to have added to our annual taxes at once, the enormous sum of nearly a million and a half, to subserve the interests of British capitalists connected with the Grand Trunk, who will ultimately get the working of the Intercolonial and the subsidy into the hands of the Grand Trunk.

In the expenditure of the $20,000,000 in the construction of this Intercolonial we shall doubtless have re-enacted the corruption and jobbery that was perpetrated during the early days of the Grand Trunk; hence the flocking to London of those who are most noted for liking to have a share of what is going, some of whom are not likely to come back without their douceur.

A curious rumor appears in several English papers, to the effect that the letters which Napoleon III. some years ago wrote to the Emperor Maximilian, promising him continuous support, have been placed for inspection in the hands of Queen Victoria. Napoleon is said to be very anxious to have the documents returned, and on this account searched the luggage of Maximilian at Vera Cruz.

TERRIBLE FLOOD.—The flood in the West is disastrous. In many places between New Albany and Evansville the Ohio river is thirty miles wide. Thousands of cattle, sheep and hogs have been drowned, and hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have been lost. The country is covered with floating stacks of hay, wheat and oats. Nearly all the steamboat landings are under water, and the boats cannot make landings. Shawneetown is completely inundated; in the lower part of Cincinnati and Covington hundreds of houses are under water. The levee near Mound City broke yesterday. The breach is about forty feet wide and six inches deep.

THE REFORM BILL.—The history of the reform question in Earl Derby's Ministry is a strange one. The Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to propose a large and liberal measure, but were overborne by the three Secretaries of State, doubtless backed by a large wing of the Conservative party. In deference to this opposition in their own ranks, they adopted a very partial plan of reform, which neither satisfied themselves nor anyone else; and, when the plan was universally condemned, they saw the necessity of falling back on their first measure. This led to the resignation of the three Secretaries; and the measure brought in, judging from the cable telegram yesterday, must be a liberal one.

The late President Lincoln used to say that his mother and sisters were fond of camp meetings, and that a portion of their family was regularly converted every year and backslid in the winter.

A fire took place in Ottawa on Monday last which destroyed four buildings. Loss about $40,000.

The Murder of Dr. Livingstone.

All the information respecting this calamity that has yet been received, is through a letter from Dr. Kirk (the former companion of Livingstone, and now vice-consul at Zanzibar), dated Zanzibar, December 26th, and addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. It appears that, on the 5th of December, nine Johanna men, of the party that accompanied Dr. Livingstone, came to Zanzibar, reporting that, on the west of Lake Nyassa, sometime between the end of July and September, they were suddenly attacked by a band of the Caffre race, described by him in his last book of travels, and that Dr. Livingstone, with half his party, were murdered. Those who returned escaped, as they say, through being behind and unseen, and they all depose to having helped to bury the dead body of their leader the same evening. Although in the details and in other things the accounts of the various men differ, they all agree that they saw the body, and that it had one wound, that of an axe, on the back of the neck. One man saw the fatal blow given. The attack was sudden, and Dr. Livingstone had time to overpower those who faced him, and was struggling to re-load when cut down from behind. Dr. Kirk fears that the story is true, and that we shall never know more of its details.

THE SUFFRAGE.—John Stuart Mill has written another letter in favor of giving the suffrage to women. It was addressed to a Reform meeting held in York, England, and contained the following passage; "I hope you will permit me to observe that the principle that 'it is unjust that the great bulk of the nation should be held amenable to laws in the making of which they had no voice,' cannot stop at 'residential manhood suffrage,' but requires that the suffrage be extended to women also. I earnestly hope that the working men of England will show the sincerity of their principles by being willing to carry them out when urged in favor of others besides themselves."

There is a new outbreak against the Chinese in California. It is inspired mainly by Irish and other white laborers in San Francisco, and manifested itself a few weeks ago in a brutal mob attack upon a party of Chinese workmen in that city. They were driven off from their work, several of them nearly beaten to death with stones, and their houses torn down and burnt up.

An earthquake took place a few days ago in the Westmoreland Lake region. The noise was like a clap of thunder, the houses were violently shaken, and the people all got up. It was just the hour for displaying what the Duke of Wellington called "two o'clock-in-the-morning courage."

The Rising in Ireland.

The following article from the North British Mail contains a very concise account of the rebellion:—

"If the Government act with promptitude and vigor, Ireland will have cause to bless the 6th of March, 1857—the day when the Fenian Nuisance came to a head. As we announced in our special editions yesterday, a rising on a scale compared with which the previous "fizzle" sinks into deeper insignificance than ever, occurred in Ireland yesterday morning. For the telegrams bearing on the subject which we have received we refer the reader to another column. They are not very connected, but from them it would appear that under the veil of darkness, a number of the pot house patriots, estimated at from 500 to 700, and armed with swords, daggers, rifles, revolvers, shillelahs, and Greek fire, assembled in Palmerston Fields, an open space in Rathmines, a southern suburb of Dublin, and set out for Tallagh, a village about six or seven miles off, where an equal number of the rag-tag fraternity were congregated. To keep their courage up to the sticking point, their hats and pockets had been furnished with the unaccustomed luxury of a ration of bread and meat, and, to assist the inspiriting effect of this unwonted change from potatoes, one of their number carried a green flag with a white harp emblazoned upon it. The color of the flag was emblematic enough, but, as for the white harp, a white feather would have been more appropriate. When the police came up they commenced ignominiously to disperse. Meanwhile detachments of the 9th Lancers 52d Foot, and 92d Highlanders were despatched against them, and, on their arrival, 150 to 200 gloriously yielded up so much of their breath as pronounced the word "quarter" in the cause of suffering Ireland, and were conducted back as prisoners to Dublin, where, it is to be hoped, Mr. Calcraft, or some of his professional brethren, will speedily enable them to consummate the sacrifice they have made on behalf of their country. The rest, with the exception of 31, whom the police had arrested, ran away to the Dublin mountains. Simultaneously with this fiasco other risings took place throughout the country. In Limerick and Clare police and coastguard stations were attacked. At Drogheda the police were fired upon and the market house seized. An attack was made on a police station at Tipperary; and at Kilmallock a bank manager was shot. At Middleton two policemen were shot and one of them killed. At Castle Martyr an attack on the police barrack was repulsed and the leaders of the Fenians killed. The telegraph wires between Belfast and Dublin, and Cork and Dublin were cut, and a portion of the railway joining the two latter towns was torn up. At the little borough of Youghal another rising is reported, and one American-Fenian is reported as shot; and in connection with the affair in Dublin there is also mentioned the capture of police barrack at the village of Glenpellen (where the policemen appear to have shown as little valour as their enemies), and a rencontre between 150 Fenians and 14 policemen, in which the former were so flurried that their fire did no harm, while the return fire of the constables wounded five men. Of course, Government knew all about the intended move beforehand, and troops had been disposed, marines landed, and coastguards and policemen ordered to be prepared before there were any signs of the outbreak, and the Fenians, meeting at the various points attacked with the reception they had not bargained for, were glad to slink away home. The latest telegrams report everything tranquil except at Kilmallock, where fighting was believed to be going on.

As will be seen, the accounts that have come to hand are rather disjointed and conflicting, and the estimates of seven hundreds, and thousands, and four thousands are probably as exaggerated as was Falstaff's account of his encounter at Gadshill; but one fact remains, that a wretched sort of rising has occurred, and that a number of men—whether it be one hundred and forty, or 150, or 200, makes little difference—have been captured in the act of open rebellion. These are the men with which the Fenian nuisance must be put an end to. A number of those captured are said to be boys, and they might be sent about their business after a good sound flogging; but every prisoner who has reached manhood should be hanged. Is the Fenian nuisance never to be put an end to? Are we to be compelled for years to submit to the degradation of being kept in a state of hot water by a beggarly parcel of swindling Yankees and potatoe brained lunatics? Had proper measures been adopted years ago, or a year ago, everything would have been tranquil now. Would we release a pickpocket on parole? Why, then, a Fenian, or a Phœnixite, or any other criminal disturber of the country's peace and prosperity? Nay, murder itself has been pardoned because committed in a green tunic. As witness Canada and the Queen's Own Regiment of Volunteers. No wonder then the Fenians have grown bold. The immunity with which they have been allowed to run away is enough to have turned wiser heads than theirs. If a man commit a fraudulent bankruptcy, or forge a bank note, is he not dogged by detectives, if need be, across the Atlantic, and given no rest till he is brought to justice? On the other hand, a batch of American fillibusters cross the St. Lawrence, steal everything they can lay their hands on, and shoot a score of loyal colonists; the troops that are sent against them play at bivouacs, and allow them to escape; and when a number, thanks to the cowardice of their companions, do fall into the hands of the authorities, the latter, on one pretext or another, allow themselves to be coaxed or bullied out of executing justice upon them. A number of prisoners have been captured. An opportunity is afforded for retrieving past errors. What is wanted now is a speedy trial and no mercy. The Fenians have proved themselves alike insensible to the dictates of reason, patriotism, and gratitude. The time is come to test whether they cannot be persuaded by the irresistible logic of the hangman's rope.

The New York Legislature on Confederation.

At Albany, on the 20th inst., Mr. Thurlow Weed, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolutions, which were laid over under the rules:

"Whereas, it is the imperative duty of the people of the United States of America, through their proper representatives, to earnestly protest against the formation of any government in North America not republican in form, and in which the people are not allowed to govern themselves and choose their own rulers;

"Whereas this nation has and does assume to maintain this principle upon this continent; and

"Whereas, any attempt on the part of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to establish a monarchical government in North America, or to place a viceroyalty by act of Parliament over her several North American Provinces would be an infraction of this principle,

"Therefore, be it resolved—That the people of the State of New York who, as citizens of a frontier state, are deeply interested in all questions that may have an influence on the preservation of peace and of friendly relations with the government and people of British North America, respectfully appeal to the government of the United States to interpose its legitimate influence in earnest remonstrance with the British government against establishing any system of government in North America, the influence of which would endanger the friendly relations of the people of the North American provinces of Great Britain with the people of this state.

"Resolved—That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and to each House of Congress."

American News.

A Herald's Washington special says:—It is reported that Sir Frederick Bruce has been informed by the British Government that the sentence of the Fenians in Canada will be remitted.

The President to-day sent to Congress his veto of the supplementary Reconstruction Bill. The Senate passed the Bill over the veto by a vote of 40 to 7, and the House by a vote of 116 to 25.

New York March 25.—The police surgeon report that in the riot on St. Patrick's day, thirty-three policemen were injured, nine of them seriously. All are reported to be improving.

The Fenian Senate adjourned on Saturday, to meet this morning at ten o'clock The session is still secret, but it is understood that the chief work before the body is the appointment of a Secretary, in room of General Sweeney the former occupant of the position.

Washington, March 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler moved that the Senate take up the bill to allow American citizens to sell vessels of war to friendly belligerents, and spoke at some length in favor of the bill, saying in the course of his remarks that he was willing to let the Alabama claims slant for the present. He would be content to take land on the northern frontier for them. Great Britain, he said, had ceased to command the respect of the civilized world. The bill now presented was of a purely commercial character, and there ought to be no objection to it. Pass this bill, he said, and Great Britain will be begging in six months for permission to pay the Alabama claims.

Fenian Humbug.—New York, March 24.—The Irish excitement in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is considered to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favour an invasion of Canada. Several meetings have been held on the subject of an early invasion, and steps are being taken that look somewhat like work.

The editor of an Ohio newspaper, who left the capital in disgust, says:—"The principal amusements in Columbus during the winter are a dance at the lunatic asylum, a lively time in the penitentiary, and a debate in the House of Representatives. It is difficult to say which is the more cheerful."

An Ohio paper says that at no time within the past ten years, in the month of March, has the wheat crop given such decided promise of abundant harvest as at the present time, and that its country exchanges are all of the same opinion.

When President Johnson was asked to recognize the Irish Republic, he very doubtfully replied that the great question was whether there was any such government; and it is not difficult to answer that question in the negative. The manifesto put forth in its name, proclaiming a republic with perfect freedom and equality, political and religious, was, doubtless, concocted by some American Irishmen in the name of the Irish people, who knew nothing about it, and never gave the said American any authority to speak for them.

The cold weather in the northwest is the most intense of the season. The Upper Mississippi is frozen solid—something that has not occurred for thirty years. Trains are embargoed, and travel is materially interfered with.

The Clinton New Era says: We mentioned last week that buyers were scouring the country purchasing all the cows that were offered for sale. The country was well thinned out last year, and now there is a considerable amount of difficulty in getting a good cow without paying a very high price for it. The figures now range from $30 to 40. Beef cattle are scarce and dear, and butcher's meat is on the rise.

A great fire has taken place in the village of Bothwell, something like one hundred houses being consumed. Numbers of families are rendered homeless, and are leaving the place on almost every train.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris, March 21.

The foreign policy of the Emperor, which has been under discussion for some time in the Corps Legislatif, has been endorsed by an overwhelming majority.

Florence, March 21.

The general elections have been held. So great was the personal popularity of General Garibaldi that he was returned for three different cities.

London, March 21.

Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal reform bill for Ireland.

Vienna, March 22.

It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon favours the confederation of the Governments of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland against Prussia.

London, March 22.

The Brazilian mail-steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro. Active operations had been commenced against the Paraguayans The allied fleet had shelled the town of Humaita. When last heard from the Spanish squadron had come in sight of and was pursuing the combined fleet of Chili and Peru.

Berlin, March 23.

The recent conclusion of a treaty between the Kingdom of Prussia and Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Baden, whereby Prussia is to have command of the armies of the latter two countries in times of war, has engendered a bitter feeling in France. It is believed that the effort of the Emperor Napoleon to form a confederation of France Holland, Belgium and Switzerland against Prussia, is traceable to the cause.

Vienna, March 23.

Assent to the proposition of the Great Powers of Europe, relative to the cession of the Island of Candia to the Grecian Government, has been emphatically refused by the Sublime Porte of Turkey.

Brussels, March 23.

It is officially announced that King Leopold will not enter into the proposed confederation with France, Holland and Switzerland.

Dublin, March 24.

The trial of Fenian prisoners will commence April 9th in this city.

London, March 24.

The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

In the House of Commons tonight, the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he declared against the Government plan of Reform, and opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill.

A Paris correspondent of the London Sunday Gazette states that Stephens and a number of American officers are in Paris, quite innocent of the rising in Ireland which took them by surprise.

The Opinione Nationale of Paris, has an article on the Fenian movement, on which it hints that the U. S. Government connived at the rebellion in the interest of Russia as a means of embarrassing England at a critical moment of her diplomacy on the Eastern question.

Liverpool, March 26.

The Great Eastern sailed from this port at noon to-day, for New York. As she was about to sail the stern capstan accidentally slipped, instantly killing two men and wounding several others.

A Brigade for Stratford.—The Stratford Beacon says:—We hear it stated that, in the event of their service being required, the volunteer companies of Bruce, Waterloo, and Wellington will be brigaded together with their headquarters at Stratford, and our own companies will be sent to Brantford.

Quebec, March 25.

A $900 nugget was taken out of one of the Gilbert River pits on Thursday last, and another was found on the property of the Dehery Mining Co., and brought to this city to-day. Its weight is officially announced by the government inspector to be fifty and a half ounces, and valued at nearly $900.

A large quantity of Snider-Enfields have been sent west for the use of volunteers.

Fenian Movements.—The reporter of the Globe at Buffalo says:—'Four car-loads of Fenian ammunition reached here within the last few weeks, and the contents are secreted in the city. The Fenians have advanced the contributions levied from non-military members from 10 to 25 cents a week. Should the members submit, this is expected to place a large additional fund at their disposal."

Several hundred man-of-war's men have been ordered from Quebec to the upper lakes for the manning of gunboats whenever navigation opens.

The Belleville Intelligencer says it is the intention of the government to organize and equip a mounted police at once, to do duty in the gold regions of Hastings. The headquarters will be held in Madoc.

The Fergus Fair.—A lively business was done at the Fergus fair on Thursday last. Beeves sold at about $4.50 live weight, and for working oxen $140 per yoke was asked.

Amazonian Exploration.—Mr. W. Chandless, an Englishman, recently gave an account before the Royal Geographical Society in London of an exploration made by him in 1864 of the Purus river, one of the affluents of the Amazon. With a small native canoe and a crew of Indians he ascended the river nearly to its sources, a distance of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six miles, finding a good depth of water and no obstacles to navigation for the greater part of the way. It is peopled only by a few tribes of Indians, each speaking a distinct language The banks are formed of alluvial soil, and are covered throughout with dense forest, rich in India-rubber trees and other vegetable products of commercial value. The stream, however, was found not to lead to the settled districts of Southern Peru, as had been supposed. The Indians met with near the sources had never had communication with white men or civilized tribes, and were ignorant of the use of iron. In 1865 Mr. Chandless explored the Aquiry, a branch of the Purus river, in hopes that it would open a route to Peru, but was again disappointed. This stream, like the Purus, terminated in trackless forests. He spent nine days attempting to cut his way across the country, but found it impossible.

As a man at Oxford, N. H. was unharnessing his horse, a gust of wind lifted him from his feet, and blew him against a ledge of rock so violently that both his legs were broken.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Goderich stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility in travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tuesmth.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 80 cents per gallon.
S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 35 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.

Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

THE PAISLEY
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Carte de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic
GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,
PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of beaute Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned here to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.

Feb. 24, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
IN PAISLEY,
Opposite F. McFaddan's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has, evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced by the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that the was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do thee good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,

AND WE

Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
London C. W.

HE ATLANTIC CABLE

Paris, March 21.
foreign policy of the
r, which has been under
on for some time in the
egislatif, has been endor-
an overwhelming major-

Florence, March 21.
general elections have
ld. So great was the
popularity of General
li that he was returned
different cities.

London, March 21.
Israeli, the Chancellor of
Exequer, promises a liberal
ill for Ireland.

Vienna, March 22.
announced that the Em-
poleon favours the con-
of the Governments of
Holland, Belgium, and
and against Prussia.

London, March 22.
Brazilian mail-steamer
ed from Rio Janeiro.
perations had been com-
gainst the Paraguayans
d fleet had shelled the
Humaita. When last
the Spanish squadron
in sight of and was
the combined fleet of
Peru.

Berlin, March 23.
cent conclusion of a
tween the Kingdom of
d Bavaria and the
chy of Baden, where-
is to have command
ies of the latter two
in times of war, has
a bitter feeling in
t is believed that the
he Emperor Napoleon
onfederation of France
Belgium and Switzer-
t Prussia, is traceable

Vienna, March 23.
o the proposition of
Powers of Europe, re-
cession of the Island
the Grecian Govern-
en emphatically re-
Sublime Porte of

Brussels, March 23.
ally announced that
d will not enter into
confederation with
land and Switzer-

Dublin, March 24.
of Fenian prisoners
es April 9th in this

London, March 24.
rnment has publish-
spondence between
and French Cabinets
the illegal extradi-
made of the French
ade, and the sub-
and made by Eng-
surrender.

se of Commons to-
ate on the Reform
med. Mr. Glad-
speech in which he
at the Government
n, and opposed the
g of the Reform

respondent of the
ay Gazette states
and a number of
ars are in Paris,
t of the rising in
took them by sur-

ne Nationale of
rticle on the Fen-
on which it hints
Government con-
rebellion in the
ada as a means of
England at a criti-
of her diplomacy
question.

pest, March 26.
Eastern sailed from
to-day, for New
was about to sail
man accidentally
tly killing two
ounding several

R STRATFORD.—
Beacon says:—
ated that, in the
service being re-
inteer companies
erloo, and Wel-
brigaded together
quarters at Strat-
n companies will
fford.

Quebec, March 25.

A $900 nugget was taken out of one of the Gilbert River pits on Thursday last, and another was found on the property of the Dehery Mining Co., and brought to this city to-day. Its weight is officially announced by the government inspector to be fifty and a half ounces, and valued at nearly $900.

A large quantity of Snider-Enfields have been sent west for the use of volunteers.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.—The reporter of the Globe at Buffalo says:—'Four car loads of Fenian ammunition reached here within the last few weeks, and the contents are secreted in the city. The Fenians have advanced the contributions levied from non-military members from 10 to 25 cents a week. Should the members submit, this is expected to place a large additional fund at their disposal.'

Several hundred man-of-war's men have been ordered from Quebec to the upper lakes for the manning of gunboats whenever navigation opens.

The Belleville Intelligencer says it is the intention of the government to organize and equip a mounted police at once, to do duty in the gold regions of Hastings. The headquarters will be held in Madoc.

THE FERGUS FAIR.—A lively business was done at the Fergus fair on Thursday last. Beeves sold at about $4.50 live weight, and for working oxen $140 per yoke was asked.

AMAZONIAN EXPLORATION.—Mr. W. Chandless, an Englishman, recently gave an account before the Royal Geographical Society in London of an exploration made by him in 1864 of the Purus river, one of the affluents of the Amazon. With a small native canoe and a crew of Indians he ascended the river nearly to its sources, a distance of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six miles, finding a good depth of water and no obstacles to navigation for the greater part of the way. It is peopled only by a few tribes of Indians, each speaking a distinct language. The banks are formed of alluvial soil, and are covered throughout with dense forest, rich in India-rubber trees and other vegetable products of commercial value. The stream, however, was found not to lead to the settled districts of Southern Peru, as had been supposed. The Indians met with near the sources had never had communication with white men or civilized tribes, and were ignorant of the use of iron. In 1865 Mr. Chandless explored the Aquiry, a branch of the Purus river, in hopes that it would open a route to Peru, but was again disappointed. This stream, like the Purus, terminated in trackless forests. He spent nine days attempting to cut his way across the country, but found it impossible.

As a man at Oxford, N. H., was unharnessing his horse, a gust of wind lifted him from his feet, and blew him against a ledge of rock so violently that both his legs were broken.

W. A. DOYLE, INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

North American Hotel AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Goderich stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes, by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH, Attorney-at-law, Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 18, 1866.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tumsmth.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

BEST Q'ALITY OF

COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 35 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.

Pauley, Feb. 27, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Corner of Green and Goderich Streets.
PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of beauts Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties at first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 13 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie township, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.

Feb. 26, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and joiner,
Salem, near Elora.

Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,
Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 22 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art, and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has evidently become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced in the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do thee good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,
AND WE
Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
London C. W.

E ATLANTIC CABLE

Paris, March 21.

foreign policy of the
r, which has been under
m for some time in the
egislatif, has been endor-
m overwhelming major-

Florence, March 21.

general elections have
ld. So great was the
popularity of General
l that he was returned
different cities.

London, March 21.

sraeli, the Chancellor of
equer, promises a liberal
ll for Ireland.

Vienna, March 22.

nnounced that the Em-
poleon favours the con-
of the Governments of
Holland, Belgium, and
nd against Prussia.

London, March 22.

Brazilian mail-steamer
d from Rio Janeiro.
erations had been com-
inst the Paraguayans
fleet had shelled the
Humalia. When last
the Spanish squadron
in sight of and was
the combined fleet of
'eru.

Berlin, March 23.

ent conclusion of a
ween the Kingdom of
Bavaria and the
hy of Baden, where-
is to have command
les of the latter two
times of war, has
a bitter feeling in
is believed that the
e Emperor Napoleon
nfederation of France
elgium and Switzer-
Prussia, is traceable

Vienna, March 23.

the proposition of
wers of Europe, re-
cession of the Island
the Grecian Govern-
en emphatically re-
Sublime Porte of

ussels, March 23.

lly announced that
will not enter into
confederation with
land and Switzer-

ublin, March 24.

of Fenian prisoners
e April 9th in this

ndon, March 24.

ment has publish-
pondence between
d French Cabinets
he illegal extradi-
ade of the French
nde, and the sub-
nd made by Eng-
rrender.
s of Commons to-
te on the Reform
med. Mr. Glad-
peech in which he
t the Government
, and opposed the
of the Reform

espondent of the
y Gazette states
and a number of
are in Paris,
of the rising in
took them by sur-

e Nationale of
rticle on the Fen-
on which it hints
Government con-
rebellion in the
is as a means of
gland at a criti-
f her diplomacy
question.

ool, March 26.

stern sailed from
n to-day, for New
was about to sail
tan accidentally
ly killing two
nding several

Stratford.—
Beacon says:—
ted that, in the
rvice being re-
nteer companies
rloo, and Wel-
rigaded together
quarters at Strat-
n companies will
ford.

Quebec, March 25.

A $900 nugget was taken out of one of the Gilbert River pits on Thursday last, and another was found on the property of the Dehery Mining Co., and brought to this city to-day. Its weight is officially announced by the government inspector to be fifty and a half ounces, and valued at nearly $900.

A large quantity of Snider-Enfields have been sent west for the use of volunteers.

Fenian Movements.—The reporter of the Globe at Buffalo says:—"Four car loads of Fenian ammunition reached here within the last few weeks, and the contents are secreted in the city. The Fenians have advanced the contributions levied from non-military members from 10 to 25 cents a week. Should the members submit, this is expected to place a large additional fund at their disposal."

Several hundred man-of-war's men have been ordered from Quebec to the upper lakes for the manning of gunboats whenever navigation opens.

The Belleville Intelligencer says it is the intention of the government to organize and equip a mounted police at once, to do duty in the gold regions of Hastings. The headquarters will be held in Madoc.

The Fergus Fair.—A lively business was done at the Fergus fair on Thursday last. Beeves sold at about $4.50 live weight, and for working oxen $140 per yoke was asked.

Amazonian Exploration.—Mr. W. Chandless, an Englishman, recently gave an account before the Royal Geographical Society in London of an exploration made by him in 1864 of the Purus river, one of the affluents of the Amazon. With a small native canoe and a crew of Indians he ascended the river nearly to its sources, a distance of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six miles, finding a good depth of water and no obstacles to navigation for the greater part of the way. It is peopled only by a few tribes of Indians, each speaking a distinct language. The banks are formed of alluvial soil, and are covered throughout with dense forest, rich in India-rubber trees and other vegetable products of commercial value. The stream, however, was found not to lead to the settled districts of Southern Peru, as had been supposed. The Indians met with near the sources had never had communication with white men or civilized tribes, and were ignorant of the use of iron. In 1865 Mr. Chandless explored the Aquiry, a branch of the Purus river, in hopes that it would open a route to Peru, but was again disappointed. This stream, like the Purus, terminated in trackless forests. He spent nine days attempting to cut his way across the country, but found it impossible.

As a man at Oxford, N. H. was unharnessing his horse, a gust of wind lifted him from his feet, and blew him against a ledge of rock so violently that both his legs were broken.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisities of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.
Dec. 18, 1866.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.
Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 35 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 50 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.
Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

THE PAISLEY
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beaty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic
GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,
PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.
Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,

At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.
Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3. con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Culross.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.
Feb. 26, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.
Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and joiner,
Salem, near Elora.
Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
IN PAISLEY,
Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel.

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND
LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.
Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has, evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced in the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial
Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do thee good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,

AND WE

Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
London C. W.

E ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris, March 21.
foreign policy of the
, which has been under
n for some time in the
gislatif, has been endor-
overwhelming major-

Florence, March 21.
general elections have
d. So great was the
popularity of General
that he was returned
different cities.

London, March 21.
raeli, the Chancellor of
quer, promises a liberal
l for Ireland.

Vienna, March 22.
nounced that the Em-
oleon favours the con-
of the Governments of
olland, Belgium, and
d against Prussia.

London, March 22.
razilian mail-steamer
d from Rio Janeiro.
rations had been com
inst the Paraguayans
fleet had shelled the
Humalia. When last
the Spanish squadron
in sight of and was
he combined fleet of
eru.

Berlin, March 23.
ent conclusion of a
veen the Kingdom of
Bavaria and the
hy of Baden, where-
ls to have command
e of the latter two
times of war, has
a bitter feeling in
is believed that the
Emperor Napoleon
federation of France
lgium and Switzer-
Prussia, is traceable

Vienna, March 23
the proposition of
wers of Europe, re-
ession of the Island
the Grecian Govern-
n emphatically re-
Sublime Porte of

ussels, March 23.
ly announced that
will not enter into
confederation with
and and Switzer-

ublin, March 24.
f Fenian prisoners
April 9th in this

ndon, March 24.
ment has publish-
pondence between
d French Cabinets
e illegal extradi-
nda of the French
de, and the sub-
d made by Eng-
rrender.
s of Commons to-
te on the Reform
med. Mr. Glad-
peech in which he
the Government
, and opposed the
of the Reform

espondent of the
y Gazette states
and a number of
rs are in Paris,
of the rising in
ook them by sur-

e Nationale of
ticle on the Fen-
n which it hints
Government can-
rebellion in the
s as a means of
gland at a criti-
her diplomacy
uestion.
ol, March 26.
stern sailed from
to-day, for New
was about to sail
an accidentally
ly killing two
nding several

t STRATFORD.—
Beacon says:—
ted that, in the
rvice being re-
teer companies
loo, and Wel-
rigaded together
arters at Strat-
companies will
ford.

Quebec, March 25.

A $900 nugget was taken out of one of the Gilbert River pits on Thursday last, and another was found on the property of the Dehery Mining Co., and brought to this city to-day. Its weight is officially announced by the government inspector to be fifty and a half ounces, and valued at nearly $900.

A large quantity of Snider-Enfields have been sent west for the use of volunteers.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.—The reporter of the Globe at Buffalo says:—' Four car loads of Fenian ammunition reached here within the last few weeks, and the contents are secreted in the city. The Fenians have advanced the contributions levied from non-military members from 10 to 25 cents a week. Should the members submit, this is expected to place a large additional fund at their disposal.'

Several hundred man-of-war's men have been ordered from Quebec to the upper lakes for the manning of gunboats whenever navigation opens.

The Belleville Intelligencer says it is the intention of the government to organize and equip a mounted police at once, to do duty in the gold regions of Hastings. The headquarters will be held in Madoc.

THE FERGUS FAIR.—A lively business was done at the Fergus fair on Thursday last. Beeves sold at about $4.50 live weight, and for working oxen $140 per yoke was asked.

AMAZONIAN EXPLORATION.—Mr. W. Chandless, an Englishman, recently gave an account before the Royal Geographical Society in London of an exploration made by him in 1864 of the Purus river, one of the affluents of the Amazon. With a small native canoe and a crew of Indians he ascended the river nearly to its sources, a distance of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six miles, finding a good depth of water and no obstacles to navigation for the greater part of the way. It is peopled only by a few tribes of Indians, each speaking a distinct language. The banks are formed of alluvial soil, and are covered throughout with dense forest, rich in India-rubber trees and other vegetable products of commercial value. The stream, however, was found not to lead to the settled districts of Southern Peru, as had been supposed. The Indians met with near the sources had never had communication with white men or civilized tribes, and were ignorant of the use of iron. In 1865 Mr. Chandless explored the Aquiry, a branch of the Purus river, in hopes that it would open a route to Peru, but was again disappointed. This stream, like the Purus, terminated in trackless forests. He spent nine days attempting to cut his way across the country, but found it impossible.

As a man at Oxford, N. H. was unharnessing his horse, a gust of wind lifted him from his feet, and blew him against a large rock so violently that both his legs were broken.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes, by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.
Dec. 18, 1866.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.
Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 35 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.
Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

THE PAISLEY
PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY.

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beaty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic
GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,
Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,
PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that as he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.
Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,
Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of
GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS
Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Coal Oil only 60 cts. per gal.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

☞ Farmers, you can save twenty-five per cent by buying your

Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos,
At the Medical Hall.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.
Paisley, Apr. 24, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

Apply to Mr. Joseph Macdonald, Paisley.
Feb. 26, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.
Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Apprentice Wanted.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Carpenter and Joiner business. Apply to

GAVIN MIDDLETON,
House Carpenter and Joiner,
Salem, near Elora.
Salem, Jan. 3, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
IN PAISLEY,
Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them.

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Only $1 50 per dozen!!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND
LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.
Paisley, March 7th 1867.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

A Conviction of the superior merit of The London Commercial College and Seminary, has, evidently, become well established in the minds of the Canadian Public. That its worth is beginning to be appreciated, is evinced by the fact, that

UPWARDS OF 200 STUDENTS

Are now connected with our classes, which is, undoubtedly, more than are in attendance at

Any Other Two Commercial Colleges in Canada;

And, what is still more encouraging, this number is constantly increasing. We expect that it will continue to do so, for, we have always contended that a Thoroughly Practical Course of Business Training, coupled with strict integrity and a sincere regard for the welfare of our students, was sure, sooner or later, to win the confidence of the community at large. The facts, in this case, have fully demonstrated that this was a correct conclusion. We heartily thank the Public for their patronage so liberally bestowed, and would, at the same time, assure them, that, in the future, as in the past, it shall be our constant aim, to so deal with and teach our Students, as to secure the genuine approval of the Wise and the Good. If we have the co-operation of these, we cannot fail to succeed; for, we have promises to this effect, which are as "sure as the Everlasting Hills." We would, therefore, say to all who are about to embark in Business Life, as Moses said to Hobab "Come with us and we will do thee good, for, the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." Our mode of instruction is in the highest degree

SYSTEMATIC AND PRACTICAL,
AND WE
Offer advantages which are found at no other Commercial College.

For Circular and Order of Exercises, please address, with stamp,

J. W. JONES,
Principal of London Commercial College
London C. W.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Intelligence.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. SOLINE Farmer's Print, on the Printing Office Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week		0 75
do. do.	each subsequent week	0 25
4w. 6w.	1 week	1 00
4w. 6w.	each week	0 50
6w. 3m.	1 month	1 50
6w. 3m.	each month	0 50
Over eight lines, first insertion		0 cents per line.
Every subsequent insertion		0 2 cents per line.
Every additional month		0 1 cents per line.

Advertisements occupying a quarter, half, or a whole column, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without specific instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others, are responsible for them in the first instance, and hold themselves responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IS ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the patients have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c

Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Gray, GODERICH, C. W.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. NUMBER 8.

Travelling with Half a Million.

[Translated from the German.]

(*Concluded from our last.*)

The carriage stopped, so that Fernald felt obliged to awake suddenly, and saw the position and his companion slight, that the weary horses might have less to carry. Soon they fell back, and commenced talking earnestly and rapidly. Fernald wondered if they were conversing about the trunk, perhaps laying some plot, and he regretted most heartily that he exchanged his own trusty servant for this detestable young man. Involuntarily his hand fell upon the two loaded revolvers in the pocket of the carriage; then turning to his companion, he commenced an animated conversation. She now appeared at ease, and more like herself than before, and as he met the glance of her beautiful eyes, and listened to her clear voice, he felt truly ashamed of his doubts.

After the two men had resumed their seat upon the box, a long pause ensued. Presently Fernald observed that Lippman wrote something in his pocket book, and tearing out the leaf, folded it into the shape of a note, and placed it in his glove.

'Ah!' thought Fernald, his wrath rising anew—'*a billet doux* for Madame Bernard! As soon as I turn round, it will be thrown to her!'

He felt redoubled hatred towards Lippman; if a gendarme had been near, he would have given him into custody; but no such person was to be seen.

Soon they arrived at the next stopping place. On the way thither, Fernald had reasoned with himself, and said revenge was ignoble; he would not disgrace Madame Bernard, but he *would* tell her that he had discovered her deception—had seen through her trick, and that he would magnanimously protect her and her lover through all danger. Still, he found it very hard to bring himself to this generous act; he, who loved her so madly, was, against his will, the party to her elopement! It was a despicable affair! but he was resolved to carry out his noble intention.

They now had arrived at the little village, where they were not only to change horses, but to dine. It was a highly picturesque, but very miserable place where they were obliged to wait—an old inn, with a large, old fashioned court-yard, with arches cut in the stone gateway. They alighted, and were shown by the rosy hostess into a large room on the first floor. While Fernald was ordering dinner, he watched Madame Bernard closely, in a mirror that hung opposite to him, and found that he had not been mistaken; Lippman, in passing her, imagining himself unobserved, slipped something into her hand.

She took it quite as if she were accustomed to such confidences, and walked to the bay window to read it unnoticed. Poor Fernald's heart throbbed violently with jealousy and grief. He walked rapidly up and down the room in the greatest agitation. A horrible thought had crossed his brain, and he could not rid himself of it. Who had told him that this was Madame Bernard's lover? If she had planned an elopement, what need had she of his protection? Was she not independent and free to marry her servant, if she wished? And Lippman was no servant; that he could see with half of an eye. No, no; far more likely that the plot concerned his valuable trunk! Did not the position know its contents? and very probably half Frankfort knew the object of his journey. How many times had he heard of seven titled swindlers! He felt himself the helpless victim of a fiendish conspiracy. But no, he would not believe it; the idea was too monstrous, too terrible. Fernald was ashamed of his thoughts, but could not stifle them when Madame Bernard suddenly turned and asked him some question concerning their future journey.

He answered her curtly as possible.

'Do you know,' she said, smiling, 'that you look very cross, and I might say fierce, besides having been remarkably silent for some time? Confess, now, that you regret having taken me for a travelling companion, and wish me at Jericho! Do you not?'

This was said in the most artless manner and sweetest of smiles; but neither had their usual effect upon the unhappy man.

'Does she try to play with me?' he asked himself, grimly. 'Madame,' he answered, somewhat brusquely, 'I need not assure you that your company is agreeable to me at any time; but I must confess to you that the presence of Otto Lippman is far from being so. The man is no servant; his bearing is a masquerade; and while on the one hand your want of confidence wounds me to the quick, on the other I have reasons of my own for being very watchful and suspicious of a strange companion.'

At these words Madame Bernard turned pale as ashes. She looked at him in silence, as if stunned, and approaching him, half whispered, 'Have you, then, discovered this?'

'I have perceived it; and must ask you, decidedly, for an explanation!'

'You are right—quite right,' she answered, quickly. 'I have treated you unfairly. But Heaven knows it was not my fault. I have the most perfect confidence in your nobleness and generosity, but my brother wished it, he insisted it, so I should have told you, Fernald.'

'Your brother wished—required?'

'It is of my brother that you were speaking, she whispered, in the greatest excitement. 'I will confess all to you. It is right that you should know the whole—'

'Is the young man your brother?' cried Fernald, joyfully.

'He is my brother,' replied Madame Bernard.

'But why is he thus disguised?'

'The disguise he was obliged to take in consequence of his mad folly, in which he persisted, deaf to all my entreaties. He is a student in the first year at Heidelberg, and must have to take part in the conferences, the particulars of which you know as well. Being compromised deeply by it, he took refuge with me, instead of escaping to a foreign land, and I have concealed him for two months past.'

'The clue is the meaning of the riddle!' said Fernald, ready to ask her pardon upon his knees, for his base doubts.

'This is the secret,' said she, 'which I give unreservedly into your keeping.'

'And now you intend to pass him on this disguise?'

'That is my intention. At first escape was impossible, the police were so strict, that we were obliged to wait. Lately I have been daily more anxious and impatient; and last night, when a friend of my brother's brought me a note suggesting this plan, I was glad to avail myself of it. Here, briefly, you have the whole story,' she concluded; 'and now you know all.'

'Yes, enough to make me heartily ashamed to stand before you,' said Fernald, 'and you cannot imagine how happy it makes me to be of service to you.'

She gave him her hand, with a look of gratitude, and he pressed it eagerly to his lips.

'Believe me,' he said, 'not a hair of your brother's head shall be injured; I will answer it with my life. But what will you do—not take him to Vienna, surely?'

'No, indeed. I intend to go as far as Salzburg only; there he can reach Switzerland without fear of detection.'

'Without doubt, an excellent plan,' said Fernald; 'but shall I, then, only accompany you as far as Salzburg?' he added, in a melancholy tone.

Madame Bernard did not answer, but laid her finger on her lips, for just then the maid entered to lay the table.

'Lay three plates,' said he to the latter.

'Oh, that is quite unnecessary,' whispered Madame Bernard; 'every one would think it strange for the master and servant to eat together. Let him stay in the servants' hall.'

'Very well; as you like.' Then turning to the maid—'Only two!'

'And what kind of a note did Lippman hand you just now?' asked Fernald, in a low tone, turning to his companion.

She changed color slightly, saying, 'Did you see that, too?'

'My eye observes very watchfully all that concerns you in any way.'

'It appears,' she said, glancing at him with a bright smile, 'that nothing escapes you.'

'May I not know the contents of this note?'

'That you never shall,' answered she, quickly.

'More secrets, still!'

'In this you must submit.'

'I submit to any yoke you lay upon me.'

With these words he was about to take her hand, but she turned from him, blushing deeply, and at the same instant the hostess entered with a smoking soup tureen.

'Tell the postilion to harness, while we dine,' said Fernald.

'I think he is doing so now,' replied the woman.

'Then he can wait,' replied Fernald carelessly.

CHAPTER III.

When they had spent about half an hour at the table, Madame Bernard told the maid to call her servant, and Fernald sent for the postilion to drive up. After some time, the maid returned, and said she could not find the servant, and the postilion had driven on in advance.

'Gone on! without me?' cried Fernald in astonishment.

'Did you not order him to do so?' asked the hostess, who had just entered, and seemed rather disturbed; 'they tell me he drove away in a hurry.'

'Worse and worse!' exclaimed Fernald; 'but why did I not hear it roll away?'

'You said the carriage must not remain standing in the street, so he drove out the back way, from which a lane leads to the city gate.'

'Now Heaven help me!' cried Fernald, in the greatest excitement. 'Send for the burgomaster—mounted police—and a hundred dollars to any one who will have a horse, ready saddled in ten minutes—a fast one—mind.'

Great confusion ensued; some ran for the burgomaster—others for the police, and Fernald in a few minutes saw a strong, fresh horse before the door. The reins were already in his hand, but he dropped them, and turned to Madame Bernard, who came to the window pale and frightened, and calling in vain for Lippman.

'Is he not there? Have you not yet found this Lippman?' cried Fernald, with an indescribably scornful emphasis on the name.

'Heaven only knows, where he is,' she replied, burning into tears.

'Oh, but I know too well,' cried he, beside himself with rage and disappointment. 'I see I am the victim of a plot; yes, of the most abominable, infamous plot ever planned!'

With these words, he leaped into the saddle, just as the burgomaster, a fat man, in his shirt-sleeves, came running breathlessly round the corner.

'My,' said Fernald, turning to him, 'a swindler and my postilion have escaped with my carriage—second all the force you can collect after them; an immense sum of money is contained in a trunk, secured on behind—he who recovers it is the unscathed and intact, shall receive ten thousand dollars reward—therefore, despatch.'

With these words, he set off at full gallop, leaving the burgomaster, pale as his shirt, and strong after him in mute amazement.

The carriage had the advantage of starting half an hour before him, and as Fernald urged his horse in a still faster pace, he felt what a small chance he had of overtaking it; for although loaded so heavily, two horses could certainly travel as fast as one; but it was his only hope, and he caught at it in desperation. He tore along at a frantic pace, hoping at each turn to see the carriage in the distance; but this hope deceived him constantly. He met a couple of lumber wagons, and some foot passengers; from time to time he asked them eagerly, if they had seen a carriage pass? They would reply—'Yes, half an hour ago.'

Presently, he met two horses all harnessed, who browsed by the wayside. He looked at them earnestly. Surely they were the same that brought him here; but where was their driver, the man who jeered? he should be back in the city by this time. How did the horses come here? He too must be in the plot, and had probably ridden on, met the new postilion, and let his horses go. Yes, he was convinced this must be Satan and so much the worse, for he had now to deal with three conspirators instead of two, and he remembered with a thrill, that his pistols were left in the carriage, and were now, no doubt, in the hands of the villains.

A wild rage overcame him as he thought how completely he had been deceived and entrapped by the woman in whom he had felt such confidence. By his folly, his weakness, he had lost the money intrusted to him, and with it his honor and rejoice! Oh, how willingly would he have given his life to recover these lost treasures! He whipped and spurred his weary steed unmercifully, who now began to slacken his pace and breathed painfully. The poor animal ran up hill and down hill; the dust and gravel flew, but all in vain! Nothing was in sight. As he made a sharp turn, full a mile of the highway stretched before him, but nothing was to be seen on any part of it. At this moment the worn out horse stumbled and fell; Fernald raised him, but he could hardly stand, and, after going feebly a few steps, fell again, and did not attempt to rise.

Fernald found his left leg was under the creature's body; he drew it out, bruised but uninjured; as for the pain of the limb he did not feel it, for he could have wept from sheer despair. He sat on the ground by the side of his fallen horse, who by covered with sweat and foam, uttering from time to time a low whinny. He looked at the animal, and, covering his face with his hands, murmured brokenly, 'Now all is lost!'

Presently he looked back towards the inn to see if any one was coming to assist him? Did nobody care for the reward? No! not a man appeared in all the dreary distance.

Fernald did not dare to give up the pursuit. He resolved to go on foot to the next station, and as he rose to shake the dust from his clothes, he saw at the top of an extremely distant hill two horses heads. An involuntary impulse forced him to look at them. Now a calèche appeared behind them; how much it looked like his calèche—the horses beg an to trot rapidly towards him—they came nearer; he rubbed his eyes and believed himself dreaming, for Lippman sat upon the box, and swung the whip carelessly from side to side.

As he caught sight of Fernald, he nodded gayly, and soon drew up before the amazed and overjoyed man. 'Here are your carriage and your trunk all safe, Mr. Fernald?' he cried, springing from the box. 'Heaven be praised that I have been able to save it for you.'

'You—you saved it?' said Fernald, breathlessly, feeling as if a sentence of death had been remitted.

'A lucky chance enabled me to spoil the fine plans of those two knaves,' replied the youth, 'while you and my sis—that is, my mistress—'

'I know that Madame Bernard is your sister—she told me so.'

'I see you know everything. Well, while you two sat at dinner, I thought I would look about the town a little. As I stood looking at the ancient carvings on the gateway, I heard the unusual sound of horses' feet approaching with great rapidity. I recognized our carriage directly, and at first thought the horses were running away; but then of course the coachman would not whip them so severely. Suddenly, the trunk occurred to me. I concealed myself in the shadow of the gateway, and as the vehicle thundered by, made a spring, and found myself perched upon the previous trunk.

'There I sat,' continued the young man, 'and I had time to think over the situation. I felt convinced your trunk was being stolen—but what could I do to hinder it? I knew there were pistols in the carriage; but what good would that do to me? Well, I thought time will show; so I kicked my heels on the trunk, and a mad ride I had, up hill and down. At last the fellow slackened his speed, and then he shouted aloud. I looked round the corner of the carriage, to see what would happen next—it was just the other side of the hill. A coach had run into the woods, and there stood the postilion with the one, awaiting the twenty outriders. The burgomaster was by him, and he had evidently come to take charge of the trunk, and carry it off—Heaven knows where.

'This was an unpleasant dilemma for me. I rocked my brains to think how to deal with them, but resolved to leave it to my unlucky stars.

'"There you are." I heard the fellow with the one call out. "Has all turned out well?"

'"Why not?" was answered from the box. "Come, drive off your horses; they must not be found here."

'The other led his beasts into the middle of the road, turned their heads homewards, and gave them some sharp cuts, which set them off at full trot. The next minute would have discovered me, and I dare not be found wanderings. I slipped from the trunk, glided swiftly around the carriage, and as their backs were turned, succeeded in getting in and seizing your pistols, then leaned quietly back in the corner. Just there, one shouted—"All right; go ahead" and came to the door to jump in.

'I must confess that I now regret what I did; but the man's ugly red face, and his look of rage at seeing me, were so utterly repulsive, that I lost control of myself, and fired. I trust I have not killed him. He fell, grasping his shoulder, and I think I wounded him there.'

'And the other?' said Fernald, who had listened with breathless attention.

'The other had disappeared too, just as I fired, and now was trying for his life to stop, move, I am not sure. I pointed the cocked pistol at him, and cried, "You are a thief, and I will shoot you, as I did that other, if you do not leave in moments—away with your two horses, carrying me with all his might, and left me alone to turn; this I did, with considerable difficulty, as I felt obliged to keep my eye and the pistol hard upon him; but he whipped to his wounded comrade; I whipped up, and here we are!'

'How shall I thank you?' cried Fernald. 'This is the bravest deed of which I have ever known! you know not what you have saved me by your boldness and presence of mind.'

'I will drive you home, if you will get in,' said the student, anxious to stop his praise and unmeasured delight. 'My sister will be uneasy.'

'Yes, yes, let us go.'

'Shall I continue to drive?'

'Yes, by all means, but let me sit on the box beside you that we may talk together. You are a hero—a perfect treasure of a student.'

He got up beside him, and the tired horses fell into a slow trot.

'Do, pray, tell me your name? I do not yet know it,' said Fernald.

'I am called Leonard Dorsack.'

'And you are a student, compromised by taking part in the late affair?'

'Alas! yes.'

'I will assist you, were you involved ever so deeply,' cried Fernald, confidently.

'I assure you, I shall not refuse your help,' said Dorsack laughing.

'But,' said Fernald, with a deep sigh, 'you must do the same for me.'

'You? What do you mean?'

'I not myself involved with a great sin, which concerns you and your sister. I am not troubled so much about you. your sister, I fear, will never forgive me.'

'Well, confess to my sister, and beg for pardon; you will get it. She thinks rather highly of you already, and I wrote her a note to-day, congratulating her upon her conquest and giving counsel to any little strategemata you may make, so you have not much to fear.'

'Was that the purport of your note,' cried Fernald. Without waiting for an answer, he continued: 'Nevertheless, I hardly dare come into our sister's presence.'

'Oh, ho!' said Dorsack, 'what's the trouble?'

'I will tell you, that you can see what a position I am in. I believed, a while ago, that you and your sister had conspired together to rob and cheat me.'

'The devil yet, did,' said the youth, frowning; 'that looks bad.'

'I hate and despise myself for it; but it is so.'

'Then one of us must shoot the other,' said Dorsack, soberly.

'The pistols are in the carriage. I will give you satisfaction if you demand it.'

'My sister is very fond of me, and cares a little for you, so that would not mend the matter,' said the student in a fit of laughter. 'It's best not to take it too tragically. A man who has charge of half a million, may well be suspicious. I have never been in such a predicament, and trust I never shall be; but after due consideration, I pardon you.'

'That is noble and generous of you, but—your sister!'

'As you have confessed your fault so openly to me, I promise not to tell her anything about it.'

'But I was so angry and excited, that I told her myself.'

'Ha! that was a false move.'

'Now you see how unhappy I am.'

'Nonsense! you have your money again; that is the principal thing!'

'Not at all; no money could console me for the treasure I have lost.'

Dorsack threw a keen glance at him. In the despair which Fernald's features so plainly showed, there seemed to be something that amused him.

'Lo, so hope for the best,' he said finally, with a cynical smile. 'I think, if you knew that I can assist you, even at the worst.'

A rider just then came to meet them. It was a gendarme, whom the tardy burgomaster had just despatched.

They told him of the adventure, and sent him in search of the wounded man.

At last they reached the town. Fernald's heart beat high as he sighted at the gate, where the hostess and burgomaster stood, surrounded by a gaping crowd, to whom they were explaining what the rumored was, and how they might obtain it. They were excessively surprised to see the carriage return, and asked a hundred questions, which Fernald cut short, and after taking the burgomaster for an armed guard to the carriage, he promised to report to him shortly with Dorsack.

'Heaven protect me, if I am to appear before the government officials, whispered the latter.

'Never mind,' replied Fernald; 'I will be security for you—now for your sister!'

Madame von Bernard had gone to her room, in a state of agitation perfectly indescribable, and going to the window had seen their return. She was now to meet them and throw herself into her brother's arms.

'Oh, Leonard, Leonard!' she cried, weeping, 'what have I inflicted on your account!'

[illegible] hot, and leading her back into her room, said, as he locked the door, 'Dear Nelly, I truly hoped to have been in great distress, but it is all over, now that we three are together again; but here is more plague, grief, or, far greater, joy to forbid, for there my fortune has good fortune, since he has confessed you so generously.'

Madame gave pale, and was about to turn away; but her brother seized her hand, and said—'Hermann unpardonable is wise, shall you most forgive him, Fritz; nothing else will do.' For I can assure you as certainly, that the recovery of half a million of money did not enable him to the loss of your favor. I think he should not give great importance to that property!'

Madame Bernard looked with a smile at her handsome brother, 'but then shyly at Fernald, who at this definitive glance, fell upon her knees, and raised her hand to his lips.

'Oh, do not let me suffer all my life, for the limit of one evil moment!' he cried fervently.

'You have wounded me deeply,' she replied, hesitatingly; 'but if my brother speaks for me, I shall be obliged to pardon you, and make peace. Do rise and tell you all that has happened since you left me in so [illegible] a way,' she added, archly.

'You restore life to me,' said Fernald, springing to his feet. 'Let your brother tell you all about the rescue, which he alone and unaided performed, and in the meantime I will see that all cause for anxiety about him shall be put aside. May I invite here?'

'Certainly; I will bring you pen and ink.'

While Dorsack related the whole adventure to his sister, Fernald wrote. He announced to his chief, that Leonard Dorsack had saved the immense sum of money by his coolness and bravery, and as a reward he demanded for him a passport, all in proper order, and a full pardon for his past misdemeanors. As soon as this was finished, he sent it by a special messenger.

Fernald and Dorsack then went to the burgomaster, who, after glancing at Fernald's important document, asked no impertinent questions about the student, but took their depositions, which were necessary for the arrest of the two rascals.

After the they were obliged to wait in this little town, and amuse themselves as well as they could, until an answer came from the great Bara; in Frankfort. Madame von Bernard had now an opportunity to heap burning coals of fire on Fernald's head, and in spite of the circle him happier than he had ever been in his life. And when the Baron's answer came, in a few days, with congratulations that all had turned out so well, and with Dorsack's passport viseed, according to order, he might also have added congratulations to the happy couple on their engagement.

The next morning, two calèches stood before the inn; one contained Madame Bernard and her sonspurious of a brother, who were going to Heidelberg, from whence she was to return to Frankfort. Fernald was in his own, on the top of which sat a royal Hussarian gendarme to protect the precious trunk the rest of the way to Vienna.

One fortnight after, he returned safely to Frankfort, having delivered the valuable trunk to the proper authorities, and bringing with him a most acceptable gift for his betrothed—the full and entire pardon of her brother.

Their marriage soon took place, and from that day forward Fernald never found cause to regret the journey he had taken with half a million of money.

PAUDERY.—The following case of prudery justly punished is related in the Paris papers:—A young lady recently presented herself with a child—let us presume that she was the nurse—at the railway station just as the train was about to depart. The young lady insisted upon a separate carriage. 'We have not got one, madame,' said the respectful chief of the railway station; 'and accordingly you would not do mine the train a quarter of an hour till we get a ladies' carriage!' 'Indeed I would—I insist upon it!' No help for it—the carriage must be got according to law—and the young lady went changing and fussing up and down, while the passengers were equally fuming inside the carriages, and saying very bitter things at the expense of the young beauty blessed with a baby so early in life. At length the carriage was arranged. When the station-master appeared, he said, 'Madame, everything is ready—the ladies' carriage is here.' The man was about to ascend. 'Madame, it is forbidden!' exclaimed the official—'this is a carriage for ladies only; the baby you carry in your arms is a gentleman.' 'I protest she is not!' exclaimed the lady. 'I protest he is!' mildly and yet sternly retorted the railway official. 'I say she is not.' 'I say he is, madame.' [We drop the veil on the discussion, which ended in the young lady retiring from the station amidst the roars of laughter of all who were witnesses of the affair.]

A SINGULAR FRAUD.—The Dubuque Herald relates a singular affair.' Brigadier General Lewis, of Iowa, fell at Chattanooga, and his son, Major Lewis was afterwards reported dead. The major's uncle received a certificate from General Halleck, stating that he was among the killed at Fredericksburg. By the means his uncle was declared the sole heir to his brother's property. He immediately disposed of it for $150,000, and with the money started for Europe, where he now resides. After his release from prison, Major Lewis first heard of the death of his father and mother, and on writing to his friends, learned that his uncle had sold all of his father's property and left the country! Lewis at length found his uncle living in grand style at Paris. The whole affair was laid before General Dix, and some of his uncle's property attached. It finally became necessary to procure additional testimony from Iowa, and for this purpose young Lewis left Paris, and lately arrived, to factus health, at Troy, New York.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

LUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. NUMBER 8.

...velling with Half a Million.

...translated from the German.]

[Concluded from our last.]

...arriage stopped, so that Fernald felt ...n awake suddenly, and saw the ...and his companion alight, that the ...ree might have less to carry. Soon ...back, and commenced talking ear... ...nd rapidly. Fernald wondered if ...e conversing about the trunk, per... ...ing some plot, and he regretted ...erily that he exchanged his own ...servant for this determined young ...involuntarily his hand fell upon the ...nd revolvers in the pocket of the ...; then turning to his companion, he ...reed an animated conversation. She ...peared at ease, and more like her... ...before, and as he met the glance ...eautiful eyes, and listened to her ...ice, he felt truly ashamed of his ...

...the two men had resumed their ...on the box, a long pause ensued. ...y Fernald observed that Lippman ...something in his pocket book, and ...put the leaf, folded it into the shape ..., and placed it in his glove.

...thought Fernald, his wrath rising ...a billet-doux for Madame Bernard! ...as I turn round, it will be thrown ...

...a redoubled hatred towards Lipp... ...a gendarme had been near, he ...ve given him into custody; but no ...oon was to be seen.

...hey arrived at the next stopping ...ce, the way thither, Fernald had ...with himself, and said revenge... ...able; he would not disgrace Ma... ...ernard, but he would tell her that ...overed her deception—had seen ...her trick, and that he would mag... ...ly protect her and her lover ...all danger. Still, he found it very ...wing himself to this generous act... ...tored her so madly, was, against ...the party to her elopement! It ...pleable affair! but he was resolved ...out his noble intention.

...now had arrived at the little vil... ...ere they were not only to change ...but to dine. It was a highly pic... ..., but very miserable place where ...e obliged to wait—an old inn, with ...old fashioned court-yard, with arme... ...e stone gateway. They alighted, ...shown by the rosy hostess into a ...m on the first floor. While Fer... ...ndering dinner, he watched Ma... ...ernard closely, in a mirror that hung ...to him, and found that he had not ...taken; Lippmann, in passing her, ...g himself unobserved, slipped ...g into her hand.

...ok it quite as if she were accus... ...such confidences, and walked to ...window to read it unnoticed. Poor ...t heart throbbed violently with ...and grief. He walked rapidly up ...n the room, in the greatest agita... ...horrible thought had crossed his ...d he could not rid himself of it ...told him that this was Madame ...n lover! If she had planned an ...st, what need had she of his pro... ...Was she not independent and ...narry her servant, if she wished? ...pose was unnecessary; that he could ...half of an eye. No, no! for more ...as the plot concerned his valuable ...did not the position know it con... ...and very probably half Frankfort ...e object of his journey. How many ...d he heard of even titled swindlers ...himself the helpless victim of a ...conspiracy. But no, he would not ...; the plot was too monstrous, too ...

...Fernald was ashamed of his ...but could not stifle them, when ...Bernard suddenly turned and ...m some question concerning their ...ourney.

...swered her curtly as possible.

...o know,' she said, smiling, 'that ...very cross, and I might say fero... ...ously been remarkably silent for ...hours! Confess, now, that you regret ...taken me for a travelling compan... ...wish me at Dresden! Do you not?'

...as said in the most artless manner ...ntest of smiles; but neither had ...effect upon the unhappy man ...the try to play with me?' he asked ...pritely. 'Madame,' he answered, ...bruesquely, 'I need not assure ...your company is agreeable to me ...; but I must confess to you that ...ence or Otto Lippmann is far from ...The cause is no secret; his li... ...inexperienced; and while on the ...your want of confidence wounds ...quick, on the other I have rea... ...my own for being very watchful and ...of a stranger companion.'

...as words Madame Bernard turned ...ashes. She looked at him in ast... ...d stunned, and approaching him, ...pered, 'Have you, then, discovered ...

...perceived it; and must ask you, ...for an explanation!'

...ers right—quite right,' she answer... ...ly. 'I have treated you unfeeli... ...ven known it was not my fault. ...most perfect confidence in your ...and generosity, let my brother ...be required it, or I should have ...Fernald.'

...brother wicked—required?'

...of my brother that you were speak... ...whispered, in the greatest excite... ...I will confess all to you. It is ...you should know the whole——'

...young man your brother?' cried ...perfidy.

...my brother,' replied Madame Ber...

...why is he thus disguised?'

...disguise he was obliged to take in ...rder of his mad folly, in which he ...a deal to all my extravagance. He is ...d to be first year at Heidelberg, ...been to take part in the outbreak, ...ulars of which you know as well. Being compromised deeply by it, he took refuge with me, instead of escaping to a foreign land, and I have concealed him for two months past.'

'This then is the meaning of the riddle?' said Fernald, ready to ask her pardon upon his knees, for his base doubts.

'This is the secret,' said she, 'which I give unreservedly into your keeping.'

'And now you intend to pass him on in this disguise?'

'That is my intention. At first escape was impossible, the police were so strict, that we were obliged to wait. Lately I have been daily some assistance and consolation, and last night, when a friend of my brother's brought me a note suggesting this plan, I was glad to avail myself of it. Here, briefly, you have the whole story,' she concluded; 'and now you know all!'

'Yes, enough to make me heartily ashamed to stand before you,' said Fernald, 'and you cannot imagine how happy it makes me to be of service to you.'

She gave him her hand, with a look of gratitude, and he pressed it eagerly to his lips.

'Believe me,' he said, 'not a hair of your brother's head shall be injured; I will answer it with my life. But what will you do—not take him to Vienna, surely?'

'No, indeed. I intend to go as far as Salzburg only; there he can reach Switzerland without fear of detection.'

'Without doubt, an excellent plan,' said Fernald; 'but stay! I then, only accompany you as far as Salzburg' he added, in a melancholy tone.

Madame Bernard did not answer, but laid her finger on her lips, for just then the maid entered to lay the table.

'Lay three plates,' said he to the latter.

'Oh, that is quite unnecessary,' whispered Madame Bernard; 'every one would think it strange for the master and servant to eat together. Let him stay in the servant's hall.'

'Very well; as you like.' Then turning to the maid—'Only two!'

'And what kind of a note did Lieutenant hand you just now?' asked Fernald, in a low tone, turning to his companion.

She changed color slightly, saying: 'Did you see that, too.'

'My eye observes very watchfully all that concerns you in any way.'

'It appears,' she said, glancing at him with a bright smile, 'that nothing escapes you.'

'May I not know the contents of this note?'

'That you never shall,' answered she, quickly.

'More secrets, still!'

'In this you must submit.'

'I submit to any yoke you lay upon me.'

With these words he was about to take her hand, but she turned from him, blushing deeply, and at the same instant the hostess entered with a smoking soup tureen.

'Tell the postilion to harness, while we dine,' said Fernald.

'I think he is doing so now,' replied the woman.

'Then he can wait,' replied Fernald carelessly.

CHAPTER III.

When they had spent about half an hour at the table, Madame Bernard told the maid to call her servant, and Fernald sent for the postilion to drive up. After some time, the maid returned, and said she could not find the servant, and the postilion had driven on in advance.

'Gone on! without me?' cried Fernald in astonishment.

'Did you not order him to do so?' asked the hostess, who had just entered, and seemed rather disturbed, 'they tell me he drove away like a wind.'

'Worse and worse!' exclaimed Fernald; 'but why did I not hear it roll away?'

'You said the carriage must not remain standing in the street, so he drove on the back way, from which lane leads to the city gate.'

'Now Heaven help me!' cried Fernald, in the greatest excitement. 'Send for the burgomaster—mounted police—and a hundred dollars to any one who will have a horse, ready saddled in ten minutes—a fast one—mind!'

Great confusion ensued, some ran for the burgomaster—others for the police, and Fernald in a few minutes saw a strong, fresh horse before the door. The reins were already in his hand, but he dropped them, and turned to Madame Bernard, who came to the window, pale and frightened, and calling in vain for Lippman.

'Is he not there? Have you not yet found this Lieutenant?' cried Fernald, with an indescribably scornful emphasis on the name.

'Heaven only knows, where he is,' she replied, turning into tears.

'Oh, but I know too well,' cried he, beside himself with rage and disappointment. 'I see I am the victim of a plot; yes, of the most abominable, infamous plot ever planned!'

With these words, he leaped into the saddle, just as the burgomaster, a fat man, in his shirt-sleeves, came running breathlessly round the corner.

'Sir,' said Fernald, turning to him, 'a swindler and my pocket have escaped with my money—I shall all then, only you can collect other items; an immense sum of money is contained in a trunk, screwed on behind—he who restores it to me unopened and intact, shall receive ten thousand dollars reward—therefore, despatch.'

With these words, he set off at full gallop, leaving the burgomaster, pale as his shirt, and staring after him in utter amazement.

The carriage had the advantage of starting half an hour before him, and as Fernald urged his horse to a still faster pace, he felt what a small chance he had of overtaking it; for although loaded so heavily, two horses could certainly travel as fast as one; but it was his only hope, and he caught at it in desperation. He tore along at a frantic pace, hoping at each turn to see the carriage in the distance; but this hope decreased him constantly. He met a couple of lumber wagons, and some foot passengers; from time to time he asked them eagerly, if they had seen a carriage pass? They would reply—'Yes, half an hour ago.'

Presently, he met two horses all harnessed, who browsed by the wayside. He looked at them earnestly. Surely they were the same that brought him here; but where was their driver, the man with the scar? he should be back in the city by this time. How did the horses come here? He too must be in the plot, and had probably ridden on, not the new postilion, but the horses go. Yes, he was convinced this must be the case; and so much the worse, for he had now to deal with three conspirators instead of two, and he remembered with a thrill, that his pistols were left in the carriage, and were now, no doubt, in the hands of the villains.

A wild rage overcame him as he thought how completely he had been deceived and entrapped by the woman in whom he had felt such confidence. By his folly, his weakness, he had lost the money intrusted to him, and with it his honor and reputation! Oh, how willingly would he have given his life to recover these lost treasures! He whipped and spurred his weary steed unmercifully, who now began to slacken his pace and breathed painfully. The poor animal ran up hill and down hill; the dust and gravel flew, but all in vain! Nothing was in sight. As he made a sharp turn, full a mile of the highway stretched before him, but nothing was to be seen on any part of it. At this moment the worn out horse stumbled and fell; Fernald raised him, but he could hardly stand, and, after going feebly a few steps, fell again, and did not attempt to rise.

Fernald found his left leg was under the creature's body; he drew it out, bruised but uninjured; as for the pain of the limb, he did not feel it, for he could have wept from sheer despair. He sat on the ground by the side of the fallen horse, his head covered with sweat and foam, uttering from time to time a low whinny. He looked at the animal, and, covering his face with his hands, murmured brokenly, 'Now all is lost!'

Presently he looked back towards the town. Was no one coming to assist him? Did nobody care for the reward? No! not a man appeared in all the dreary distance.

Fernald did not dare to give up the pursuit. He resolved to press foot to the next station, and as he rose to shake the dust from his clothes, he saw at the top of an extremely distant hill two horses heads. An involuntary impulse forced him to look at them. Now a coliche appeared behind them; how much it looked like his coliche—the horses began to trot rapidly towards him—they came nearer; he rubbed his eyes and believed himself dreaming, for Lippman sat upon the box, and swung the whip carelessly from side to side.

As he caught sight of Fernald, he nodded gaily, and soon drew up before the amazed and overjoyed man. 'Here are your carriage and your trunk all safe, Mr. Fernald!' he cried, springing from the box. 'Heaven be praised that I have been able to save it for you.'

'You have saved it?' said Fernald, breathlessly, feeling as if a sentence of death had been remitted.

'A lucky chance enabled me to spoil the fine plans of those two knaves,' replied the youth, 'while you and my sister—that is, my companion—'

'I know that Madame Bernard is your sister—she told me so.'

'I see you know everything. Well, while you two sat at dinner, I thought I would look about the town a little. As I stood looking at the ancient carvings on the gateway, I heard the unusual sound of horses feet approaching with great rapidity. I recognized our carriage directly, and at first thought the horses were running away; but then of course the coachman would not whip them so cruelly. Sudden ly, the trunk occurred to me. I concealed myself in the shadow of the gateway, and as the vehicle thundered by, made a spring, and found myself perched upon the precious trunk.

'There I sat,' continued the young man, 'not a bad time to think over the situation. I felt convinced your trunk was being stolen—but what could I do to hinder it? I knew there were pistols in the carriage, but what good would that do to me? Well, I thought time will show, so I kicked my heels on the trunk, and a road rule I had, up hill and down. At last the fellow slackened his speed, and the hole stopped short. I looked round the corner of the carriage, to see what would happen next—it was just the other side of the hill. A road led off into the woods, and there stood the postilion with the scar, awaiting the booty with folded arms. His horses were by him, and he had evidently come to take charge of the trunk, and carry it off. Heaven knows where.

'This was an unpleasant discovery for me. I racked my brains to think how to deal with them, but resolved to leave it to my guardian angel.

'Those rogues I heard the fellow with the scar call out, 'Has all turned out well?'

'Why not?' was answered from the box. 'Come, drive off your horses; they must not be found here.'

The other led his beasts into the middle of the road, turned their heads homewards, and gave them some sharp cuts, which set them off at full trot. The man in amount would have discovered me, and I dare not be found weaponless. I slipped from the trunk, glided swiftly around the carriage, and, as their backs were turned, succeeded in getting in and seizing your pistols, then leaped quickly back to the carriage. Just then, one shouted—'All right; go ahead!' and came to the door to jump in.

'I must confess that I never regret what I did; but the man's ugly red face, and his look of rage at seeing me, were so utterly repulsive, that I lost control of myself, and fired. I trust I have not killed him. He fell, grasping his shoulder, and I think I wounded him there.'

'And the other?' said Fernald, who had listened with breathless attention.

'The other had discovered me, just as I fired, and now was feeling for his hatchet; him, alone, I did not fear. I pointed the cocked pistol at him, and cried, 'you are a thief, and I will shoot you, as I did that other dog, if you do not leave my coach—course with your ill-gotten booty, turning on with all his speed, and left me room to turn; this I did, with some difficulty, as I felt obliged to keep my eye and the pistol both upon him; but he withdrew to his wounded comrade; I whipped up, and here we are!'

'Now shall I thank you?' cried Fernald. 'This is the bravest deed of which I have ever known! you know not what you have saved me by your boldness and presence of mind.'

'I will drive you home, if you will get in,' said the student, anxious to stop his praise and commendation. 'My place will be uneasy.'

'Yes, yes, let us go.'

'Shall I continue to drive?'

'Yes, by all means. but let me sit on the box beside you, that we may talk together. You are a hero—a perfect treasure of a student.'

He got up beside him, and the tired horses fell into a slow trot.

'Oh, pray, tell me your name? I do not yet know it,' said Fernald.

'I am called Leonard Dorneck.'

'And you are a student, and promised by taking part in the late riot?'

'Alas! yes.'

'I will assist you, were you involved over so deeply,' cried Fernald, coolly heavy.

'I assure you, I shall not refuse your help,' said Dorneck laughing.

'But,' said Fernald, with a deep sigh, 'you must do the same for me.'

'You? What do you mean?'

'I will myself listen with a great sin, which concerns you and your sister. I am not troubled so much about you. your sister, I feel, will never forgive me.'

'Well, confess to my sister, and beg for pardon; you will get it. She thinks rather slightly of you already, and I wonder her so much, considering her open her purpose and give your consent to any little arrangements you may make, so you have not much to fear.'

'Was that the purport of your note,' cried Fernald. 'Without waiting for an answer, he continued: 'Nevertheless, I hardly dare come into your sister's presence.'

'Oh, he!' said Dorneck, 'what's the trouble?'

'I will tell you, that you can see what a position I am in. I believed, a while ago, that you and your sister had conspired together to rob and cheat me.'

'The devil you did,' said the youth, frowning; 'that looks bad.'

'I half and despise myself for it; but it is so.'

'Then one of us must shoot the other,' said Dorneck, soberly.

'I beg pardon as to the carriage. I will give you satisfaction if you demand it.'

'My sister is very fond of me, and cares a little for you, so that would not mend the matter,' said the student in a fit of laughter. 'It is best not to take it too tragically. A man who has charge of half a million, may well be suspicious. I have deceived them so much a month ago, and trust I never shall be; but after due consideration, I pardon you.'

'That is noble and generous of you, but—your sister?'

'As you have confessed your fault so openly to me, I promise not to tell her anything about it.'

'But I was so angry and excited, that I told her myself.'

'Pe! that was a false move.'

'Now you see I am unhappy I am.'

'Non-sense! you have your money again; that is the principal thing!'

'Not at all; no money could console me for the treasure I have lost.'

Dorneck threw a keen glance at him. In the despair which Fernald's features so plainly showed, there seemed to be something that amused him.

'Lo, a hope for the best,' he said finally, with a roguish smile. 'I think, if you tail, that I can assist you, even at the worst.'

A rider put then cut to meet them. It was a gendarme, whom the lady burgomaster had just despatched.

They told him of the adventure, and sent him in search of the wounded man.

At last they reached the town. Fernald's heart beat high as he sighted at the gate, where the hostess and burgomaster stood, surrounded by a gaping crowd, to whom they were explaining what the reward was, and how they might obtain it. They were excessively surprised to see the carriage return, and asked a hundred questions, which Fernald cut short, and after asking the burgomaster for an armed guard for the carriage, he promised to report to him shortly with Dorneck.

'Heaven protect me, if I am to appear before the government officials,' whispered the latter.

'Never mind,' replied Fernald; 'I will be security for you—now for your sister!'

Madame ten Bernard had gone to her room, in a state of agitation perfectly undescribable, and going to the window, had seen their return. She now flew to meet them and threw herself into her brother's arms.

'Oh, Leonard, Leonard!' she cried sorrowfully, 'what have I suffered on your account!'

[illegible] her hand, and led her from, and as he bowed Fernald to follow—'Dear Fritz, I truly believe you have been in great distress, but it is all over, now that we three are together again; but here is one whose grief is far greater, for he feels he does not deserve his good fortune, since he has insulted you unpardonably.'

Madame gave pale, and was about to expostulate; but her brother seized her hand, and pointed [illegible] to [illegible], until you must forgive him, Fritz; nothing else will do. For I can assure you on my solemnity, that the poor boy at half a million of money did not have a mole hole in the time of your favor. I think he should receive such repentance as that, pray?'

Madame Bernard looked with a smile at her handsome brother, and then shyly at Fernald, who at this conciliatory glance, fell upon his knees, and raised her hand to his lips.

'Oh, do not let me suffer all my life, for the fault of one evil moment!' he cried fervently.

'You have wounded me deeply,' she replied, hesitatingly, 'but if my mother approves, I shall be obliged to pardon you, and make peace. Do rise and tell me all that has happened since you left me in so [illegible] way,' she added quickly.

'You restore life to me,' said Fernald, springing to his feet. 'Let your brother tell you all about the rescue, which he alone has guided profoundly, and in the meantime I will see that all cause for anxiety about him shall be put aside. May I write him?'

'Certainly! I will bring you pen and ink.'

While Dorneck related the whole adventure to his sister, Fernald wrote. He announced to his chief, that Leonard Dorneck had saved the immense sum of money by his coolness and bravery, and as a reward he demanded for him a passport, all in proper order, and a full pardon for his past misdemeanors. As soon as this was finished, he sent it by a special messenger.

Fernald and Dorneck then went to the burgomaster, who, after glancing at Fernald's important document, asked an impertinent questions about the student, but took their depositions, which were necessary for the arrest of the two rascals.

After this they were obliged to wait in this little town, and amuse themselves as well as they could, until an answer came from the great Bera, in Frankfort. Madame ten Bernard had now an opportunity to heap burning coals of fire on Fernald's head, and in spite of the inside he felt happier than he had ever been in his life. And when the Bera's answer came, in a few days, with congratulations that all had turned out so well, and with Dorneck's passport [illegible], according to order, he might also have added congratulations to the happy couple on their engagement.

The next morning, two coaches stood before the inn; one contained Madame Bernard and her scapegrace of a brother, who were going to Heidelberg, from whence she was to return to Frankfort. Fernald was in his own, on the top of which sat a royal Bavarian gendarme to protect the precious trunk the rest of the way to Vienna.

One fortnight after, he returned safely to Frankfort, having delivered the valuable trunk to the proper authorities, and bringing with him a most acceptable gift for his betrothed—the full and entire pardon of her brother.

Their marriage soon took place, and from that day forward Fernald never found cause to regret the journey he had taken with half a million of money.

PAUDERY.—The following case of paudery justly punished is related in the Paris papers:—A young lady recently presented herself with a child—let us presume that she was the nurse—at the railway station just as the train was about to depart. The young lady insisted upon a separate carriage. 'We have not got one, madame,' said the respectful chief of the railway station; 'and assuredly you would not do so in the train a quarter of an hour till we get a ladies' carriage!' 'Indeed I would—I insist upon it.' No help for it—the carriage must be got according to law—and the young lady went champing and fuming up and down, while the passengers were equally fuming inside the carriages, and saying very bitter things at the expense of the young beauty blessed with a baby so early in life. At length the carriage was ready. When the station master appeared, he said, 'Madame, everything is ready—the ladies' carriage is here.' She was about to ascend. 'Madame, it is forbidden!' exclaimed the official—'there is a carriage for ladies only; the baby you carry in your arms is a gentleman.' 'I protest she is not!' exclaimed the lady. 'I protest he is!' mildly and yet sternly retorted the railway official. 'I say she is not.' 'I say he is, madame.'—[We drop the veil on the discussion, which ended in the young lady retiring from the station amidst the roars of laughter of all who were witnesses of the affair.]

A SHOCKING FRAUD.—The Dubuque Herald relates a singular affair.' Brigadier General Lewis, of Iowa, fell at Cold Harbor, and his son, Major Lewis was afterwards reported dead. The mayor's office received a certificate from General Hancock, stating that he was among the killed at Fredericksburg. By this means the youth was declared the sole heir to his brother's property. He immediately disposed of it for $150,000, and with the money started for Europe, where he now resides. At or his return to our shores, Major Lewis first heard of the death of his father and mother, and on writing to his friends, learned that he uncle had sold all of his father's property and left the country. Lewis at length found his uncle living in grand style at Paris. The whole affair was laid before General Dix, and some of his uncle's property attached. It further came out easily to procure additional testimony from Iowa, and for the purpose young Lewis left Paris, and lately arrived, to tackle Judith, at Troy, New York.

...unday morninb.

London, April 8.

Consols have declined ⅛ per ...nt since 2 p. m., and closed at ...

There has been a general de...ine in American securities; ...20's 73⅝; Illinois Central, 76⅛; ...rie, 36⅛.

Wheat—No. 1 red, 13s 6d; ...lifornia white, 13s 6d per ...ntal. Flour, 28s 9d for Wes...rn canal, per barrel. Corn, 8d ...gher, mixed Western, 41s 6d ... quarter. Barley 4s 6d per ... lbs. Oats 3s 4d per 45 lbs.

Later—Closing quotations of ...beat show an advance of two-...nes per cental; No. 1 Milwau-... red was last quoted at 13s ... Corn very active and close. Ashes: Pots, 33s 6d per cwt. Tallow, 44s 6d for American. ...troleum spirits, 11d, and refin... 1s 5d per gal.

...urrection at St. Domingo.

The Paris Moniteur says:—On ... 23rd of February an insur...tion took place at Port au ...nce against the authority of ...sident Geffard. On the night ...the 22nd to the 23rd a party ... insurgents attacked the na...nal palace. Repulsed by the ...rd, the party went to the ...ion, the doors of which were ...ped in, and the party took ...session of one of the forts of ... city.

The troops forming the gar...n of Port au Prince, prompt...assembled, and pursuing the ...els, put down the insurrec...n towards morning.

The city has been placed in a ...e of siege, and tranquility ... been restored.

Boston, April 6. — Advices ...m Port au Prince, to March ...confirm the overthrow of the ... Government in Hayti. Two ...mpts of the revolutionary ...y were made; the first on ... 2nd of February at the capi-... which was suppressed, and ...leader of the insurrection and ...son were killed. The second ...mpt, a few days after was ...essful. President Geffard, ...ing that public feeling was ...strong against him sent in ...resignation, and on the 13th ...March, embarked with his ...ly on board a French man-...ar for Jamaica. A new Pre-...nt would shortly be elected.

SERIOUS SNOW BLOCKADE.—...ng Wednesday night of last ... three trains arrived at ...tion City, Kansas, which ... been twenty-five hours ...aded in a snow bank, six ... east of Wamego. One ... on board of which were ... hundred Methodist preach-...turning from a conference, ...een blockaded so as to per-... of no egress, whereby food ...t be obtained, and there ...othing on hand, except one ...nd seventy dozen eggs.

FEMALE BARONET.—A ballet ...named Jessie Leeson was ...ed at Leeds with stealing a ...f men's clothes. The sto-...property belonged to the ...f her landlady. The girl ...mad freak had donned the ... attire, taken up her quar-...t an inn, under the name ... Harry Clifton, playing ...art so well that for some ...no suspicion arose as to her ... Ultimately, however, the ... ferrated out the secret, and ...her into custody.

About Right.

...temporary, in speaking of the politi-...ventions, and speeches on these oc-..., says:—

"...no indications of the coming policies ... wanting, as we have some scores of ...en, and some hundreds of delegates, ... and talking 'politics,' without con-...g a single new idea to the general ...nce. What a dreary task it is, for ..., to wade through the reports of ...ions and other meetings of a semi-...l order. One looks in vain for some ...to redeem them; for some one to ...l point with unerring skill the direc-... country's policy should take. Noth-...he kind is to be met with, and the ... drivel of partyism is all that the ...e legislature have to offer to an ex-... public. The prospect is drear en-... Not a gleam of light is offered for ...ure, and every one seems afraid of ...ting himself except in the vaguest ...ties."

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE*.

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON, Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK FORMS of every description on hand.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Markets.

Southampton, April 11.

Fall Wheat $1 70 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 50 to 1 54. Flour $8. Oats 45c. Peas 65c to 70. Beef 8c to 10. Pork 8c to 10. Potatoes 75c. Butter 14c. Eggs 12½c. Lard 10c. Tallow 10c. Hides $6. Sheepskins $1 to 1 50. Hay $15. Cordwood $1 50 to 1 75.

Guelph, April 9th.

Fall Wheat $1 70 to 1 95; Spring Wheat $1 50 to 1 71; Oats 40c to 45.

Toronto, April 6th.

Fall Wheat $2; Spring Wheat $1 80 to 1 90; Barley 55c to 61.

BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Risley, Pinkerton, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Paisley, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. George Bremner, Mr. William W. Hogg, merchant, Paisley, late of Carmnetie, Forfarshire, Scotland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Irving, merchant, of Paisley, late of Scarboro, C. W., and of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

DIED.

At Port Elgin, on the 2nd inst., the infant son of Mr. Duncan Currie, aged 12 days.

On Tuesday evening, the 2nd inst. James Thomas, infant son of James Steele of this village, aged 3 months 25 days.

DESERTED HIS POST.—The Kingston Whig says: It was reported in the city that one of the Guards of the Provincial Penitentiary had suddenly left his post, carrying with him to the States, it is said, his arms, and also plans of the Institution, and impressions of the keys. We should be happy for the sake of the good name the officers of the Prison hold at the present time, to be able to contradict the report, and remove public suspicion if it be groundless.

The Meeting at Arkwright.

A public meeting of the electors of the township of Arran was held in the Town Hall, Arkwright, on the 2nd day of April, called for the purpose of giving the different Parliamentary candidates for the North riding of Bruce an opportunity of expressing their views on the important questions of the day.

Andrew Freeborn, esq., was called to the chair, and Robert Douglass to act as secretary.

The chairman, after a few appropriate remarks, called on James Monkman, David Dioc, and Michael Babbington, to address the meeting, as they were the parties who called the same.

Mr. Babbington came forward and made a few remarks giving their reasons for calling the same.

The chairman then called on Mr. Sproat, who came forward and declared himself an independent candidate for the House of Commons, and spoke on Confederation, Railways, Harbours, &c., and dwelt at considerable length on a better system of disposing of Crown Lands, for the encouragement of emigration, and actual settlement in the country. Throughout the whole speech he was attentively listened to, and seemed to give general satisfaction.

The chairman next called on Dr. Douglas, of Port Elgin, who came forward and declared himself a candidate for the house of commons in the Reform interest, and stated when he got an invitation to this meeting he looked at the hand bill calling the same, and seeing the gentlemen's names attached thereto, he said he doubted much if he would get a hearing. He explained how he was elected as a candidate, and as to the propriety of having the late Reform Convention at Port Elgin. He referred to the old sectional grievances, claimed Rep. by Pop. to have been got by the Reformers, recommended the old party spirit to be kept up, referred to Crown Lands, Railways, and other public improvements, and after some personal remarks between Mr. Sproat and himself he took his seat.

The chairman next called on Donald Sinclair who came forward and declared himself a Reform Candidate for the Provincial Parliament. He made an excellent speech on Confederation as not being properly adjusted yet, the necessity of having Reformers sent to look after their interests in the same; our railways, harbours, a better system of disposing of Crown Lands, which the local parliament would have to deal with; more encouragement to emigration, education, the militia, and old Reformers; referred to King William, W. L. Mackenzie, &c.

The chairman next called on John Gillies, Reeve of Elderslie, who came forward and made appropriate remarks.

The following motion was then made:

Moved by Michael Babbington, seconded by James Monkman, that having heard the views of Mr. Alexander Sproat, and taking into consideration the state of our country as now constituted, and having perfect confidence in his hitherto honest, sterling character amongst us from the earliest settlement of this county, that the electors of this Riding should use their utmost endeavors to secure his triumphant return.

Moved in amendment by Robert Cairns, seconded by J. M. Kilbourn, that owing to the manner in which this meeting has been got up, it would be unfair to take the expression of this meeting as a fair expression of this township on the merits of the different candidates.

A division was then taken, which gave Mr. Sproat a very large majority. Amongst these we noticed a number of Reformers, thus showing that they as well as conservatives in this township are tired of party strife, and for the future intend to be guided by the men and not by party. Mr. Sinclair is likely to be unanimously supported here.

It was moved by David Dick, and seconded by James Monkman, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Bruce Herald and Paisley Advocate for insertion. Carried.

The chairman then proposed three cheers for the Queen and the meeting dispersed.

(*Communicated.*

THE GOLD REGION.—Many buildings are going up at Madoc. On a moderate calculation there cannot be less than 3 000 strangers in the locality of Madoc village and Eldorado. The prospects of finding gold in paying quantities are said to be rather improving than otherwise.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

The Meeting at Paisley.

We publish in another place a short account of the meeting held at Paisley yesterday. The action taken at this meeting, however, by no means expresses the sentiments of a majority of the people in this section of the Riding, as those who are most strenuous in objecting to the nominees of the Port Elgin Convention took no part therein, as it was well understood the meeting could do nothing, and would surely end in a fizzle.

We fancy the matter stands pretty much thus: The fact of Dr. Douglass and Mr. Sinclair being the nominees of this convention will have its share of influence in their favor. But nobody but the Delegates feel bound to support them if not disposed to do so on their individual merits, and if other candidates more to their liking appear on the stage. Mr. Sproat is before the electors as a candidate and Messrs Bruce and Gillies as prospective ones; and as time rolls on no doubt others will turn up. We heard the other day that a requisition was out to Thos. Orchard, Esq., for him to come forward as the Conservative candidate for the local legislature. When all these gentlemen, and probably others, are before the electors with their addresses, it will then, we think, be time enough for the people to take into consideration the right parties to make their masters.

In the meantime, we opine it is dangerous for people to rack their brains too much in endeavoring to discover the difference between a Conservative and a Reformer, and it is probable more important matters will attract public attention shortly. The candidates, also, in the absence of anything of interest in the present day on which to address the electors, should not go too far back in their study of History, or they will land us all in the Dark Ages.

The Convention Address.

By a singular fatality of circumstances, we became aware, a few days ago, of the existence of a fly sheet, purporting to be an address to the Electors of the North Riding of Bruce, and signed by Donald McLellan, Chairman of the Port Elgin Convention, and James Muir, Secretary; and with some difficulty obtained a copy. We find it also published in the Toronto Globe and endorsed by the Canadian "thunderer" as a "capital address." The Convention men in this neighborhood, however, appear to be so much ashamed of the production that it has not been put in circulation; and one delegate, we learn, consigned his package to the flames as soon as he ascertained its contents. The address is just one of those rampant effusions "full of sound and fury and signifying nothing," that makes the degenerate Reform party of the present day appear as contemptible and ridiculous.

We believe that neither Chairman nor Secretary saw the address until it appeared in print.

The Russian Territory Question.

Notwithstanding the opposition, on economical grounds, in the American Senate, to the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Russian governments, which transfers the sovereignty over Russian America to the United States, it appears likely the appeal to the national feeling of Senators will be successful, and that the treaty will be approved of. The evident policy of the astute Secretary of the United States, is to make as unpleasant as possible the rule of Great Britain on this continent. France has received notice to quit Mexico, and has skedaddled accordingly, leaving the Mexicans to fight their own battles, in their own way. Napoleon found himself in a false position, and had the good sense to get out of it without making matters worse by holding on to it. The cession of the Russian territory is a hint to Great Britain that she has no business on this continent, and that *America must be left to Americans*. An independent nationality may be tolerated on the northern frontiers of the United States, and the Mexican people may be allowed to choose their own system of government—but Europe is not to interfere. This is the Monroe doctrine, as we understand it; and the United States are strong enough—or, at all events, seem to have conceit enough—to back it up.

The North Western Railroad.

In a letter published in the Fergus News Record, the writer has taken the same view of the Hamilton meeting as ourselves. The following is an extract:—

"I regret to say that I cannot perceive such "good prospects" of the North West Railway being built as you profess to have discovered. I have carefully perused the Spectator's report of the Railway meeting at Hamilton, and am sorry to find that very little progress has been made. * * The meeting was unanimous as to the advisability of building a railway, but the ways and means' were not clearly pointed out. The 'Merchant Princes' of the 'Queen city' appear to have given our northern men a 'Princely' reception; but we look in vain for any substantial assistance to build our Road. They had not even a tangible proposition to make. Mr. McGiverin, it is true, stated that the estimated cost of a through line from Guelph to Lake Huron is $1,600,000, and thought the Counties interested ought to contribute one half the sum. Indeed he saw no difficulty in the way. If we raise the money, he says the people of Hamilton, who are 'most anxious for the road,' will expend it for us! They will go to the Directors of the Great Western and offer them the $800,000! But no one appears to have been in a position to say that the Great Western would accept the offer and build the Road. Our Hamilton friends seem to have been profuse in advice, but very careful not to commit themselves by offering anything more substantial."

The writer goes on to remark that Bruce county is most interested in the railroad, and recommends more meetings of Reeves and Deputies on the route. We cannot see the use of our municipal representatives doing more than they have done. If the object of these "princely" receptions of back-country Reeves is to get them to commit themselves by guaranteeing too large a bonus to any railway scheme, there is danger that the ratepayers would vote it down. The people of Bruce are very heavily taxed already, and with improved roads and harbors, and on account of our proximity to the lake, are not in such need of a railroad as North Wellington and southern part of Grey. Besides, there are four or five railroad schemes which are planned with the idea of a terminus on Lake Huron in this county, one or more of which will be ultimately constructed, bonus or no bonus.

In the meantime, if the people of Fergus and Elora are anxious for a railroad, it would not be difficult, we imagine, for the monied men of that neighborhood, with the assistance of the municipalities interested, to form a company and raise sufficient means for the purpose and there is little doubt, if the times proved favorable, that the scheme would soon resolve itself into one for the whole route to lake Huron.

The communication in to days paper, on "The Wants of Paisley," is, we think, deserving of the serious consideration of the inhabitants of the village.

We are requested to state that a Sermon on the subject of Temperance will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rodell, in Ferguson's Hall, Paisley, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Port Elgin Brass Band is fully organized, the instruments having been received a few weeks ago.

The Fergus News Record has changed from a semi-weekly to a weekly. It is now a large, handsome sheet.

THE ARKWRIGHT MEETING.—We publish in another column an account of the above meeting. Another correspondent says it was with difficulty Dr. Douglass could get a hearing. The meeting was very disorderly, not less than half a dozen speakers being on the platform at a time.

FIRE.—The house of Thomas Moran, on lot 12, con. 11 Township of Arran, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, 1st inst. The family had retired to rest at an early hour on Sabbath evening, and on Mr. Moran awakening about one o'clock, the fire had so far advanced that the chamber floor above was commencing to fall in. Without dressing he attempted to get out what effects he could, but was only able to save a few articles of furniture. What makes it worse, he has lost about 70 bus. of wheat, 20 bus. barley and oats, and 17 bags of chopped stuff, that had been stored in the house. In fact, it may be said he has lost all he required for seed and bread till next harvest. It is supposed the fire originated from some ashes which had been kept in a barrel in the house. This should be a warning to those who adopt such a practice.

Meeting of Reform Association.

A meeting of the Reform Association of the North Riding of Bruce was held in Paisley, yesterday. Mr. James Muir, President of the association, in the chair, and Mr Robert Ferguson, Paisley, as secretary pro. tem.

After several statements had been made by parties present, as to their dissatisfaction with the action of the Convention, and the chairman and others having given satisfactory explanations as to the causes which induced the action of the convention, the following motion was adopted by a large majority —

Moved by Henry Brown, seconded by David Porter, That this meeting having heard the explanations given, fully concur in the action of the Reform Convention held at Port Elgin on the 21st ult.

This closed the business of the Association, when the meeting adjourned for a short time in order to meet again to hear addresses from Dr. Douglass and Mr. Donald Sinclair. On the meeting again assembling, on motion duly made and seconded, Mr. John Irving was called upon to occupy the chair, and Mr. Urquhart as secretary. After a few remarks from the chairman, Dr. Douglass was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, setting forth his views upon several matters which he thought likely to come before the House of Commons for which he was a candidate, and was followed by Mr. Sinclair, as a candidate for the Local Legislature. At the conclusion of the addresses, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Candidates—also a vote of thanks to the chairman, when the meeting dispersed.

A ship canal from Portsmouth to the Thames is one of the latest engineering proposals. The wonder is that it has not been mooted before.

People in the Lower portion of the country are already beginning to sniff coming prosperity in the expenditure of $15,000,000 in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. As soon as the line is decided upon and ground taken, shanty villages will spring up, and stores will be opened everywhere to supply the navvies, and there will be great competition between Halifax, St. John, Quebec, and Montreal for the business of supplying these stores.

Editing a Newspaper.

The following was found in the sanctum of an editor) by a county sheriff:

Editing a newspaper is a very pleasant business.

If it contains too much political matter people won't have it.

If it contains two little they won't have it.

If the type is too large it does not contain a sufficiency of reading matter.

If the type is too small they can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports, people say they are nothing but lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise.

If we have a few jokes, people say we are nothing but a rattle pate.

If we omit jokes they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they d—n us for not giving select ones.

If we publish selections, folks say we are too lazy to write more, and give them what they have read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we don't all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies the men become jealous.

If we don't cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their houses.

If we remain in our office and attend to our business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out, they say we never attend to business.

If we don't pay our bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly, they wonder where we get the money, and suspect us of stealing it.

If they do not get their paper for a week they say they did not get it for a month.

Hints About Farm Work.

Tillage.—The preparation of the soil for the seed is the important work of this month. Manure is to be hauled and spread, and the ground is to be plowed. The waste of manure which occurs after it is spread is very little in weather which will not allow plowing, and not very great in full, hot sunshine, if it does not lie long. It is much worse to damp the manure in small heaps, and leave it for some time exposed to the action of rains, for the goodness washes out into the soil and enriches it in spots, to the serious damage of the crop.

Plowing and any other working of the soil should never be done when the clods will not crumble. Dryness is essential to useful tillage. It is much better to delay work than to leave the land lumpy and hard.

Deep plowing is an excellent practice, but only when there is a soil to plow. He who lifts several inches of untempered subsoil and mingles it with a shallow surface soil, will repent his deed when the sickly, yellow grain testifies to the poison presented to the plants with their food, or to the difficulty they have in picking up a living among the mass of rubbish. In the spring, especially, the soil should not be plowed much deeper than heretofore. In the autumn the plow may very well be put down quite deeply, provided there is enough plant food in the soil, or added to it, to warrant it; for the freezing and thawing of winter, and the action of the atmosphere will essentially modify its character. These influences are wanting at this season, and deeper plowing than usual must either be accompanied with thorough liming or the use of unleached ashes, or very heavy manuring; and even then it is not to be recommended for small grains. It is well, however, at every plowing to run the plow a little deeper than before; and if the soil is neither water soaked nor leachy, even quite shallow subsoiling will prove of great benefit. We advocate most earnestly deepening of the soil, but not rashly, nor too much in spring plowing.

Spring Grains.—Prepare seed by selecting with the fan-mill the heaviest grain—the more times it is fanned, the better will be the seed; then, when the soil is nearly or quite ready, prepare the seed by pickling to destroy the seed of smut, which may be attached to it. This is useful for barley, and imperatively necessary for wheat. Add to a strong brine pulverized 'blue stone,' (sulphate of copper,) until no more is dissolved; into this throw the grain, stir thoroughly and after five minutes scoop it out, throw into a basket, let it drip back into the tub of pickle, then put in a heap upon a floor; after 24 hours shovel it over, sprinkling on dry slaked lime, thus drying it. Sow 5 to 7 pecks of wheat, 2 bushels to 2½ of barley, 2½ of oats. The ground should have been plowed in the fall for wheat and barley. Oats do tolerably well on a sward plowed in spring. For all either very fine compost or some concentrated fertilizer, such as a mixture of superphosphate of lime or Peruvian guano—say 100 lbs of each—should be used Sow, as a rule, those kinds of grain which are in highest repute in your own neighborhoods.

Root Crops.—Prepare the soil for sowing carrots, beets and mangles, and onions, the earlier the better. It should be deep and rich, plowed in the fall and as free from weeds as possible, especially for onions, which require the finest and mellowest soil, enriched with good, fine compost. The other root crops need also rich soil, deeper than onion soil, but not less rich, though the enrichment need not be of so fine a quality. These crops can not be sown too early, after danger from hard freezing is passed and the soil is warm and dry enough. Beet seed ought to be soaked 24 hours.—*Amer. Agr.*

MIXING BABIES.—An Alliance correspondent of the Canton (O.) Repository has the following: Some days ago there was a dancing party given for the benefit of the Fenians, on the outskirts of the town, and several of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to allow their ma's to 'hop.' A number of young men volunteered to guard the infantry while the ladies engaged in the 'break down.' No sooner had the mothers left their cherubs in the hands of the mischievous wretches than they stripped the darlings, changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over, the mothers each took as they thought their own baby, and hurriedly left the scene of gaieties and started to their homes, several miles apart, being far on the way before the peep-o'-day. On the following day there was a tremendous row in the settlement.—Mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies, and then commenced some of the tallest female pedestrianism. Living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the little cherubs, and will require as many weeks to restore the mothers to their natural sweet dispositions.

'Pray, Miss C,' said a gentleman the other evening, 'why are ladies so fond of officers?' 'How stupid?' replied she: is it not natural a lady should like an offer, sir?

A correspondent wants to know why an old maid is like a sucked orange, and then has the assurance to answer his own question by saying, 'Because neither of them is worth squeezing.'

The only true pleasures are those which please on recollection.

CORSETS.

When I was down in Paisley town,
A month ago or more,
I saw a very sing'lar thing
I never saw before;

'Twas hanging in a window case,
Upon a string a-straddle—
Looked something like an hour-glass,
And something like a saddle.

I asked of several villagers,
Who chanc'd to be at hand,
"What was it?" but their gibberish
I couldn't understand.

One fellow called it "a restraint
On certain parties plac'd,
Like a decree in chancery,
To stay the tenant's waste!"

Another—just the queerest chap,
Of any in the swarm—
Said "'twas the glass of fashion, but
It was the mould of form."

Another said "'twas a machine
A lady used to rig her—
To bring her form and life into
The very smallest figure."

At last a little girl came out,
And—think of my amaze!
She asked me, "if I wouldn't please
To buy a pair of stays!"

Of course I'd heard of "stays" before,
But, strike me deaf and dumb!
If ever I, until that hour,
Suspected "them was one!"

Well isn't it exceeding strange
That any maid or wife,
Just for a "little taper" should
Put out the "lamp of life!"

I know that lunatics must have
Straight jackets put about 'em—
But women in their wits should make
A Shift to do—without 'em!

An Old City Dug Up.

An extraordinary discovery is reported from the Government of Orenburg in Russia. It appears that the furnishing of the bricks used for certain forts in the course of erection there had been intrusted to some Khirgiz people. But among the ordinary ware furnished there were found from time to time specimens of so peculiar and so infinitely superior a kind that inquiry was instituted, and the discovery made that the contractors took these peculiar bricks ready made out of certain heaps of ruins close by. An Imperial Commission has reported on the subject, the following being the chief points already ascertained:—Twenty-one verst underneath the fort No 1 in question, on the left bank of the river Syr-Darja, there exists an entire subterranean city which once stood on the borders of the Aral Lake; this was afterwards covered with sand and mud, upon which grew the thistles of the steppe. The cupola of one edifice had already been taken off entirely by these industrious and simple-minded Khirgiz, and the stones were beautifully arranged in files ready for use. The Commission is of opinion that the extent of the city may be about five verst, but it has wisely abstained from historical or ethnographical conjectures. It only points out the one moral, that there are millions of bricks to be got out of it at present.

A NEW SOCIAL CUSTOM.—The London Herald gives the following curious account of a new form of social dissipation:—"Lady Bailey had a large missionary party at her residence in Belgrave Square on Monday evening last. Four hundred cards of invitation were issued, and three hundred and fifty-three attended of the nobility and gentry interested in so valuable a cause. The Bishop of the Mauritius and several missionaries spoke of their respective stations in a most interesting manner, and the party separated at near twelve o'clock, highly gratified with their christian and interesting entertainment. It is much to be wished that others who have houses, &c., for such assemblages, would follow her ladyship's example. The party partook of tea and coffee on entering, and a cold collation on going out."

THE PERILS OF TIGHT LACING.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of a fatal accident which occurred in Dayton a few days ago, the result of tight lacing. A young lady much given to the practice, caused a hook to be placed in the wall of her room, to which she was in the habit of fastening her corset strings so as to be able to draw them tighter. The other day she threw herself too heavily on the strings, and broke a blood vessel, from which she died in a few hours.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility in travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him —"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to live in Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.
Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA,

TRansacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.
Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.
T. R. PARR.
Paisley June 19, 1866.

Clearing Sale!

FOR
SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH
OF THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all WOOLEN GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for........................40 cts.
80 " do. do. ....60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds do. ....75 "
$1.25 do. do. $1.00
$1.50 do. do. $1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the Commercial House a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 18, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complet assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 30c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soa
Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Reading done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.
Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has recei his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending p chasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in p and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santo

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867. NUMBER 9.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Intelligence.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], Editor and Proprietor, at the Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

Forget if You Can, But Forgive.

In the journey of life, all wishing to find
In your families happiness beam,
Be gentle, forbearing, industrious, and mind
That forgiveness be ever your theme.

Should you e'er be deceived by a friend you have loved,
As in peace you hereafter would live,
Let your heart by a thirst for revenge be unmoved,
And forget, if you can, but forgive!

Remember the precept, to do unto men
As ye would they should do unto you
How many a pang will your conscience be saved
Should you e'er keep this motto in view.

How oft has the friendship of years been destroyed
By a hasty expression—a word,
In a moment of thoughtless impatience employed,
Of itself but a trifle absurd,

While the words of forgiveness would vanquish all pain,
Call the color again to the cheek,
Place friendship sincere hand in hand once again,
Resolution is wanting to speak.

Then gain a command o'er each stubborn resolve,
'Tis a glorious deed to achieve;
You'll be amply repaid by the power to absolve,
So forget, if you can, but forgive.

The Love Letters.

I had called to see my very practical friend, Beau Stone. He opened a small packet he was holding in his hand.

'This is pleasant,' he said. 'Here are all my letters to Georgina. And here's a little present I gave to her, sent back to me.'

There were not many letters. They were written I could see, in my friend's usual bold, plain, legible hand. Their contents I could guess: little enough like conventional love letters probably—very unecstatic composition; yet simple and to the purpose, and unmistakable enough. The present was a ring, a large diamond heavily set in plain gold: just the valuable, substantial, simple present I could have fancied Beau Stone selected for his betrothed.

'I suppose they'll expect me to send back Georgina's letters to her,' he said.

'Undoubtedly.'

'It's the usual way when engagements come to an end like this?'

'Certainly it's the usual way.'

He rubbed his chin and seemed to reflect a little.

'Have a cigar,' he said, presently, 'and let's talk about something else; this is not the most agreeable subject in the world. Tell us what you've been doing with yourself lately.'

So we fell to talking again about this, that, and the other. Presently I left him. As I went away he said, quietly, 'I think I shall try and see Georgina once more, for a particular reason.'

I did not ask what the particular reason was, and he did not tell me.

A few nights afterwards I saw him again. He was at no time subject much to change of mood, or at any rate seldom betrayed any variation of that kind. Yet it struck me that, if anything, he was in rather better spirits than usual.

'You didn't mention,' he said, 'what I told you the other night—that my engagement was broken off?'

I explained that I had not mentioned it for a particular good reason. I had not seen any person whom it would interest to be informed of the fact.

'It's just as well,' he said, 'because as it happens, the engagement isn't broken off; or rather it's on again.'

'Indeed! I'm sure I'm very glad to hear it.'

'I told you I should try and see Georgina again. Well, I knew that she often went with her father and other relations and friends to the Zoological Gardens on Sunday. I couldn't call at old Warren's house, you know, because I understood that I was as good as kicked out of that. So I went to the Zoological—I've a friend who's a Fellow, who gives me a ticket for Sundays whenever I ask him—and I looked about for Georgina. I soon discovered her, with Warren and a lot of other people. She saw me, and understood by my sign that I wanted to speak to her on the quiet. Well, she lingered behind a little, and when the rest of her party went to look at the kangaroos, she slipped with me into the snake-house. She looked rather frightened, and the tears stood in her eyes; so I put my arm round her—it didn't matter to me who saw me, you know—and told her there was nothing to be alarmed at, and that I only wanted to say a word or two. I then told her that I was sorry I had not sent back her letters as I ought to have; but the plain fact of the matter was, I couldn't do it. 'You love me still then?' she said. 'Of course I do, Georgy,' I said; 'who's been telling you I don't?' Then she began crying terribly. 'Come, Georgy,' I said; 'let's be married, whether papa likes it or not: only say the word.' She didn't say the word. Poor child! I don't think she could speak for crying; but she looked at me, and she gave ever such a little nod, and then she began laughing through her tears. It was the prettiest thing you ever saw. Of course I kissed her; and then I turned, and who should be standing close at my side but old Warren! Georgy gave a little scream, and then tried to make believe we were only looking at the boa-constrictor. But of course that didn't do; so I said to old Warren in a cheery sort of way, putting out my hand, 'Mr. Warren, Georgy and I are going to be married; that's quite settled; but you and I may as well be friends all the same. We'd much rather have your consent than not. Suppose you give it us.' He was so astonished, that before, I think, he quite knew what he was doing, he'd taken my hand, with all his friends standing round and looking on. Of course he couldn't go back after that; and so—and so—the thing was settled.'

I congratulated him heartily. Presently I said by chance,

'How lucky it was you didn't send back Miss Warren's letters!'

'My dear fellow, that was what I wanted to explain to her. I couldn't send them back.'

'You found them too dear to you?'

At last, then, he'd been betrayed into a feeling of romance.

'Not at all,' he exclaimed. 'I couldn't send them back because—I hadn't kept them. I'd destroyed them.'

'Destroyed them?'

'Yes. What was the good of them. I only kept business letters: they're all regularly docketed at my office. But for Georgy's letters, they were no use. It was no good keeping them. I made them into pipe lights.'

'You didn't tell her that?'

'No: I hadn't time. I never arrived at my explanation about the letters.'

'Then, my dear Stone, let me entreat you, whatever you do, don't give Miss Warren your explanation about the letters.'

'Why shouldn't I?'

'Don't you see? She thought you didn't send back her letters for a sentimental reason; because they were so dear to you that you couldn't part with them; and so, in point of fact, that little misunderstanding of hers led to the re-establishment of your love affair.'

'Do you think so?' he asked, musingly. 'But if Georgy's made any mistake about the matter, I think I'm bound to set her right.'

'My dear Stone, take my advice; for fear of accidents, set her right—if you must set her right—after the wedding ceremony, not before.'

Whether or not he took my advice I'm not aware. He was married in due course to Miss Warren; and I know that that lady was often heard to declare subsequently she had married the best husband in the world.

His practicality had answered; and it may be a good plan to convert love letters into pipe lights; still I shrink from laying it down as a rule that such a course should be adopted. Lovers must be left in that respect to pursue their own devices and to do what may seem right in their own eyes. It must be owned, however, that the story of Beau Stone's love affair shows that there is something to be said in favor of practicality.

Township of Greenock.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council of the township of Greenock, at meetings held on the 20th and 21st days of February, 1867.

Minutes of last meeting held at Montgomery's Tavern read and adopted.

Application of Mrs. Collison, a widow residing on lot 18, con. 3, requesting a remission of taxes for 1866, she being in needy circumstances with a large family to support.

Moved by Mr. Symon, seconded by Mr. Toohey, That Mrs. Collison's taxes be remitted for 1866.

The following accounts received and certified as being correct by the clerk were ordered to be paid, viz: W. T. Cox, Signal office, Goderich, for Poll Book for Municipal Election 1867, $1 10; Mr Laing Bruce Reporter office, Kincardine, Printing, Stationery, &c., $12 50; Messrs. Chewett & Co., Toronto $1 50; and from Bruce Herald office, Walkerton, for Assessor's forms, Collector's receipts, advertising, &c., $8 62½.

Application of Messrs Magill, Wilson and others, with regard to certain discrepancies between Schedules left them by the Assessor for 1866 and the amounts charged upon the Ass't Roll of that year. Ordered to be taken into consideration at the Revision Court of 1867.

Application of Francis Murphy to have his name struck off the Rolls of 1866 for lots 13 and 14 1st con. North Durham Road, as the owner had ejected him from the premises and assumed possession.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Pinkerton, That the Collector be instructed to collect the taxes on lots 13 and 14, 1st con. N. D. R. from the owner, if possible, if not to return the taxes against the land.

Moved by Mr. Toohey, seconded by Mr. Pinkerton, That the Clerk be instructed to notify the Collector that the taxes charged against Mr Bentley on lot 14, con. 16, be allowed to stand over until further instructions from this Council.

Claim of Dr. Usher of Walkerton received and read, amounting to $10, for signing a certificate of insanity of a Mrs. Dennison of Greenock. Ordered to be filed.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Toohey, That the time for the collector returning the Rolls be extended to the first day of April and that the clerk be instructed to inform him that if the Rolls are not returned on or before that day duly certified, immediate steps will be taken to recover from him or his sureties, the balance then not accounted for as provided by law.

Letter received and read from Mr Moore calling the attention of the Council to the destitute condition of Charles McDonald, an old and infirm man formerly owning lot 14, 1st con. N. D. R.

Moved by Mr Mair, seconded by Mr Pinkerton, That in consideration of the indigent circumstances of Charles McDonald, the Reeve be instructed to issue an order for $5 in favor of Mr Symon, the amount to be applied by him for the benefit of the said Charles McDonald.

Application of Wm. Bradley for a reduction of the amount of his taxes for the past year, in consequence of his mills being destroyed by fire.

Moved by Mr Symon, seconded by Mr M. Pinkerton, That in the case of Mr Bradley's mills being destroyed by fire that he be refunded eight dollars of his taxes for 1866.

Auditors' Report handed in by Mr McDonald.

Moved by mr Toohey, seconded mr Mair, That this Council do go into committee to consider the Auditors' report, and mr Symon do take the chair.

The council having resumed, the report was read with certain amendments by committee.

Moved by mr. Mair, seconded by mr. Symon, That the Auditors' Report as amended in Committee be adopted, and 100 copies of it ordered to be printed for circulation, and that a copy of the abstract be published in the *Paisley Advocate*.

Account of John McDonald, Auditor, received and read, amount $7 50.

Moved by mr. Toohey, seconded by mr. Symon, That the Reeve issue his order in favor of John McDonald for the sum of $6 for auditing the books and $1 50 for two days attending council meeting. Also in favor of Frank Anderson for $6 for auditing treasurers account.

Application of Thomas Quinlan, requesting leave to pay his arrears of taxes in work upon side road between lots 15 and 16.

Application granted under the conditions that he pay all costs incurred in the Division Court and perform labor for the balance.

Moved by mr Pinkerton, seconded by mr Toohey, That Robert Pinkerton be refunded one dollar, paid to the collector for a dog, as it appears he has not owned or had a dog in his possession during the year 1866.

Petitions received and read from the following parties requiring licenses to keep taverns for the year 1867-8: namely, messrs. Raphael, Chartreau, W. J. Griffiths, Riversdale; Samuel Hawthorn and Robert Montgomery, Enniskillen; Timothy Moore, Pinkerton; and Thomas Allan, 19 con.

Moved by Mr. Mair seconded by Mr. Pinkerton, That the sum chargeable for a tavern license in the township of Greenock be $20 for taverns on the Durham Road; and $25 elsewhere.

Moved by Mr. Mair, seconded by Mr. M. Pinkerton, That the Reeve and Clerk be instructed, upon receiving a certificate from the Tavern Inspector that such person applying for a tavern license is in possession of premises containing the requisite accommodations as required by the municipal institutions Act and the by-laws of the municipality, and upon showing a receipt from the township treasurer that the money has been paid for such license, shall thereupon grant a certificate to the Inspector to issue a license therefor.

Moved by Mr. Symon, seconded by Mr. Mair, That this council do adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Feb. 21, 1867.

Council met same as yesterday, the reeve in the chair.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Mair, seconded by Mr. Pinkerton, That the treasurer be instructed to at once take proceedings against Martin Doyle, collector of taxes for the year 1862, for the balance due by him to this municipality by placing the same in the court for Collection, and that the township clerk do at once furnish both the treasurer and Mr. Doyle with a copy of this resolution.

Moved by Mr. Pinkerton, seconded by Mr. Toohey, That the Reeve issue his order for $14 in favor of Samuel Cunningham, being his salary as Tavern Inspector for the year 1866.

By-laws for the regulation of taverns, for appointing fence viewers, and for deciding the height and description of fences to be deemed lawful, drafted, read and passed.

Moved by Mr. Mair, seconded by Mr. Pinkerton, That this council do now adjourn to meet again at Hawthorn's tavern, Durham Road, at the call of the Reeve.

James Cannan,
Township Clerk.

The Great Eastern.

The great ship has arrived in New York, after a long passage, the length of which, however, was not occasioned by any imperfections on the part of the engines or vessel, but merely rose from the fact that Sir James Anderson knew that he had plenty of time before him, and used sails as much as possible, with a view to economy. The splendid saloon, which has been entirely refitted, is now the handsomest on any ship afloat. It is 140 feet in length, and is capable of dining 500 persons at once. Attached to it is a commodious house, containing the pastry shop, bakery, and a bar. The top of this saloon, &c., forms a fine promenade, about 200 feet in length. The cost of these alterations was about £110,000.

The following are the principal officers of the Great Eastern: Sir James Anderson, Captain; Mr. Welch, Chief Officer; Mr. Andrews, senior Second Officer; Mr Todd, jr., junior Second Officer; mr. Moody, senior Third Officer; mr. Hurman, junior Third Officer; mr King, senior Fourth Officer; mr Liser, junior Fourth Officer; mr Wilson, Fifth Officer; mr Beckwith, Engineer; mr Reed, Chief of the Paddle; mr Driver, Chief of the Screw. The crew number about 300 in all.

Among the passengers upon this last voyage were mr Cyrus W. Field; Du Chaillu, the celebrated African traveller; Jules Despecher, Director of the Great Eastern Company, and others of note. The average daily run was 280 miles. A heavy gale was encountered on the 5th and 6th insts., but the ship rode through it handsomely. Two daily papers—The Ocean Times and The Great Eastern Daily Telegraph—were published on board.

A London correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth says:—"Give me a Yankee for finding a comfortable seat in Parliament. The other evening the eye of recognition cast over the Peers' seats might have discovered 'Carleton,' of the Boston Journal, comfortably seated between the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Oxford, quite as much at home—with his dresscoat and cravat—as either of them. Indeed, American correspondents are getting the reputation of being in league with all the potentates of Europe."

EFFICACY OF ONIONS.—A writer says: "We are troubled often with severe coughs, the result of colds of long standing, which may turn to consumption or premature death. Hard coughs cause sleepless nights by constant irritation of the throat, and a strong effort to throw off offensive matter from the lungs. The remedy I propose has been tried by me with a good result, which is simply to take into the stomach before retiring for the night a piece of raw onion, after chewing. The esculent in an uncooked state is very heating, and collects the water from the lungs and throat, causing immediate relief to the patient."

TOO MUCH FOR HIM.—A young man who sorely desired wealth was visited by his Satanic majesty, who tempted him to dispose of his soul for eternity if he could be supplied on earth with all the money he could use.—The bargain was concluded; the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away; the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated wildly, lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were full. He turned politician and bribed his way to power and fame without reducing the pile of gold. He became a fillibuster and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He came to New York to live, and paid the usual rate of interest for all the money he could borrow; but though the devil made faces when he came to pay the bill yet they were all paid. One expedient after another failed, the devil counted the time only two years, that he must wait for the soul; and he mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One more trial was resolved upon—the man started a newspaper! The devil grinned at the bill at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke, dead broke, at the end of the year! So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved!—N.Y. paper

THE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PETROLIA.—The Hamilton Times gives the following particulars of the shocking occurrence at Petrolia on Sunday:—"The place was discovered to be on fire about 4 o'clock in the morning; and shortly after the alarm was given, the eldest daughter of Mr. Keith appeared at one of the upper windows crying; she then went back, it is supposed, to look for her sister. Before they could get down stairs, or to the windows, the floors fell in with a crash, and both the unfortunate girls, aged respectively eighteen and twelve years, were burnt to a cinder. The mother fell out of a window, but not before she was severely burnt. She is delirious, and but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mr. Keith fortunately made his escape. The fire, which is supposed to have communicated from the bakery, had made great headway before it was discovered, and hence the girls were suffocated before they could escape. After the ruins had cooled, the bodies were discovered, all the flesh being calcined, and the bones protruding. They were sent by railway to St. Catharines, where their friends reside.

The pitch lake, in the Island of Trinidad, is one of two hundred acres in extent, and consists of a penetrable but tenacious pitch, of uncertain depth, but too dense for any kind of sounding, and yet not hard enough to sustain excavation. The pitch is mined out and shipped in large quantities to Europe, but closes over the chasms as fast as they are made, and appears inexhaustible.

SOUTHERN MATTERS.—The Helena Herald notices the fall of a remarkable large meteor in that vicinity, which lighted up the town equal to a thousand gas burners. The town of DeSoto, opposite Vicksburg, was suddenly inundated a few days since, and from eighty to one hundred negroes were drowned. The people of Vicksburg used strenuous efforts to relieve the poor creatures, but could only reach such as had secured temporary places of safety. The town was exclusively occupied by negroes.

MARKETS TO BE SOLD.—In old times every kind of commodity had its own bazaar or street, or market, with, of course, public officers to see that the regulations for each trade were complied with. This market system has, however, fallen into gradual disuse, so that now in many cities of Britain which were once the markets are either converted to other uses, or are merely a collection of private shops or stands, without any exclusive privileges whatever. In the Legislature of the State of New York as we see a bill has been introduced to sell all the markets of the city of New York, of whatever kind, abolish all offices connected with markets, and leave everything hereafter to private enterprise. If this suffices to supply a city with dry-goods, groceries, and even bread and milk, we really cannot see why it should not be trusted with meat, fish, and vegetables also.

The Lindsay Advocate says:—A tree worth looking at was recently sent to the saw-mill at Keene. It was a pine, 121 feet in height, and at four feet from the ground measured 18½ feet in circumference. At a considerable distance from the ground it divided into two branches. It contained 9,300 feet of sawed timber, worth $140, and the decayed portion was estimated to contain 500 feet more.

An American exchange speaks of Bismarck as "the ablest rogue among European statesmen, and the ablest statesman among European rogues."

The Madoc Gold Region.

Correspondence of the Free Press.

Madoc, April 8, 1867.

As much interest attaches to this part of the Province, because it has become so famous for gold, I have thought that an account written from the spot may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The Richardson mine, which is the great point of attraction, is not a myth, or the gold which has been found in it, nor has its richness been at all exaggerated.

Before it was closed a large quantity of gold was taken away by curious visitors. It is found in the quartz vein, and also in cavities in the rock in large grains, much resembling coarse gunpowder, but a pint of the stuff, when assayed, yields fifty dollars worth of gold. This was so abundant that it was carried away by visitors, some with their pockets full, some with cigar boxes, and more with powder kegs. One person is said to have taken at one time as much as $1,000 worth. It is no wonder, therefore, that in the hands of the present proprietor the mine is as a sealed letter until properly secured. Mr. Lombard, of Chicago, is now the owner in possession, having paid Richardson a few days ago $10,000, and preparations are being made to place a building lighted from the roof over the mouth of the pit, so as to secure the safety of the property, and enable the workmen to pursue their labors without interruption. Mr. Lombard has had extensive experience in the working of gold mines, and his belief is, that no richer gold field exists on the Continent of America than in this part of the County of Hastings; and to such an extent do his convictions go, that quartz machinery will be placed on the spot, and a large amount of capital invested in obtaining it from the rock, which is estimated to yield more than $2000 to the ton.

Now that the snow has disappeared great activity is manifested; though, no doubt, as soon as the roads have become settled it will increase tenfold. Thousands are expected here in the course of the summer, as the richness and celebrity of the country for gold and silver has extended to California.

The point of attraction, as I have said before, is the Richardson mine, which is on lot 18. On lot 19, which is north of the Richardson lot, a village called Eldorado is fast springing up, having been laid out in lots by Mr. Moore, the owner, who has reaped a rich harvest by his speculation. The lots are selling from $400 to $1100, and reselling at considerable advance on the first purchase. In digging post holes gold has been washed from the soil, and in one day $20 worth of gold was procured by one person.

I am happy to say that an enterprising townsman of yours, Dr. Davlin, has been here, and made the purchase of lot 19, 100 acres, which adjoin north on the Richardson lot. A village has been commenced on this lot, and the doctor may safely reckon that his lots will sell like 'hot loaves,' independent of which there are rich mineral prospects on the lot, and he has land amply sufficient, not only to make a large profit of the lots, but to develope it for mineral purposes. I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the Richardson mine is opened, that the property in the adjacent lots will increase tenfold. The Doctor has made his speculation in the nick of time, and if he had waited longer he would not have been able to secure it at the price he has given. The Richardson mine will be a rush, though it is expected that other mines will be developed by that time. It will be a pity if some of your Londoners do not possess the same quality as the Doctor, and not wait till the best things have been secured. Canadians are ever slow to take advantage of opportunities, and with the exception of Dr. Davlin's purchase, and the Richardson mine, no sales of any consequence have been effected, except in the village lots in the vicinity of the mine. A Toronto Company has secured some land, but no steps have yet been taken to develope it.

The Government has proclaimed this a gold-mining district, under the Act passed in 1864, called the Gold-mining Act. The effect of this is that any person may, on payment of $2 per month, stake out a claim on any public land in the township and take all the gold he can find. On private lands no one can mine for gold without a license of $1 per month, not even the owner. The whole district is under a Gold Commissioner, who has 25 mounted police under him, officered and uniformed, and all the powers of a Grand Bashaw. The police force are being drilled at Belleville, where they may stay, for all the good they will do here at present. The Chinese, who are stated to have passed through Madoc, have not yet made their appearance here; they are said to be the advanced guard of a large body. There is a large influx of visitors, and there will soon not be sufficient travelling accommodation, unless additional conveyances shall be placed on the road. This will no doubt be done, as the proprietors of the present stages are making money fast. The fare is $1 from Belleville. Hotel accommodation is sometimes crowded, but Mr. Moore, our host of the Hastings, endeavors to make every one comfortable. There is a large hotel built in the course of construction, and part host of the Hastings is also building at Eldorado; so when the great crush comes, which is expected in May and June, there will be increased accommodation. Many other places of entertainment are also being prepared.

I fear that many mechanics seeking work have returned disappointed, but then they came too soon. The prolonged winter has kept back operations, but now that spring is coming upon us, business of all kinds will be brisk.

There is no doubt that this is a great mineral district. It abounds in all the useful metals—copper, iron, lead, plumbago, gold and silver; it requires only time, perseverance and capital to develope it fully.

GOLD QUARTZ.

Four young lads, under twelve years of age, were discovered in a Boston Church on Sunday playing euchre for beer for the crowd.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 10.—The Spanish government refuses to yield to the demand made by England for indemnity and satisfaction in the case of the steamer Tornado.

The large quantity of bonds of the United States thrown on the market here, from Germany, causes the downward tendency in prices.

London, April 11—A special to the Herald says: The Princess of Wales is at the point of death. A surgical operation upon the bone of the knee is necessary to save her life, but she cannot endure the pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. The news is carefully kept from the public, and the Prince of Wales haunts the theatres as usual.

Berlin, April 11.—Count Bismarck has sent an energetic note to Paris demanding of the Emperor Napoleon his reasons for arming. He says Prussia holds France responsible for the consequences of such a step, and asks instant cessation of warlike preparations.

The Grand Jury in the case of ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, has ignored the indictment framed against that officer, growing out of his official conduct during the riots in that island.

In the House of Lords the Canadian Railway Bill was put upon its final passage, and was successful.

Luxemburg, April 12.—The people of this city and the province generally are decidedly opposed to the sale of the Grand Duchy to France.

London, April 12.—The fleet which sailed for Cadiz early this week took out the peremptory demand made by the British government upon Spain for instant redress in both the case of the Tornado and the Victoria. To this summons the Spanish government has made an evasive reply in regard to the steamer Tornado, but has given no answer whatsoever to the claim made in the case of the Victoria.

Florence, April 12.—The U.S. iron-clad Miantonomah and the steamer Augusta have arrived at Leghorn. The former excites great curiosity and attracts crowds of visitors.

London, April 12.—The debate on the Reform Bill took place in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the Opposition, offered an amendment to the Bill, fixing the rating at £5. After a long and very interesting debate, the amendment was rejected by a decisive vote, the Government majority being 21.

London, April 13,—The Times of this morning has a congratulatory article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform Bill in the House of Commons last evening. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone is severely criticised, while that of the Liberal members who deserted their party is correspondingly lauded. The Times thinks that the Liberal bolters hold the balance of power, and virtually control the Reform Bill.

Brussels, April 14.—It is reported that a proposition is now under consideration to make the Grand Duchy of Luxumburg neutral territory, in order to avoid war between France and Germany.

Athens, April 14.—The Cretan National Assembly have issued a proclamation, declaring in favor of religious toleration and equal political rights.

Vienna, April 15.—Despatches have been received here, stating that Omar Pacha, with ships of war and large numbers of troops, has left Turkey for the purpose of joining the movements to suppress the insurrection at Crete.

London, April 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this point. When she left a rumor was prevalent in Rio Janeiro that a mediation proferred by the United States had been summarily rejected by Paraguay.

London, April 15.—Spain has at length yielded to the demand made by the British Government in the case of the steamer Victoria.

London, April 15.—The Brazilian mail steamer which arrived here this morning, bringing the additional intelligence that the Emperor of Brazil, in order to reinforce his army on the river Paraguay, had called the national guards of the Empire into active service, and that this measure had caused much discontent amongst the people, and provoked some opposition to the continuance of the war with Paraguay.

A Fat Cow; Canada Again Ahead!—An extraordinary fat cow was slaughterd yesterday in London, and as the carcase developed some remarkable results we give the particulars for the benefit of our agricultural readers. The animal was fed by Mr. John Irwin, of Westminister and was a Durham grade. She weighed, when killed, 1950lbs. Messrs. C. Trebilcock and John Santo purchased her for $140, and her carcase gave the unheard-ed ofquantity of 340lbs. of rough tallow! This amount is said to be larger than ever before taken from any animal.—*Free Press.*

Easter Fat Cattle Show.—The fat cattle show on Wednesday last, was decidedly the best ever held in Guelph. Nearly 300 cattle, generally of a very superior description, were on view on the market ground. They were all very superior, and would have done credit to any stock raiser in Canada. The oxen exhibited by Messrs. Gideon and Geo. Hood were particularly admired. Mr. Geo. Hood bought two of those last fall from Mr. W. Armstrong. They were kept all winter by Mr. Gideon Hood, and weighed respectively 2,230 and 2,030 lbs. They were not for sale, as Mr. Hood intends to keep them till Christmas.—*Guelph Herald.*

The troops have received orders to vacate the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, immediately in order that the repairs may be proceeded with as early as possible. The change will necessitate the furnishing of accommodation for 25 officers, 226 soldiers, 15 women, and 31 children in some other part of the city.

A Fenian convict, named Connors, was released from the penitentiary on Thursday. Connors is a Canadian, and it is said that his release was owing to a petition which had been got up in the neighborhood where he resided.

Madoc.—A gentleman just returned from the Madoc gold region reports the gold excitement on the increase. On lot 17th, in the 5th Concession of Madoc, there has been found an excellent show of gold on low ground. Diggers are successfully at work on the Dingman lot, about one and a half miles east of Madoc Village. Gold dust has been found last week in several newly-discovered places in the diggings. The best specimens yet found were from the extreme south of Tudor or the southern portion of Limerick. The Smith mine is worked by Powell, the discoverer of the Richardson mine. The latter mine will not be opened for a short time yet. At Eldorado, one fifth acre lots recently sold for $150 have changed hands at from $500 to $1,000. A greater number of people have gone to the mining region last week than at any previous time.

The Prize Ring.—A prize fight for $1,000 came off on Tuesday morning on Fisher's Island, New York State nine miles distant from New London Conn., between George Rooke, of Province, R. I., and Charles Collins of New York. Both men are imported boxers, Rooke claiming as birth place Birmingham, England, while Collins first saw the light in London. Rooke is a brother of the well known English pugilist Jack Rooke, one of the gamest boxers in the British game ring. He is in his twenty-fifth year stands 7 feet 11½ inches and weighs in condition 144 pounds. Collins, who calls himself the "Cast iron man" is in his twenty fourth year, stands 5 feet 7 inches in height, and when in fit trim will scale 142 pounds, although yesterday he weighed 144 pounds. He has only been in this country about five months, and shortly after his arrival he issued a challenge to fight any man in the country at 130 for $500 a side and which led to the present match. Charles Collins came off victorious.

The city of Elgin in Illinois, has added fully one thousand to its population by the establishment of a watch factory like that at Waltham, Massachusetts.

At the recent election at Biddeford, Me. a man was carried to the polls on a stretcher and he died the next day.

New Advertisements.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came on the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 1, 3rd concession of Elderslie, about the [illegible] march last, a Wether Sheep. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

JOHN KENDAL.

Elderslie, April 16, 1867.

Public Notice.

The Court of Revision for the Township of SAUGEEN will sit at Currie's Hall, Port Elgin on Monday, the 6th of May next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ARCH'D ROY.
Clerk Township Saugeen.

April 16, 1867.

Peas! Peas!

For Sale by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime SEED PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, April 18.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 50. Flour $8 to 8 25. Oats retailed at 75c. Barley 60c. Peas 75c to 85. Butter 12½c to 15. Eggs 10c to 12½. Potatoes 75c to 85. Pork $6. Beef $5 50 to 6 50. Lard 10c. Tallow 10c. Hay $12 to 14. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50. Hides $4 to 5½. Calf Skins 10c to 12½

Port Elgin, April 18.

[Reported by Ruby & Hilker.]

Fall Wheat $1 65 to 1 00. Spring Wheat $1 60 to 1 75. Flour $8 50 to 9. Oats 45c to 50. Barley 45c to 55. Peas 50c to 75. Butter 15c. Eggs 10c. Potatoes 75c to $1. Beef 5½c to 7. Lard 8c. Tallow 10c. Hay $20 per ton. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 40. Hides $6.

BIRTHS.

At Paisley, on the 14th inst., the wife of Dr. Baird of a daughter.

At Paisley, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. H. A. Wilson, Druggist, of a daughter.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

Friday, April 19, 1867.

The Coalition and its Result.

George Brown has confessed in his speeches that his acceptance of a position in the Conservative ministry, and the consequent "coalition" of parties, was brought about by the Governor General's pressing request for him to do so. And a letter he received on the occasion has lately been published, and paraded as a complete justification of his conduct. The following is the communication referred to:—

Quebec, June 21, 1864.

My dear Mr. Brown,

I think the success or failure of the negotiations which have been going on for some days, with a view to the formation of a strong Government on a broad basis, depends very much on your consenting to come into the Cabinet.

Under these circumstances I must again take the liberty of pressing upon you by this note, as I have already done verbally, my opinion of the grave responsibility which you will take upon yourself if you should refuse to do so.

Those who have hitherto opposed your views have consented to join with you in good faith for the purpose of extricating the Province from what appears to be a very perilous position.

They have frankly offered to take up and endeavor to settle on principles satisfactory to all, the great constitutional question which you, by your energy and ability have made your own.

The details of that settlement must necessarily be the subject of grave debate in the Cabinet, and I confess that I cannot see how you can take part in that discussion or how your opinion can be brought to bear on the question unless you occupy a place at the council table. I hope I without impropriety ask you to take these opinions into consideration before you arrive at a final decision as to your own course.

Believe me to be,
Yours very truly,
Monck.

The Governor General stands in two positions—namely, as the representative of the Queen or Imperial Government, and also, under "responsible government," he is the mouth piece of the Canadian ministry. Under the auspices of which power—Canadian or Imperial— were the negociations with Mr. Brown conducted? Whether the one or the other, or both—and the latter most likely—the acceptance of the Governor General's request was an extraordinary position for him to assume.

He who had for years been continually deploring and denouncing Reformers for falling away from the ranks of the party, and joining the Corruptionists—as they were termed—that he should become a victim to the wiles of the tempters was news most astounding! But he carried so many with him by his decadence, and it was all done with such a hypocritical profession of superior virtue,—the Tory prints were so loud in their praise of his "moderation" and "self sacrificing spirit,"—that many were led to believe it was "all right." A wonderful and sudden calm came over the troubled and frothy waters of politics, and a quiet jubilee echoed through the country the rejoicings of the "Corruptionists," The cunning ministerial spider had at last caught the great blue bottle fly, which stopped his annoying flutterings, and was soon securely encased in the bonds of office!

It must be remembered that Confederation formed no part of the programme of the Reform party—*that Representation by Population was agitated in Upper Canada with express reference to the existing union between Upper and Lower Canada.* The existing parliament was not elected to alter the constitution of the country, and Mr. Brown was not sent to parliament to join a Conservative ministry for that purpose.

But the latter was in a weakly condition, and it was desirable it should be made "a strong government on a broad basis," according to the Governor's notion. How better could this be done than by inducing its greatest enemy to join it! Confederation was to be carried, the Intercolonial Railroad was to be built, and, above all, a *Tory ministry was to be made stronger*, and it was a clever stroke of policy which enabled all this to be done by the aid of one who was the head and chief of the opposition to all these schemes. But the ministry was in a "perilous position," and George Brown could only help them; and how could he resist the flattery and plaintive solicitations of the Governor General and John A. Macdonald!

The "great constitutional question" which Lord Monck mentions, does not, we suppose, refer to Confederation, but to Rep. by by Pop. The views of the people of Upper Canada on the latter question were well known, and it was a mere pretence that the ministry could not incorporate equal representation according to population into Confederation without the assistance of Mr. Brown, who could have taken part in the discussion on the floor of the House of Assembly, and in such a position would have exerted more real influence than as one of a minority in a Coalition ministry, whose decisions he was bound to support whether in accordance with his views or otherwise.

But these matters belong to the past, and we only refer to them to show that the leading Reform representatives in parliament having coalesced with Conservatives to carry out constitutional changes and an Imperial policy in a fashion peculiarly and distinctively contrary to the principles always held by Reformers, the present attempt of George Brown and the Globe newspaper to resuscitate the party *without regard to principles*, is an imposition on the electors, and must meet with signal and decided defeat, as it deserves.

Poisoned.—We learn that a boy, about 6 years old, son of Mr. Mahon, Brant township, was poisoned a few days ago by eating wild parsnips growing in the fields, which he took to be carrots. He was dangerously ill from its effects, but by the prompt aid of Dr. Baird has recovered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[*To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.*]

Southampton, April 15, 1867.

Sir,—The people of this village have for some time felt a desire to have the opinion of some reliable and practical engineer on the subject of the Cheap Railway system and its adaptability to this section of country. Having great confidence in the ability of Mr. Shanly, I, at their request, wrote him, and promptly received a reply, a copy of which I send you for publication in the Advocate.

Yours &c.,
THOS. ADAIR.

Toronto, 30th March, 1867.

Thomas Adair, Esq., Reeve, and others, Southampton.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your communication of the 11th inst, having reference to the "Cheap Railway" system now being agitated throughout the country, and asking my opinion as to its adaptability to the requirements of your particular section, I beg to submit the following remarks:

First, as regards the "guages." I am in favour of adopting that in general use in Canada—namely, 5 ft. 6 in., in preference to one of 3 ft. 6 in., which has been suggested for this description of road. The first cost of the former will not exceed that of the latter by more than about from five to ten per cent. A train of say ten cars will perform more work on the wide than on the narrow guage, at the same cost, and the trouble, expense and delay in transferring freight, especially grain and timber, to and from the main Trunk lines will be avoided.

Second, as to the most fitting terminus at the East. In view of the action now being taken in this city and in Hamilton, it would I think, be well to leave that question in abeyance for the present. I would remark, however, that Guelph presents two great advantages—namely, in giving shippers the choice of two markets, and in affording over almost any other route a much more favourable line of country for construction both in point of cost per mile, and in the distance to be traversed.

Third. I would propose a Railway having iron rails weighing Forty (40) pounds per lineal yard laid in the ordinary manner on cross ties—or a lighter rail might be used with longitudinal bearings—the gradients to be accommodated, as far as practicable, to the general profile of the country, but in no case to exceed a rise or fall of more than 1 ft. 6 in. in each 100 feet, and the curvature limited to a minimum radius of 900 feet. The bridges and culverts would, as far as possible, be of timber, and the buildings of a cheap class, but fully adapted to the requirements of the trade. The engines and cars to be of the best material and workmanship, the former weighing 16 tons, and calculated to draw a load of 120 tons gross—or 60 tons net, over the grades above mentioned at average speed of 12 miles an hour. The cars would weigh about six tons each, and carry a load at least equal to their weight. Without going further into details now—I estimate a road of the above description, fully equipped, and including right of way and fencing, at $14,000 per mile, if from some point in the county of Bruce to Guelph or other point above what is known as the Mountain Range, say not further east than Acton. A line carried direct to Toronto or Hamilton would undoubtedly cost not less than 10 per cent more, and the proportion of maximum grades and minimum curves, would also be greatly increased.

Assuming, however, for the purposes of estimate, that the shortest and cheapest route would be selected, the distance being 90 miles, the whole expenditure in cash would not exceed $1,260,000; and if the municipalities adhered to their original intention of granting a Bonus of say $600,000 in Debentures which would if sold at say 90 per cent, realise 6,000 per mile, the actual capital to be raised would then amount to only $720,000. Of this sum, the iron and rolling stock would absorb upwards of $450,000 which might be obtained by an issue of bonds, at such a rate as to insure their paying interest at 8 per cent—leaving but $270,000, or 3,000 per mile, to be provided for by stock subscriptions; and I will show presently the returns which may be expected on this amount.

Fourth, and most important, is the traffic question, which is also the most difficult to deal with, reliable data upon which to base an estimate not being accessible; and it is only by instituting a comparison with other roads, similarly situated, as to local conditions, that I can venture to enter upon figures. I therefore take the Northern Railway from Collingwood to Toronto. 94 miles, as assimilating more nearly than any other in Canada to the line now under consideration, from say Saugeen to Guelph, the business on both being purely local, and consisting mainly of Agricultural products, timber, general merchandise and passengers. By referring to the census of 1861, I find that the counties tributary to the Northern Railway—namely, York (exclusive of Toronto) Simcoe and say half of Grey,—contained a population of about 125,000 inhabitants, and had a product in grain of all kinds, of nearly 7,000,000 bus., whilst the counties of Bruce, Wellington, (exclusive of the town of Guelph and townships of Guelph and Puslinch) half of Grey and a part of Huron contained 90,000 inhabitants and had a grain product of 4,500,000 bushels, the proportion of population and product being as nearly as possible as 6 to 4 in favor of the Northern railway. The Guelph and Saugeen country, however, produces a much larger proportion of merchantable grain for export than that along the Northern line, and rapidly increasing in that respect; whilst the timber produce of the Northern country is in advance of that of the Saugeen. For all purposes of comparison, therefore, I think the above figures will not be far astray. Having thus established a basis upon which to work, and allowing for the steady increase going forward in your county and those adjoining I think you may safely count upon the following returns from traffic.

Freight of all kinds, 300 tons per day, at $2	$600
Passengers, 200 per day, at $1	200
	$800
Gross earnings for 313 working days	250,400
Working expenses	150,400
Net profit	$100,000
Bonded capital, $450,000 at 8 p. ct.	$36,000
Share capital, 270,000 at 20 "	54,000
Sinking fund	10,000
	100,000

The net receipts above given are but little over one-half of those of the Northern Railway in 1863, though if the comparison given above had been strictly carried out, they should have been set down at two thirds—but even say that we reduce them still further by one-third, we have still, after paying the 8 per cent on the bonds, a balance admitting of a 10 per cent dividend on the stock, and a surplus of upwards of £3,000 besides, a state of things in my opinion sufficiently encouraging to induce moneyed men to embark in the enterprise, and when we consider the immense benefit the Road will confer on the county, to warrant the ratepayers in voting for the required bonus.

Canada is now enjoying a prosperity almost unexampled in its history, and at no time will its people be in a better position or temper for entertaining the project of "cheap railways"—which there can be no doubt through sections of country such as Wellington, Grey and Bruce, will prove a first rate investment, be the eastern terminus Hamilton, Toronto or any other point on the main lines.

Let the farmers of Bruce show their confidence in the scheme by the amount of their pecuniary aid. Their example will soon be followed, and they will realise large dividends in the increased value of their property and in the facilities and reduced cost of transport.

I am
Gentlemen,
Respectfully yours,
F. SHANLEY.

The Chief Want of Paisley.

To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your journal to supplement with a few words "J. D. K"'s communication on the "Wants of Paisley," which appeared in your last issue; and allow me at the same time to make one suggestion from the whole.

Your correspondent correctly enough observes, that "the village of Paisley stands without a rival in the county," and among other things, directs our attention to the field there is in our midst for manufacturing establishments of every description." But, sir, while I concur with him in making all the improvements possible, and freely using our "capital," and our talents too, with a view to this object, yet I would not go so far as to advocate that all these should be attempted simultaneously. This, it seems to me, would be something like having "too many irons in the fire," and I very much doubt if they could all be used, and used to advantage.

"Rome was not built in a day," and our little village, small as it is, cannot have all these acquisitions at once. Care must be taken that we do not grow too fast, or overleap our boundaries by attempting to grasp what we cannot hold, or, by aspiring to that, the possession of which might rather lower than raise us in the scale of improvements. Taking this view of the subject, and believing it to be the most prudent, as well as the most economical, I would suggest, sir, that we try one thing at a time, and stick to that until we shall have accomplished it. The proposition which I have to make is this,—that we go hand in hand to work, and see what can be done for our village in the shape of side walks this season. This, it appears to me, is the first improvement demanding our attention, and I venture to say, that if we do not have "*unity*" in all that your correspondent wishes, we will certainly have it in this, if all concerned will exert themselves. "Paisley of to day," sir, as he is pleased to style it, is far behind other villages in this respect, and the wonder of the traveller is, as he visits us, and alights upon our streets (not our side-walks), that we have overlooked, or neglected this important matter so long. Further, our own comforts demand that this should be attended to, and our regard for these, as well as for the reputation of our village, should stimulate us to take immediate action in the matter.

Trusting, sir, that our council, in conjunction with our merchants and mechanics generally, will give the above suggestion their mutual consideration and unanimous support,

I am, Sir,
One Interested.

P. S. As I write, I believe that a move has been made in this direction. It might not be amiss, however, to give this an insertion, as all are more or less concerned.

To the Editor of the Bruce Herald.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor of the Paisley Advocate, you will allow me through your columns to address a few words to the editor of the Bruce Herald, who of late has become wonderfully garrulous, and, in fact, between him and his lying correspondents, is fully bent on reducing every one to the same level which he and they, in the opinion of their fellow-men, occupy. The first principles which should guide a public journalist are Truth and Honesty in connection with every matter that comes under his notice, and he should at least feel satisfied that there is some truth in a correspondence before giving it a place in the columns of his paper. Such, however, does not appear to influence the editor of the Herald; and, in fact, when one becomes acquainted with his antecedents, it is not to be wondered at. I do not wish it to be understood that a newspaper is to be made an organ of scandal, or that every inconsistency in an individual should be made a matter of public comment; but since he has taken the initiative, allow me to put the following questions to the said editor, in order to show the public the class and character of individuals to which he belongs, in order that they, the public, may be put on their guard, and receive with caution the statements which are made by him and his correspondents. How many meetings on county town matters in Walkerton did you attend for the purpose of finding out their plans, with a view of informing the committee in Paisley? How many letters did you write to said committee on that subject, and what was the reward you received from them for acting the spy? Is it only with a view of getting a cheap drink on big occasions, or what other reason have you for palming yourself off as a barkeeper, when in truth you are no such thing? And lastly, what was the reason you left your last boarding place in such hot haste;—was it on account of proper conduct or the reverse? When you have answered these questions truthfully, the public will have no difficulty in deciding as to the class you belong to, and the reliability of some of your correspondents who partake very much of the same character.

Yours,
Equity.

Queen Victoria is reported to be on the eve of publishing two books. The first is entitled "Leaves from my Journal in the Highlands," and it has already had a private circulation for half a year or more among her Majesty's friends; the second is a volume on the sayings and doings of the late Prince Consort. The latter, however is principally written by General Grey, her Majesty only furnishing it with a preface. Both these works are printed, but not yet in circulation.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Port Elgin, April 17,

As on account of several adverse circumstances I have not been able to keep up my regular correspondence for the last two weeks, perhaps some of your readers may be thinking that I have deserted my post. In order to show that such is not the case, I again forward you a few remarks on what is going on around. In regard to things natural, we are again favoured with the return of spring, having had beautiful weather for the last ten days, which is having a cheering effect on all around. On account of the favourable winds for the last few days, our beautiful bay is now clear of ice, and we are ready at any time to give a hearty and safe welcome to the Silver Spray, or other vessel that may be the first to visit us. In this respect I believe we have the advantage of either Kincardine or Southampton, as from what I can learn there is considerable ice at both of these places. Several of our most enterprising farmers have been busy ploughing for the last few days, and some of our villagers are busy with their gardens. I am happy to say that the fall wheat in this section of country looks well at present.

In politics, there is nothing new to report; and as the Imperial Guarantee Bill has been passed in the Commons by a vote of 247 to 67, we may now consider Confederation as a fixed fact, and govern ourselves accordingly. I shall not enter into the discussion of local politics (else some of your readers might accuse me of partiality) further than to say that Dr. Doo last met with an accident on Saturday evening last, which prevented him from being present at the meeting held at Southampton last evening. Messrs Sproat and Sinclair were present. The meeting was also graced by the attendance of several ladies, who received a vote of thanks for honoring the meeting with their presence.

The Spring Show of the Saugeen Agricultural Society was held here to-day. The judges were Messrs G. W. Thomas, veterinary surgeon, Mr J. Laston, of Paisley, and Mr. Wm. Scott, Saugeen.

The prize for best draught horse was awarded to Mr. J. N. Gardiner's horse "Hardfortune"; for best horse for general purposes, Mr. Hugh Christie's horse "Farmer's Glory"; for best grade bull to Mr. Thos. Greer's. There were no pedigree bulls shown.

The committee appointed at a public meeting some time ago in reference to the sinking of a test well for oil or salt, are busy prosecuting their labours. It has been agreed that the capital stock should be 4,000 dollars. Upwards of 3,000 have already been subscribed by the merchants, mechanics and others in our village, which shows that we at least are not affected with that disease *want of unity*, which seems by the letter of your Paisley correspondent to afflict your village. If there is one thing more than another which characterizes us, it is that we are free from such evils.

Parties without Principles.

At the Convention held at Ailsa Craig to nominate Parliamentary Candidates for North Middlesex, Mr. Wm. Elliott, barrister, of London, addressed the electors. The following is an extract from his speech:—

Unfortunately, the leading organ of the so-called Reform party, speaking to us as the expositor of the views of that party day after day, proclaims the necessity of resuscitating all the old party distinctions. What are called Reformers are alone to be selected—that is to say, those who have been identified with the former Reform party. The consequence is, that those who were identified with the old Conservative party find it requisite either to retaliate or to be snuffed out of all political significance in the Councils of the country. Here, then, we are in a fair way to have the old party strife rekindled with all its former violence, if such a thing be possible. Now, he desired not to be misunderstood—he did not affirm that what is called party government could be dispensed with; but he did affirm most positively that parties without principles was undeserving of any higher appellation than faction. Now, would any man—would the Globe state what are the measures which are advocated by that journal, or by the party it professes to speak for, which constitute any peculiar claim for support, or which furnish the materials for party distinctions?

In the neighboring Riding—that of South Huron—they knew that Mr. Cameron and Mr. Gibbons, of Goderich, were the candidates eulogized by the Globe. They are, of course, Reformers of the right stamp according to that journal. Well, recently it came to his knowledge that these gentlemen had issued a sort of challenge to their opponents, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Isaac Carling, to meet in public and discuss the "issues" before the country. This challenge being accepted, there was thus presented a favorable opportunity of knowing what the issues really were. He (Mr. Elliott) had been trying to find out what they were, and he had gone forth not on a pilgrimage to Rome, but to the village of Exeter, where the controversy was to take place. Now, he had taken down on a piece of paper what Mr. Cameron had announced were the measures he advocated, and which he took it must be the "issues" before the country, as no others were mentioned. First, Mr. Cameron is in favor of opening the Great North-West Territory. Second he thinks it necessary to watch the Maritime Provinces, which will "suck" us, or try to do so. Third, he would watch the Intercolonial Railway, and have an eye on the Galts, the Zowskis, the McPhersons and the Brydges. Fourth—He was of opinion that the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had been beneficial to us. Fifth—He was opposed to Annexation. Sixth—He would promote emigration. Seventh—Huron had not had its fair share of the public money. Eighth—The Grand Trunk must be watched, having a keen eye to the Galts, Zowskis, Brydges and McPhersons. Ninth—Salt, gold and other valuable articles have been discovered, and the resources of the County must be developed. Mr. Gibbons was in favor of granting one hundred acres of Crown land to each actual settler who had cleared twenty acres. Was in favor of a Homestead Law; would sell wild land for taxes every two years; was against reducing the interest on lands sold for taxes from 10 to 8 per cent, and wasn't satisfied with the manner in which some municipalities had not been required to pay up their arrears to the Crown. Now what difference of opinion is there upon any one of these points to entitle them to be called "issues?" What party is it that has any claim to the paternity of any one of these questions? A man says I am a Reformer, I want Reform. One naturally inquires "Pray sir, what is the Reform you desire?" What answer do you get. One person says one thing, and another something else, but there is no sufficient unanimity to constitute the basis for a party at present. Some people have strange ideas of Reform. There is a story of a man rushing into the presence of the great Burke after his election exclaiming "Mr. Burke, this will never do; we must have reform!" "Indeed," said Mr. Burke, "and what reform do you want?" "Why, sir," said the man, "we poor electors are not half paid for our votes; we must be better paid." Now, of course, this elector thought himself a Reformer. We recognise the Reform party in Britain as those who seek to extend the suffrage, and the Conservative party as those who are opposed to its extension, although even this distinction is at present not very plainly manifested. We know there are two great parties in the United States, one of which seeks to enfranchise all the blacks and to restrict the admission of the representatives of the Southern States into Congress, and the other is in opposition. But what are the measures by which to distinguish our parties at present? Is it to be the "ins" and the "outs?" —or are we to take a hint from the great satirist, who describes two antagonistic parties, one of which broke their eggs at the small end and the other at the large one? His idea was that the best thing for them to do was to select men of talent and integrity—men who will give an honest support to the Coalition Government, which has carried Confederation into effect, and which can best set it agoing and superintend its first performances. It is true, the old party leaven is present, and people do not all like to forgo the old badges, and if a man is scouted for being a Tory, he will retaliate upon his neighbor for being a Grit. But let us try, if possible, to avoid this strife of interests. Great questions will and must arise which will distinguish parties. The question of a Free Trade, or a Protective Policy, Direct Taxation, and many other great questions, will probably suffice to gratify those whose desire is party warfare. Such measures, however, are yet unassociated with any party. We are all concerned in the advancement of our common country, and it would be well if we could learn to place our country first and our party second. (Cheers.)

Withdrawal of Troops from Canada.

The London Times of the 29th of March speaking of the guarantee to the Intercolonial Railway says:—

"Let it be clearly understood that the guarantee of the Canada railway loan carries with it the responsibility of self-defence to be undertaken by the Confederation, and that it is the intention of the Queen's government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American continent. If that be so, the guarantee may be cheerfully paid if ever it should be called for; and if the two measures of the present session enable us to escape the burdens which the Canadian garrison inflict upon this country, there will be no reason to regret them, even though they comprise the encouragement of an unremunerative enterprise by means of a principle condemned by sound finance."

There are several points of moment comprised in the announcement.

First, that the guarantee to the loan for the Intercolonial Railway has been given as a set-off to the removal of the troops, and not upon the merits of that enterprise.

Second, that it is the INTENTION of the Queen's government to WITHDRAW the TROOPS at no distant date.

Third, that the Home Government would gladly pay the $15,000,000, the loan of which is guaranteed, rather than be called upon to continue to garrison this country.

Fourth, that it is the opinion in England that the Intercolonial Railway will be an unremunerative enterprise, and that the means taken to construct it are financially unsound.

Such are the inferences and direct statements which the paragraph quoted from the Times conveys. That they have not been put forth hastily, or in an unauthorized way, is probable from the importance of them.—[London Free Press.

A QUEER CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Waterloo (N. Y.) Reporter says that in Jerusalem, Yates county, recently, while two boys were rehearsing the tragedy of Lincoln and Booth for a school exhibition, the revolver used by the boy Booth unfortunately had a ball on it which passed through the cheek of the boy Lincoln, (named Otto White) flattening itself against a molar without even breaking it. Lincoln spit out the blood and ball together, with "curses" too numerous to mention at the terrified Booth.

GREAT STRIKE IN THE STATES.—The movement among the working classes for higher wages is extending in New York and in many portions of the Eastern and Middle States. Extensive strikes have taken place in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and in the city of New York. Among the classes that have struck, or threaten to strike if their demands are not complied with, may be mentioned miners, iron-puddlers, carpenters, masons, house painters, blacksmiths, and laborers. It is estimated that seven thousand workmen connected principally with the iron manufacture in and around Pittsburg, are now on strike, and probably the total number now 'out' for higher wages and in a few instances for shorter hours, exceeds twenty thousand. No serious disturbances are reported except in Luzerne County, Pa., where a riot occurred. How it terminated we are not informed. In most cases the employers have yielded to the demands of the working men.

The St. John News says that the proclamation announcing that the Union measure will take effect on 1st of July, will be issued in May; the election will be held early in August, and the Confederate Parliament will assemble in September.

DISTRESS IN LIMERICK, IRELAND.—The correspondent of the London Times says:— The results of the late "rising" are beginning to be severely felt here. A general cry of want of business is heard in every part of the city, and numbers of men are continually to be seen lounging at the different street corners without a chance of employment. Many of those young men who had been lately arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the attacks on the different police barracks in this county have been set at liberty.

The Hon. Mr. Foley has been nominated by conventions for the Federal Parliament in North Wellington and north riding of Norfolk.

Apprehension of a Raid.—A Montreal despatch of Saturday last says, United States troops arrived at Rouse's Point on the previous day. The general impression on the frontier is that Fenian raids will be made before a month.

The Hamilton Times says, a wild lynx was shot on Monday morning by Mr. W. Ambrose in a garden in the centre of that city. It measured 5 feet 8 inches from forepaw to tail.

The Goderich Star says:—We understand that some cases of desertion have recently taken place from the gunboats lying in our harbor. More stringent measures are to be adopted, in order to prevent a recurrence.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N.B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 22 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE, the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

THE PAISLEY PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, those varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards. Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days. Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Muslins, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE*.

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPRING GOODS AT THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

G. & W. SMITH

Will be able to show NEXT WEEK some of the latest designs in Spring Dresses at exceedingly low prices for Cash, consisting of CHENIES, POPLINETTS, LUSTEREENS, and a fine lot of FANCY DELAINES, to which the inspection of the Ladies is invited.

Also New Prints, Cottons, Crinoline Skirts, and several other necessaries for Spring wear.

To be followed by further arrivals during the month, until our stock is complete.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, April 5th, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] **PROCLAMATION!** [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT, the Farm on North street in the village of Paisley, now occupied by Mr. King, containing 33 acres, all cleared, with good buildings.

Also 40 acres on the same street, with 12 cleared.

The above will be let either together or separate.

Apply to W. C. Bruce, Esq., Paisley.

Paisley, Feb. 27, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP,

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

P. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 2, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house [illegible]. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 10, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-rate accommodation at all seasons.

JESSIE SMITH, Proprietor.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

A Military Adonis.

An amusing incident occurred at a fashionable ball in Toronto which is too good to be lost. Among the gallant officers of the garrison there is one, and of course, only one, who imagines himself the embodiment of lady-killers. He flatters himself that in the art of breaking hearts he is without an equal, at least on this side of the water. Unfortunately for him, the ladies of Toronto have judgment and discernment enough to entertain a different opinion. At the ball referred to, Adonis set his heart upon winning the smiles of a certain lady, no less remarkable for her beauty than her wit. His attentions were so marked as to prove annoying to the lady, and she determined to rid herself of them. After soliciting the honour of her hand in several dances and being always refused, he said, 'My deaw madam, this is very cwel; why will you not do me the honour?' 'Because, sir,' she mildly replied, 'I feel somewhat exhausted.' 'Exhausted!' he exclaimed, 'deaw me, I nevaw thought of that; what can have exhausted you? You have not danced much to-night.' 'Oh, no' the lady quietly replied in the most serious manner, 'it is not the dancing that has exhausted me. The fact of the matter is, *entre nous*, I did a heavy washing to-day.' 'Washing!' exclaimed the gallant, opening wide his eyes and looking the picture of astonishment, 'do—you—do—washing?' 'Oh, certainly,' was the calm reply, 'we take it in.' Without waiting to hear more the irresistible gentleman left the room, and the lady was no longer annoyed by his attentions.

CANARY BIRDS.—Many a person has seen a pet canary or other bird in a state of perturbation, plucking at himself continually, his feathers standing all wrong. In vain is his food changed, and in vain is a saucer of clean water always kept in his cage. The cause of his wretchedness has not been found out. If the owner of a pet in such difficulties will take down the cage and look up to the roof thereof, there will most likely be seen a mass of stuff like red rust. That red rust is nothing more or less than myriads of parasites infesting the bird, and for which water is no remedy. By procuring a lighted candle and holding it under every particle of the top of the cage till all chance of anything being left alive is gone, the remedy is complete. The pet will soon brighten up again after his 'house warming.'

Two young ladies in San Francisco, the other day, in crossing a street in opposite directions, happened to meet face to face, and as it was very muddy on both sides of the crossing, neither would turn out of the way, but stood glaring at each other for about a quarter of an hour. During that time a crowd of about three or four hundred people assembled, the street was blocked up, and traffic had to come to a stand-still. The females were young and well dressed, and looked as if they ought to have had better ideas of propriety than they exhibited. The crowd hooted and jeered, and appeared to enjoy the scene amazingly. At length a policeman came along and compelled one of them to take the right, 'as the law directs.' The look of concentrated hate given by the party who had to step off the walk is said to have been indescribable.

WHISKEY AND WATER.—'I never takes no water in my whiskey,' said an old toper, the other day, 'cause why, it spoils the whiskey and don't do the water nary bit of good.'

The 'Medical Journal treats of the evils of lying too much in bed. The habit of lying out of bed seems to us the greater evil. This world, however, is giving to lying anyhow.

Living in Hope.

I called and spent a night with an old acquaintance that I had not seen for many years. He was a sexton, and dug graves for those who died in the village. It was a seaport, and the oldest son of my friend was a sailmaker while the youngest son kept a small harness shop, mainly for the purpose of accommodating a few, farmers who traded at the village. In the course of the evening, I inquired how the world had used my acquaintance and whether he managed to make the two ends meet. 'It's hard work,' he said; 'the 'Yard' has been doing nothing almost all summer, I never knew a healthier season. It would seem as if no more were going to die. But then,' he added, 'we rub along in the hopes of better times.'

The sailmaker remarked, 'All kinds of business is dull; I have not had much more than half work for a month, but I'm in hopes the heavy blow of the last two or three days will send in a few torn sails.' Just at this moment the harness-maker came in and told his father that Farmer Stubb's horse had run away and smashed the harness all to pieces. 'That's a job for you,' said the old man, with something like glee, and added,—'Have you heard whether Squire Anderson is likely to live?' 'It is thought,' replied the son, 'that he cannot live beyond a day or two.' 'Well,' said the father, 'I suppose we must all die some time. The squire has got a nice burial lot; only it's a little hard digging; but his folks won't mind paying a little extra.'

I only stayed one night with this amiable family. I left by the first train in the morning, deeply impressed with the sentiment of the old saw, 'It's an ill wind,' etc.

An accident of a painful nature occurred at Crosshill, on Saturday last, 16th inst. It seems that while preparing dinner at Mrs. Cleghorn's Hotel, a pot of boiling water was placed on the floor behind the stove, and by some means, Mrs. Cleghorn's youngest child, a boy between two and three years old, fell into the pot, scalding himself severely about the back and lower part of the abdomen. Small hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Orangeville Sun.*

A gentleman who was attacked by a would-be assassin in Chicago, a few evenings since, owes his life to a newspaper. The knife went through two coats and struck the paper, which was folded compactly in his pocket. After passing through twelve folds of paper the knife was stopped.

A microscope has been manufactured in London which 'magnifies three thousand diameters with its lowest eye-piece, and fifteen thousand diameters with its highest, so that an object is made to appear one billion five hundred and seventy-five million times larger than it really is.'

They are enjoying a tremendous sensation in Liverpool, England, where a youth of seventeen, disguised as a young lady, has, by the connivance of the lady principal teacher, been residing for a year past in a fashionable girls' boarding-school, patronized exclusively by the aristocracy.

The following definition of the rights of woman is given in a Vermont paper:—'To love her husband with all her heart, and her baby as her herself—and to make good bread.'

A Louisiana paper says, 'Four men were murdered here last night, and it wasn't considered good weather for killing either.'

A NICE DISTINCTION.—The Bishop of Richmond allows potatoes to be fried in lard, but not in butter, during Lent.

'Short visits are best,' as the fly said when he alighted on the hot stove.

PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO WAR.—A correspondent, dating from Rochefort, France, says: I am informed that when the Emperor comes down here during the coming summer some very interesting experiments are to be made in a new system for the protection of harbors, and in which the ordinary camera obscura employed by photographers is to play an important part. As I understand it, the plan to be employed here is this: Opposite the mouth of the Charente, the river on which the port of Rochefort is made, is a little island called the Isle d' Aix. Upon this the camera is to be placed, and brought to bear upon the spot upon the water where a torpedo is placed. A vessel in sailing over this spot would be instantaneously exhibited in the camera, and at this moment, by means of a galvanic wire, the torpedo is to be exploded. Of course in practice there would be several torpedoes, with a camera brought to bear upon each one of them.

THE ANCIENT IRISH.—Judging the Irish by the images reflected to us across the centuries in the old historic mirror, we should see that they did not take kindly to civilization; or, in other words, that they were savage, tumultuous, bloody. Battle succeeded battle, and murder was followed by murder; now a castle was sacked and now a city was burnt. Alongside of these horrors we have the deaths of saints and hermits; and, of course, a plentiful relation of miracles and portents and other marvels incident to a superstitious age. Wonders too, were not wanting. In the year of grace, 900, says the chronicler, there was cast ashore by the sea in Alba a large woman, whose length was nine score and twelve feet; the length of her hair was fifteen feet, and of her fingers six feet; her nose was seven feet long; every part of her body was whiter than a swan, or the foam of the sea.

FRESH AIR FOR MEDICINE.—The Shakers, who have no doctors among them and smile at our Gentile ailments—headaches, fevers, colds, and what not—take a close and scientific care of their ventilation. Every building on Mount Lebanon—farm, granary, mill, and dwelling is provided with shafts, fans, flappers, drafts and vents. The stairway is built as a tunnel, the vane as an exhauster. Stoves of a special pattern warm the rooms in winter, with an adjustment delicate enough to keep the temperature for weeks with one degree of warmth. Fresh air is the Shaker Medicine. 'We have only had one case of fever in thirty-six years' says Antoinette, 'and we are very much ashamed of ourselves for having had it, as it was wholly our fault.'—[Hepworth Dixon.

A BIG SHEEP.—Some time since the Chatham Planet spoke of a fine sheep purchased by Thos. Russell, Esq., of the township of Raleigh, in Kent. On Saturday he took the animal to Chatham with the view of having it photographed, and to satisfy the curiosity of a number of people he had it weighed, when its exact net weight was found to be three hundred and twenty-five pounds! Imagine a sheep half the size of a good cow.

A CHASE AFTER A BABY.—A Maine paper says that a lady was recently carried off on a railroad train in that State, and the mother accidentally left behind. The woman was put on board a spare engine at hand, which overtook the flying train, shackled on to the rear, the woman passed over the tender to the car without the train being stopped, and mother and baby were all right.

The St. Paul Press says, there are indications that the coming season is destined to witness a greater immigration into Minnesota than any other year.

North American Hotel

AND

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD, Proprietor.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
May 2 1866.

FREE MISSOURI!!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1. 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. H. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. FERGUSON.
Proprietor.

W. R. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for			40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge,* or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 6c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb 18, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c per gal, or one gal. of Oil and can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soap, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store
S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santo

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. COLLINS, [illegible] at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Eight lines and under, first week .... [illegible]
do. do. two weeks .... [illegible]
do. do. three weeks 1 00
do. do. three months 1 00
do. do. six months 1 00
do. do. twelve months .... [illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion ...... 8 cents per line.
Every additional insertion ...... 2 " "
Double column (m. caption) ...... 10 " "
Every additional insertion ...... 3 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months' insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months charged according to space occupied.

[illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

All who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Farm and Village Branch)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.

Office Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Paper-hanging and Whitewashing done with care and despatch.

Residence near Barbour's Waggon Shop.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867. NUMBER 10.

THE LEFT SLIPPER.

'I thought fairies were obsolete, and Cinderella nowhere,' I exclaimed one morning, drawing out from under the sofa of my sitting room a small slipper for a left foot; 'but if ever there was a lady, be she a Cinderella or [illegible], who had a smaller foot than this would fit, I should like to see her that's all.'

I sat down again to my coffee and ham and wondered however it could happen that Mrs. Pottle, my worthy and obsequious landlady, should have allowed the slipper to have been overlooked in the 'thorough cleaning' she had assured me always took place between the exit and entree of her different sets of lodgers; yet here it was. The shining of the soft, bronze-colored leather had attracted my eyes as the sun lit up the shoes beneath the sofa; and now what must I do with it? Perhaps after all it was Mrs. Pottle's own; but I laughed at the idea of her elephantine foot finding entrance there; perhaps it belonged to a child or grandchild; but it was not a probable interpretation of the mystery. It could surely not be kept under the sofa for ornament; and yet how should such a thing as one slipper not be missed, if the owner possessed two feet?

However, the little innocent looking slipper, fit to case a very fairy's foot, lay there and destroyed my peace of mind as I looked at it. My readers may laugh at me as they choose; but I will frankly confess, that whilst some men fall in love with a bunch of curls, a pair of eyes, a hand, a voice, I was, before breakfast was half over, head and ears in love with a slipper. It was folly,—nonsense,—of course; but so it was. Philosophers would say it was the form that my imagination conjured up as the real owner of the slipper; but I don't care to be so particular,—I believe I fell in love with the little slipper itself. Such a pretty little thing it looked and felt as I turned it over in my hand, with its silken sandals, and rosette of blue, and its neat lining of white silk; a dainty little article, indeed, perfumed with a soft, sweet odor of roses, that all its long isolation from its sweet mistress had not wholly destroyed.

I heard Mrs. Pottle ascending the stairs with my letters, and hastily put the slipper in my coat-pocket. I had determined that I would be guilty of theft, if theft it was, sooner than part with my new treasure. The landlady entered, "Letters, sir, if you please, sir!"

'Thank you,' I answered coolly, and let her go again; though I longed for the history of her previous lodgers. I thought she eyed me suspiciously, but, of course, I was mistaken; and I turned and finished my breakfast, and then broke open the envelopes of my letters.

I ring the bell. Mrs. Pottle enters. I am sitting on the sofa reading the paper, but I just say carelessly, 'You have kept these lodgings some time, I suppose, Mrs. Pottle?'

'Law! yes, sir,' she answers, stopping short in the general gathering together of plates and dishes; 'nigh upon twenty years. Through my poor Samuel being taken off early, sir, I was obliged to begin at forty. Now I'm turned sixty, sir; though some do say,' said Mrs. Pottle with a smile, 'that they hardly can think 'tis more than a few years ago I began.—I'm so much the same.'

'There they are right,' I said willingly to propitiate Mrs. Pottle—'you might well pass for fifty, and a young looking woman at that; but however, what sort of people do you mostly get here—young men, like I am, in merchant's offices, or something of that kind?'

'Well, yes, sir; first and last, I've had some scores of clerks and junior partners; but still, they ain't always so; but there was one young man,—nearly the first I ever had—'

I did not exactly want a twenty years' list of lodgers so I interrupted the worthy soul by saying 'But who have you had lately?—who was the last now before I came?'

'A curious old couple, sir, as you ever cast eyes on.'

'Old!' I gasped. 'I—'

Mrs. Pottle did not, I suppose, notice my agitation, but replied, 'Yes sir, the gentleman about seventy-five, I should think and the lady might be a year older or younger.—not much difference between them—but I beg your pardon—that's your 'bus sir.' And Mrs. Pottle disappeared with the tray just as the horn and the rattling wheels were distinctly heard nearing the terrace. I put on my hat mechanically, and went down stairs, vexed with the abrupt termination to her recital. As I rode along the thought struck me that the whole affair was a trick, and that Mrs. Pottle wanted to bind me to the spot, or make me interested in her house or inveigled in some foolish love affair. This decided me to take no notice of her attempts at conversation for the future and not even to permit her to finish the story begun in the morning.

Just then the omnibus stopped, and an old maiden lady, whom I had known through her acquaintance with a much respected aunt of mine, similarly circumstanced as to age and matrimony, entered it. I politely handed her to a seat for my aunt's sake, and commenced a conversation which I strove to render interesting though my mind was certainly very absent that day; so absent, that in one of the pauses of our discourse I incautiously drew out my pocket-handkerchief to wipe my forehead, and with it—horror of horrors!—the little bronze colored slipper, with its blue rosette. I shook it hastily from my lap into the straw beneath but the old lady had seen it, and I felt aghast as I remembered that the story of that little slipper for the left foot of my pretty Cinderella would probably cost me $5,000 of my aunt's money.

Should I throw myself on the old lady's mercy at once,—in the omnibus—by confessing the truth? But would she be likely to believe me if I did? I thought not. I should only have falsehood added to the black list already prepared I doubted not for presentation to my aunt. I knew the old lady would not go as far as I did, for she had already told me her destination; so I kept my own foot on one edge of the little slipper, determined to pick it up again, spite of all, at the first opportunity.

'I think you dropped something, sir,' said my aunt's friend coldly.

'Nothing of consequence, I think, thank you,' I replied in confusion.

'I should rather think it was of great consequence,' she remarked, cruelly; 'doubtless the young lady wants her slipper matched or mended.'

The young lady! What young lady? Ah! if I could only find this Cinderella! Deeply mortified, I said no more; and the old lady soon left me. I went into the office, carrying my handkerchief in a different pocket, that I might not draw out the slipper with it; and sat down to my writing; but my head was confused, and that little bronze slipper danced over the page, over every line of my ledger, in each leaf of the memorandum book. 'If things go on like this,' I exclaimed mentally, 'I shall grow mad about that slipper. I almost wish I had never seen it.'

Just then one of the partners came into the office. 'Haley,' he said, 'did you pick up an account written on a slip of paper, or an order to be executed for [illegible]?'

'I did, sir, and put it in my pocket book, as I thought you had most likely dropped it.'

'Thank you, Haley. Just like you. I admire a young fellow that has his wits about him.'

I put my hand in for the pocket-book, and forgot all about the slipper for a moment in my pleasure at my employer's praise; but it had not forgotten me, and tumbled out. The sandals, being entangled with the pocket-book hung from my hand, as I slipped the elastic off the book, and then the slipper fell upon the floor. All this happened much more quickly than I have written it, but a grave frown rested on my employer's face as I handed him the paper.

'Take care, Haley. Don't resent it if I give you a fatherly word of warning. It is better a young man should not carry such things in his pockets; at least, should not allow other people to see them.'

I looked up astonished. Mr. Arnold, second partner in the firm, was fifty years of age, and a bachelor. What did he know about such things?

'I think I could explain to your satisfaction, sir, that this is an accident, if you had time; and really involves nothing at all wrong.'

'I quite believe you Haley; but every one won't be so merciful.'

Mr. Arnold went out and closed the door. I never thought,—never guessed before what elaborate circumstances might depend upon a slipper; but when I got home I locked it away, determined to bring no more annoyance upon myself by keeping it too close at hand.

I had invited one, two, or three young men a few days afterwards to have a pull on the river, and then to sup with me.

After a pleasant hour and a half we came back hungry and exhilarated. I conducted my friends to my room; and, whilst we chatted, Mrs. Pottle brought in supper. A discussion arose about a lecture of Ruskin's, and his opinion of a certain picture of Turner's. 'I can tell you exactly what he said,' I exclaimed, pulling out my keys and opening my desk 'for I copied the paragraph into a note book.'

I turned down the lid, and there in the sight of my three friends was—not only the note-book but the little left slipper for that unknown unseen foot. A roar of laughter recalled me to my senses.

'Is that a Chinese specimen, Haley? I heard you'd bought one.'

'What a sly boy you are! Who is she, Haley?'

'Brown turned out with blue. Very tasty indeed, I should say.'

'Meet me by moonlight alone.'

'Who stole the slipper?'

Need I say more. Mrs. Pottle, walking about the room, heard some of these remarks, and gave me, I thought, a look of malicious triumph.

'Be merciful to a fellow for once,' I said desperately, 'and keep the affair secret, till I give you leave to split.'

'When will that be?' asked Harry Dawson.

'Give me a month, Harry.'

'And you'll let us know in a month how it goes on?'

'Yes, if I know myself.'

'Haley hasn't cheek enough to carry on courting,' said Dawson. 'He hardly knows what's what, or who's who, or when's when I think, my boy, you'd better come to me for a drill in the art. I've had plenty of practice and am up to a nice little thing or two. I should advise you to get the other foot and have a pair of them.'

'You're a dreadful nuisance, Dawson,' said Frank Jones. 'Let the poor fellow rest in peace now, and come away home; it is getting late.'

But I had no rest that night; for continually that little slipper walked round my bed, and over my chest, and on my forehead, and round my bed again.

Next day I thought Mrs. Pottle looked at her spoons and furniture suspiciously, and appeared ill at ease; the day after that I found her leaning behind my sofa when I came in to breakfast, and I ventured to say, 'Are you looking for anything, Mrs. Pottle?'

'Well, no sir, thank you, sir,' she said hesitatingly; and immediately went down stairs for the coffee-pot.

When I returned home in the evening there was a young lady in the passage talking to Mrs. Pottle; but I passed up without a close investigation. Just as I turned the corner of the staircase I heard these words in a pleasant voice, 'I wish I could find it. It is such a ridiculous thing to lose. I am almost sure I must have left it in the parlor when I brought it down to show grandmamma, and forgot to carry it away. I am sorry to have troubled you again, Mrs. Pottle, and it is of no very great consequence.'

'Shall I ask Mr. Haley?'

'O no! Of course, if he had seen it, he would have given it to you. It wasn't his.' And she laughed a girlish, silvery, merry laugh.

I softly opened my room-door and went in. Would she think me a thief, then? Who was she? The front door closed after a 'Good evening, Mrs. Pottle,' and I looked out of my window, and watched her; then, taking my hat again, ran down stairs, obeying a sudden impulse, and followed her.

Soon she turned into a wide street, then another, and then calling a cab, she stepped into it; but I heard the address,—No. 14, Victoria Terrace. So I called another and followed her. On we went till the terrace was reached, and I stepped out, dismissed the cabman, and waited for Cinderella to alight. A curious accident occurred here: the horse took fright as the driver descended to open the door, the poor man fell on the pavement, and the young lady, whose foot was on the step, fell into my arms; but I could not avoid her receiving a bad sprain, though she acted bravely, like a true little heroine, and did not faint.

'You are hurt, I fear,' I said, carefully lifting her in my arms, and slowly ascending the steps. Just then the door of Number 14 opened; an old lady and gentleman and one or two servants appeared. The poor old gentleman began to cry. He was evidently childish. 'Look to the poor cab-driver,' I said to the servants as I passed. 'Madam, where shall I carry the young lady?'

'In here sir, if you please. I am so very much obliged to you; it would have been the death of us both if anything ever happened to Katie.'

The old lady led the way to a handsomely furnished dining room, and I laid Katie on the sofa. She opened a pair of very mischievous brown eyes, and looked up in my face.

'I'm very much obliged to you, sir; I'm afraid I'm very heavy. Where is that poor cabman? Will you see about him for me? and don't let him want for anything.'

I promised to do so, and to come back at once and report to her, and I hastened down. The driver was lying in his own cab, to which another horse was being harnessed, whilst his own, rather badly wounded, was led off to the stables as he had requested the bystanders it should be. I got in beside the poor fellow, and accompanied him to the hospital.

'I should like to see my wife,' he said.

'Of course you would,' I replied. 'I will go for her at once; where does she live?'

He gave me her address, and I set off, feeling I was fulfilling Cinderella's wishes. I told my tale to the cabman's wife, who was naturally thrown into much distress.

'You say I can go to him at once, sir?'

'Yes surely you can.'

'And stay the night with him?'

'I really don't know about that; you must ask the matron. The young lady wished me to say that she hopes you will allow her to help you in every way she can.' I then put a sovereign into her hand, and left a card on which I had scribbled '14, Victoria Terrace.' She thanked me, and so I left her.

It was getting late, but I proceeded at once to Cinderella's abiding place. Outside the door I found a doctor's carriage, and my anxiety was at once awakened. I rang the bell, and the servant who answered it told me that Miss Ayrton's foot was badly sprained, and that her papa, Dr. Ayrton, had been sent for, and was now with her; but she had inquired more than once if the gentleman had brought any news of the poor cabman. After a few minutes the girl came again and requested me to follow her to the dining room.

Miss Ayrton was still lying where I had left her, and the old gentleman and lady were at her side.

'It is very kind of you, sir, to come again to-night. I have given you a great deal of trouble. This is my papa.'

The doctor gave his hand cordially. 'I am very thankful to you, sir, for saving my poor little girl from what I feel sure would have happened to her but for your presence of mind.'

I fear I made an incoherent reply.

'And now,' said Miss Ayrton with more animation, 'sit down, Mr. Haley, and tell me all about that poor cabman.'

I did so, and when I had told her all she said, 'Poor woman! I wish I could go and comfort her; but you will see her for me from time to time, won't you, Mr. Haley? and come and tell me some times?' She took her papa's purse, and handing me a munificent sum of money, said, 'Don't let them want for anything, please Mr. Haley.'

I readily promised, and was about to leave when the supper was brought in, and Dr. Ayrton invited me to take a few mouthfuls with him, and then he would drive me home.

'I expect it will be out of your way,' I said, blushing a little as I felt the secret of my following her might now be guessed by Miss Ayrton. 'I lodge at—Lemwood Place.'

'How strange!' said the old lady. 'Why, that was the very place Katie went to this afternoon to inquire about a slipper she thought she had left there. We lodged there, sir, a little while, till we found a house to suit us. How very strange! And I suppose you are in our old rooms.'

'I have one parlor and bedroom on the first floor,' I said, quietly, but coloring to the very roots of my hair.

'Ah, yes! those were two of our rooms; and we had a parlor downstairs as well. You don't happen to have seen such a thing as a little bronze-colored slipper, with a blue rosette, anywhere about the rooms for Katie?'

'O, grandmamma! please!' said her granddaughter, entreatingly; 'of course Mr. Haley can't have seen it. What a funny question to ask a gentleman!'

I looked confused, I suppose, and the doctor noticed it.

'Come, come, Mr. Haley, there is a story behind this; let us hear it.'

I was to [illegible] it now, and protesting; but bit by bit it was drawn from me by the amused little group round the supper-table. Miss Ayrton listened and laughed heartily, though her face was covered with blushes too; and as I told of my old aunt's friend in the omnibus Dr. Ayrton shook his head with laughter. I thought I had certainly made myself foolish at last.

When we withdrew, Miss Ayrton said, with a roguish twinkle of her eye, 'You will bring me that left slipper when you come again.'

But I made no promise, and I never did return the 'little bronze-colored slipper with a blue rosette'. I have it still, locked away with my treasures in a private drawer, from which even Cinderella herself would not venture to subtract her little slipper.

The cabman is quite recovered, and is the owner of three cabs instead of one. My aunt's wrath never showed itself, if the story came to her, and $5,000 should be extracted from my legacy, it will, I am confident, only be done to confer it upon my son and heir, now lying asleep in Cinderella's arms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Public Meeting at Southampton.

(*To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.*)

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

SIR,—A public meeting for the purpose of hearing the views of the candidates for Parliamentary honors in this Riding, was held in the Town Hall, Southampton, on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th inst. Amongst the many present, were most of the influential men, not only of this village, but also of Port Elgin, and the adjoining townships. Several ladies also graced the meeting by their presence. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings were characterized by the best of order and good feeling.

Mr. Adair having been called to the chair read the notice calling the meeting and hoped that a fair hearing would be accorded to all parties.

A letter from Dr. Douglass, the Reform candidate for the Commons, was read by Mr. Eastwood. He regretted his inability to be present, having been recently seriously injured, but hoped ere long to have an opportunity to meet the electors in Southampton and expound his views.

Mr. Sproat then came forward, and in a remarkably clear and concise manner addressed the meeting. He expressed his regret that Dr. Douglass was unable to be present, but of his absence he would take no advantage in anything he might say. Of the various measures that would, in all probability, occupy the attention of Parliament, the most prominent would be the establishing on a firm basis the New Constitution. It should be the desire of all entering Parliament to place their country and its welfare before all other matters. He would, therefore, caution the Electors in their choice of representatives, to look for men who would, sinking every party feeling and selfish motive, give their cordial support for the developing the Constitution—the setting into motion the machinery therein applied—to whatever ministry Her Majesty may call to assist her. The other subjects of interest on which might arise, were the improvement of harbors, the extension of railway communication, the developing of our mineral resources, and opening up the North-West. In harbor matters, he thought that hitherto justice had not been done to this section of country. Such works, though mainly under the control of the Provincial Legislature, would in some measure be a matter for the attention of the Federal Parliament. In any apportionments at any time made for such improvements, he would, if elected, use his influence to procure for this county such a portion as its legitimate requirements demanded. Of the various lines of railroad hitherto proposed to the benefit of this northern section, none would, in his view, suit the interests of the County of Bruce except the Guelph or Stratford lines. He thought that something would ere long be accomplished towards the carrying out of one or other of these lines. With regard to the mineral lands, care should be taken to prevent them falling into the hands of speculators, and such wise and liberal measures devised as would insure the speedy development of the vast mineral resources of a country which bids fair to be amongst the richest in the possession of the useful and valuable metals. He would also advocate the settlement of the public lands under the system of free grants. He blamed previous governments for their unwise and unjust policy in reference to Indian lands, and would prefer to see such purchased entirely from the Indians by the government, and, with the Crown lands, thrown open for free settlement to actual settlers. By such means a share of the vast numbers who yearly pass Canada on their way to the West would be attracted to settle amongst us, and by their industry add to the wealth and resources of the country. Communication with the vast North-West Territory, valuable for the fertility of its soil, and as a connecting link with the Pacific, should also receive the attention of the Canadian government. Mr. Sproat concluded by avowing himself to be an independent candidate, untrammelled by any factious spirit of party. He considered that the old party issues had ceased to exist; that party meant measures, until such were brought forward, he could not but regard it as a mathematical point—that which had no existence. If at any time reform should be needed, he would ever be ready to support such measures as the people demanded, and the welfare of the country required. He finally called on all as true British subjects sinking party feeling, to unite in establishing firmly the New Dominion, and cementing more closely than ever our connection with that empire of which it is our boast to form a part.

Mr. Donald Sinclair next addressed the meeting. He came forward not as an Independent, but as a Reformer. Against his wish, and without seeking for it, he had been nominated by the Reform Convention, and as their nominee he now appeared. He did not agree with Mr. Sproat that old party lines had ceased, or should cease to exist. Reformers, he thought, had no cause to blush for their past actions, and why now be ashamed of the name. He thought that Reformers had been the means of doing much good in the past, and he gave the credit of the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, the establishment of our schools on non-sectarian principles, and even the proposing and carrying of the present Confederation, to the Reform party. But though he thought party so clearly defined as ever, he considered it might be the duty of all honest men to support Her Majesty's ministers. But should occasion for difference of opinion arise, then would be seen the advantage of being represented by men holding Reform principles. He spoke in terms of praise of some parts of the Act of Confederation, especially in so far as it had recognized the principle of Representation by Population. He objected, however, to its forgetfulness of this principle in granting an equal representation with Canada to the Lower provinces in the Senate. He could not, as a Reformer, approve either of the method in which the Senate was to be selected; he would prefer still to see it elective. The measures which might arise for discussion in the House he knew not. The Intercolonial Railroad would, however, doubtless receive attention. He thought it therefore necessary to be represented by men who would oppose such jobberies as had attended the construction of the Grand Trunk. He had also heard that the purchase by the government of the Grand Trunk line had been mooted. Such a scheme he would be opposed to, and he hoped none connected with that company would be returned by any constituency. In harbor matters, justice had not been done this county, but he feared the financial position of the province of Ontario was such as not to warrant for many years any expenditure in this way, or in granting aid in the construction of a railway. He therefore did not think that a railroad would be seen through this county for a length of time. In the matter of the public lands, he was pleased to find a liberal spirit manifesting itself in all parties, but the opening up of communication with the North-West would not for years be of any benefit to Canada, though Canada might benefit the North-West. He concluded by promising the electors to use his best endeavors on their behalf, if returned, and hoped that he should have no cause to be ashamed of afterwards meeting them and giving an account of his actions.

The addresses of both candidates were listened to with marked attention throughout, and at the close, a resolution moved by Mr. Rusk, and seconded by Mr. Eastwood, was unanimously passed thanking the ladies for their presence, and expressing a hope that on all such occasions in the future their example might be followed generally by the ladies of Southampton.

It was then moved by Mr. Eastwood, seconded by Mr. Rusk, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. Sproat and Sinclair for the able and lucid manner in which they have expressed their views.

The Chairman then informed the meeting that at the request of several individuals he had written to Mr. Shanly asking his opinion on the adaptability of the Cheap Railway system to the wants of this country. He had received a reply which he would lay before the meeting. This reply has already been forwarded to you for publication.

After hearing Mr. Shanly's letter read, and some little discussion thereon, it was moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Dr. Frickleton, that the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Shanly for the information furnished by him on the subject of Cheap Railways, and their adaptability to the wants of this section of the country; and that a copy of this motion, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to him. Carried.

A discussion then arose as to the desirability of having an expression of the wish of the people concerning the granting of a bonus towards the construction of a line of railway terminating at some point in the county on Lake Huron.

It was then moved by Mr. Conway, seconded by Mr. Busby, that the County Council be requested to adopt such measures as will, at the coming Parliamentary elections in this county, obtain the expression of the opinions of the ratepayers as to the granting of a special bonus to a railroad company building a line through the county.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting came to a close.

[illegible]

MONTANA.—A steamer left Pittsburg, Pa. the 2d instant, for the Missouri River and the Montana mining regions—a distance of nearly four thousand miles. She carried a number of families designing to settle in that remote territory.

MISSOURI.—South-west Missouri is rapidly filling up. Forty-three thousand three hundred and sixty acres of land were entered at the Springfield land office during the first three business days of this month.

The area of the Illinois coal fields is nearly as large as that of the Appalachian, occupying parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

The damage by the recent flood on the Tennessee river, from Bristol to Chattanooga, is estimated at $15,000,000.

When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window.

Cession of Russian America.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Post says the cession of Russian America is "a transaction full of direct hostility to Great Britain. It is the answer from Washington to the confederation of the North American provinces. It is more than an answer, it is a challenge." The London Times, in its city articles, says the Russian American cession, supposing it should be confirmed by the United States Senate, will be a poor bargain for £1,400,000, so far as regards any productive value the territory can ever possess. But, without shutting our eyes to the possible consequences of this unexpected transaction, let England forbear to fasten upon it a hostile construction, or to insist upon rights and interests which are incapable of being maintained. Even our tenure of British Columbia, which has so lately voted for admission to the confederation is not prejudiced by the cession of these wastes to the northward.

The London News, after showing that the territory had been acquired by its natural owner, says:—The importance of this transfer lies in the fact that it is so completely in the natural order of events; it is one of those occurrences which, however unexpected, no sooner takes place than observers remark that it was sure to happen sooner or later. It will thwart no plans except the artificial combinations with which impotent, short sighted politicians seek to counteract nature and history.

The Sale of Luxemburgh.

A Berlin telegram of the 4th April says: Intelligence received here from the Hague announces that the Dutch Government had officially informed the Prussian Cabinet that the sale of Luxembourgh has not yet been effected, and will not be carried out without the consent of Prussia.

The London Times says:—It is a disgrace to French statesmen that such a scheme could have ever been entertained. France will show her deference for European opinions by abolishing the ill-omened negotiation, which would not only unite all Germany against her, but break off the intimate friendship which prevails between her and other European powers.

A Paris telegram of the 5th April says that the French Government has still under consideration the question of the cession of Luxembourgh to France. It considers that engagements entered into by the King of Holland are too binding for him to withdraw without the consent of France.

Lord Stanley, in giving some explanation in the House of Commons, said that the consent of the King of Holland was from the first made conditional upon the consent of the people of Luxemburg, and also with the consent of Prussia. What the feeling of the people of Luxemburg might be he would not undertake to say, but he strongly doubted whether the consent of Prussia would be given; and if these conditions were not fulfilled, the transaction would fall to the ground. He had returned a reply to that effect to Prussia. He said he had learned from the official representative of the King of the Netherlands that the negotiations were at an end. He said he had not considered it necessary on the part of the government to communicate with Holland and France on the subject.

Although more than three months have elapsed since the explosion at the Oaks Colliery in England, little progress has as yet been made in extinguishing the body of fire raging at the bottom. All the shafts have been sealed up.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg contains only 1,000 square miles and 200,000 inhabitants.

COURT OF REVISION,
Township of Arran.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Court will hold its first sitting for the year 1867 at the Town Hall, Arkwright, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next.

GEO. GOULD,
Clerk for the Court

[illegible], April 17, 1867.

BIRTHS.

In Elderslie, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Willcroft of a daughter.

At Paisley, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. James Hanna of a son.

At Paisley, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Mitchell of a daughter.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

Our correspondent G. C. E. is somewhat discursive and rather mysterious this week. We presume he means something, but what it is is not very apparent. It is to be hoped he will resolve the riddle in his next letter.

The people of Elora and Fergus, and townships in that neighborhood, appear to be going energetically to work to construct the North west Railroad from Guelph to the Grand River, to a point midway between Elora and Fergus. Enthusiastic meetings have been held to promote the undertaking.

At a convention of delegates held at Riversdale, Mr. Hurdon of Kincardine was nominated the people's candidate for the House of Commons, and Mr. Brocelbank for the local legislature.

SHARPE'S SEED CATALOGUE.—Messrs C. & A. Sharpe of Guelph have published their annual Seed Catalogue. Their improved Purple Top Swede Turnip is highly spoken of. We see by communication in a Guelph paper that Mr. John Stirton of Saugeen township got the enormous crop of 1792 bushels per acre from seed of this variety purchased in Guelph. The soil was river flat, ploughed fall and spring, and thirty loads of barn yard manure applied to the acre.

CHEAP RAILWAYS.—We have received a copy of the pamphlet on Cheap Railways, being a letter to the people of Bruce and Grey, showing the advantages, practicability, and cost of a cheap railway from Toronto through these counties, by George Laidlaw.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.—Miss Eller of Hamilton county, Indiana, was bitten by a mad dog, and after several days of horrible suffering, was cured by administering bromide of potassium, which her medical attendant had heard of as being recommended by European physicians.

THE "PARTY."—Mr. Daniel Macfie and Mr. Evans, have been nominated by the Reform Convention the candidates for North Middlesex. The former says his first act will be to vote want of confidence in the Coalition government. The other thinks it a very good government, and will support it.

Bigamy.

Some time ago, a young man named Edward Elves, a blacksmith by trade, was arrested in Elderslie township for bigamy, but escaped from the constable, some asserting that the latter was bribed for the purpose. The following statement has been furnished us by his wife. She has documents in her possession proving conclusively the facts of the case. Elves is about 22 years of age, and his wife a few years older.

"On the 21st of September, 1866, I was married to Edward Elves at Titusville, Pennsylvania, by Simon Strouse, Esq., J.P., my maiden name being Adaline A. Rowland. Said Edward Elves stated he was from Paisley, Bruce county, C. W., and that he had a house and lot in Scoeville, in Elderslie township. On the 18th of December he left for Canada with the object, as he stated, of collecting some money that was owing him in Georgian. He also said he was going to sell his property in Scoeville, which he valued at $600, and that he would return in four weeks. He wrote a very affectionate letter to me from Georgian, stating he would return as soon as possible to his dear wife. As he did not return, and from certain circumstances suspecting something was wrong, I left Pennsylvania for Canada in February. On my arrival at his father's, Mr. Wm. Elves, in Elderslie, after some difficulty, I learned that he was working at Scoeville, and that on his way from the States he was married to his cousin, Malissa Elves, of Georgian township, on the 6th of January last, by the Rev. James Curts, M. E. minister, Newmarket. I then determined to have him arrested for bigamy, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension by Mr. Hall, J. P., of Brant, and he was taken at Scoeville by the constable, Mr. George Simpson, but escaped from the latter at Lockerby, and I have not since been able to learn where he is.

ADALINE ELVES."

The London Spectator states that there are signs abroad that Frenchmen are beginning to hate Prussia as they once hated England, and their hatred is by no means wholly devoid of fear.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.)

Elderslie, April 11, 1866.

MR. EDITOR,—This being the age of improvement and progress, a company has been organized, the object of its projectors being to have the statistics of Canada consolidated and published, in order to bring before the public the facilities of this fine country for agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and in view of this laudable enterprise, I have had assigned me a district of which I am expected to make a topographical return. Since complying with this request, I am forcibly impressed by a careful perusal of our own history and that of Israel in the days of the Judges being striking analogous. Like us, the Israelitish nation, by mutual intercourse, became contaminated with all the corruptions and predilections of their frontier neighbors, such as republicanism, polygamy and idolatry. In the days of the Judges, like America, there was no King in Israel. Every man did, it is said, what seemed right in his own eyes. If this was not republicanism I should like to know what is. On the Israelitish frontier were the aggressive Philistines, just as there is raiding Fenians on our own frontier. Polygamy, also, as with our neighbors of Salt Lake in the west among the Latter Day Saints or Mormons, and among the holy pious ladies living in religious houses in the east, called Nunneries. But as for idolatry, the priests of Baal and Dagon were intellectually mere pigmies compared with European and American priests. The priests of Baal and Dagon were men that seem to have made themselves very useful. They were expert butchers, cleanly cooks, and good waiters, so that it would appear the Gods were not to be propitiated by sham services in those days as in our day, for the priests of Baal and Dagon had to do their own butchering, cooking, washing and scrubbing, and moreover, they were all benedicts, not bachelors as in our day, and consequently had all the ties and duties of husbands and parents resting upon their shoulders like other men.

Besides all this, it does not appear that they were allowed to confess or absolve the people of their sins. This prerogative the gods seem to have reserved in their own power; the priests' duty was only to propitiate in those days.

But all that our European and American priests have to do instead of soiling their hands in sacrificing bulls, rams and goats, is to give their dress a peculiar colour and cut, have a few candles lighted to let the faithful see the sun, some good wine for their own comfort, and a box of wafers for the special benefit and comfort of the people. With these simple appliances, and the authority of modern priest craft, the faithful, although a debauchee, profligate or prostitute dyed in sin as black as hell, can be purged, cleansed and purified as clear and white as a snow drop. The troubles of Israel under the Judges were many and grievous. They prayed for a change of government, and obtained it. Also our grievances under the governors has neither been few nor far between. We also have desired a change, and shall obtain it. During the democratic regime, the rulers and councillors of the Israelites, as with us, took bribes and perverted judgment. Consequently, the struggle for reform and a change from a republican to a monarchical government commenced. The monarchists were successful, obtained their request, and had Saul the son of Kish anointed king. But who is to be king of Canada has not as yet transpired. A Macdonald or a Macgee is spoken of. However, be this as it may, a very serious difficulty lies in the way and must be settled before any one can be anointed king of Canada, and that is who are the real custodians of the identical cruse of oil out of which Samuel filled his vial for the anointing of Saul. The Romans affirm that it came into their possession in the 7th century, and is still there. The English admit this to be correct, but say that King Henry the Eighth got a loan of it from the Pope to anoint one of his Queen's, and had it safely deposited in Canterbury, and that it is there now, but it turns up in evidence that the king did receive a cruse of oil from the Pope, as stated, and when the Pope's nuncio applied for it some time afterward, the king told him that he was of the opinion that the holy father would not be very likely ever to require it again, any how, and that he might want it soon again himself. So for this and similar sacrilege and disobedience, the king was excommunicated, and then informed that his cruse was only an imitation of the real one. Thus stood the dilemma until lately, that one Dr. Pusey got a third cruse manufactured of the same pattern, and has through his sacerdotal influence with the holy see and apostolic church succeeded in obtaining some of the oil of the Romish cruse, and some of the oil of the Canterbury cruse, so any of the faithful who may be troubled with a doubt on their mind as to the possibility of the transubstantiation of two of the cruses becoming one and the same with the third, and that each of the three is the same real identical cruse of which Samuel the prophet filled the vial by which he anointed Saul king of Israel, need have no conscientious scruples as to the identity of the oil at any rate, so it is to be hoped the doctor has ere now succeeded in bringing the two great antagonistic powers to an amicable understanding, and that we shall soon receive our king and constitution, so I think the analogy is proven, and the similitude complete. I must therefore return to my statistical duties, and in doing so I feel a little similar to Saul the son of Kish when he went to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom. I have not found a Kingdom, neither do I expect to be made a King, but I have found a village, and this village, like the Kingdom of Canada, is not to be found in either an atlas, geography, or gazetteer, or any where else that I know of, but just where it is on the banks of the River Almond. The village has sprung into existence as it were by magic, as but of a very recent date. Its site was an unbroken bush, and its inhabitants the denizens of the forest. Its name, and a full description, shall be given in my next letter.

G. C. E.

To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate

Paisley, April, 17th, 1867.

Dear Sir,—In referring again to the "wants" of our village, it occurs to me that one of the most apparent requirements of a respectable village is absent—namely, Side Walks; and, independent of business considerations, it displays an amount of indifference on the part of the sterner sex towards the ladies of the village and country beyond comprehension. To see the poor dear creatures wading through six inches of mud and water along our most fashionable promenade, Queen Street, is truly quite unromantic. And with a little "unity" and effort combined, the "needful" could be raised, and side-walks provided. Who is there among us who would not take pride in such a desirable improvement to the appearance and convenience of our village?

However, there is another "want" to which reference might be made, and the carrying out of the same would undoubtedly confer many important advantages on Paisley. I refer to the incorporation of the village. This would be the best means of curing any dissatisfaction existing among the ratepayers of the township or village, as the people of either may at present imagine that they see too little of real improvement in the shape of an equivalent for the present high rate of taxes. In my humble opinion, it would be to the advantage of all parties concerned to be separated, and each "paddle their own canoe." As a village, our taxes would be invested in internal improvements, and even if the present high rates continue, village ratepayers would have the satisfaction of knowing who reaps the benefit of the same.

Not wishing to trespass further on your valuable time this week, I am

J. D. K.

[The above was crowded out last week.—Ed. P. A.]

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for May.—The 'Recognition,' a pretty and pleasant Steel Engraving, leads off this number of the Lady's Friend. Then we have the usual elegant Steel Fashion Plate, followed by a Toilet for the Opera, a Ball-Dress, a young lady's dinner or evening dress, a Carriage Dress, Fashionable Sleeve, Cataluce Bonnet, Little Boy's Pantaloons, Girl's Jacket, &c., &c. The Music for this month is 'Isn't it Provoking?' Among the literary contents are the continuations of 'How a Woman Had Her Way,' 'Orville College' and 'No Longer Young'—all first-rate stories; and 'Fire in Flint,' by M. C. P., 'Skeleton Leaves, or Phantom Bouquets,' a new Poem by Florence Percy, Editorials, etc. A beautiful Steel Engraving called 'One of Life's Happy Hours,' will be sent gratis to every single ($1 50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on receipt of twenty cents. Price (with engraving) $1 50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), four dollars. Address Deacon and Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Fight with Fenians

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE FUNERAL.

A correspondent, writing from Mitchelstown, Cork County, describes a recent affray between some of the 6th Foot and three Fenians, ending in the death of one of the rebels and the capture of two others. The correspondent says:—The authorities had information that a number of men had been hiding in the woods about Mitchelstown for the past fortnight. The Waterford flying column of troops, commanded by Major Bell, had been scouring the district for some time, but had not met with any Fenians under arms. The flying column was accompanied from Waterford by Mr. Redmond, R. M. At Mitchelstown it was believed that a large party of Fenians were in the wood of Kilcloony, and it was determined on Saturday night to surround the wood next morning, and capture them if possible. Lieut. Carey, of the 6th Regiment, with a detachment consisting of about 30 men, had got inside the wood, and Mr. Redmond heard firing in that direction. He jumped from his horse, and running forward to see where the skirmishing was going on, perceived two men, one with a revolver and the other with a rifle retreating from tree to tree while firing back upon the military. These men were afterwards found to be M'Clure and Crowley, the Minie rifle being in the hands of the latter. In the meantime the third of the party, Kelly, who had been standing not in the wood, but out upon the road, and appears to have acted as scout for the others, for it was he who fired the first shot that was heard—it is supposed as a signal—had been seized and captured by Ensign Meredith, of the 6th, to whom he surrendered himself and gave up his weapon, a new constabulary rifle, with a sword bayonet attached. In the encounter with M'Clure and Crowley none of the military or police were struck; a ball pierced Crowley through the body, as he turned to fly, entering his back, and passing out through his chest. But he and M'Clure were at this moment rushing to a stream which flows hip deep along the wood, evidently with the hope of delaying pursuit by crossing it. Seeing them take to the water, Mr. Redmond called upon the soldiers to cease firing. They [illegible], and Mr. Redmond jumped into the water and seized hold of M'Clure, while some of the soldiers who had jumped in after him, took up his comrade, who was mortally wounded. Between M'Clure and Mr. Redmond a struggle ensued in the water. M'Clure, when Mr. Redmond collared him, quickly presented his revolver, and pulled the trigger, but it fortunately snapped, being wet; and Mr. Redmond presenting in turn a revolver at the head of the rebel and telling him he was a magistrate, called upon him in the Queen's name to surrender. He replied 'I surrender,' and offered no further resistance. Crowley was shot through the right lung, and his left hand was also shattered by a ball. Kelly wore across his shoulder, when captured, a haversack which was found to contain a quantity of ammunition and raw pork, besides a drill book, a book on the first leaf of which was written the words 'Journal of the Campaign,' and which contained an account of the attack upon Ballyknockin police station, and several other incidents of the recent rising; a lithographed map of the county of Cork, and a plan of a part of the county, neatly drawn with a pen and ink. M'Clure and Kelly were conveyed to Mitchelstown Bridewell, but, as it was perceived that Crowley was dying, a messenger was despatched for a Roman Catholic priest, who arrived in time to administer to him the rites of the church before death. Crowley was very widely known in this part of the country. He was a well-to-do farmer having a long lease of about 50 acres of land between Cloyne and Midleton. He was about 36 or 40 years of age, but was not married.

Another correspondent writes:—I had an opportunity of seeing from the windows of the hotel the funeral of Crowley, as it passed along the main street of the town. It was certainly an extraordinary spectacle, and one that greatly surprised the magistrates and others who came here with the flying column. First came a procession of women four deep, each woman carrying a large green bough; then followed a scattered group of women; next the coffin, borne upon men's shoulders, although a hearse had been engaged, and was actually in the procession. The plumes were white, the deceased having been unmarried. Black cloth covered the coffin, and on the lid were small laurel branches. His sister who had arrived in the course of the morning, and claimed the body, walked after the coffin as chief mourner, her head covered with a dark hood. She was accompanied by relatives. Two clergymen walked alongside, apparently comforting the woman. The procession closed by a body of men, who walked silently along. Almost every shop in the town was partially closed, as a tribute to the deceased. A shopkeeper in the town, with whom I was conversing on the subject, and who had not put up any shutters, said to me, referring to the display made at the funeral—'That would not be done for the Earl of Kingston if he were going to be buried.' The family burial place of the Crowley's is nearly 30 miles from this town, and the body, I was told, will be brought along the road through the country for the entire of that distance. Referring to the deceased man's position in life and his very excellent character, I asked a magistrate how it was such a man came to be a Fenian. 'I will tell you,' said he, 'what I hear the townspeople state. He had an uncle a priest in the town who was flogged in the year '98.' The rancour engendered by this outrage seems to have been cherished in the family, and to have made treason an heirloom with its descendants. However I offer no comments. In the discharge of my duty I relate what I have heard on the subject, with the view of accounting for the strange exhibition of feeling made to-day at the funeral. The same shopkeeper, to whom I have before referred, told me that there would have been a much larger attendance of men were it not known that the police would mark all the men who appeared in the procession, and that it was in consequence of this the women, who did not fear the police, made the strange demonstration I have mentioned.'

Wellington Grey and Bruce Railway.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway was held in Whyte's hotel here, yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance of the local directors besides Mr. F. Shanly of Toronto, Mr. Thos. White and Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton.

The names of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves in the upper part of the county, not already on the list, were added to the board of Provisional Directors.

The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the road should be prosecuted without delay, and it was resolved to open stock books at Hamilton, Galt, Guelph, Elora, Fergus, Arthur, Mount Forest, Durham, Walkerton, Southampton and Paisley, and that they be kept open until the 15th May next.

The meeting then adjourned till the 23rd May, at the same place.—[Fergus News Record.

THE MADOC GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Hamilton Times says: Several of the pioneer prospectors from Hamilton, who have visited the region of the new gold discoveries in Madoc and vicinity, have returned home after examining the digging to their entire satisfaction, and are generally agreed in the opinion that the excitement will most miserably collapse within a few weeks. A gentleman who returned today, has spent two weeks in the neighborhood of Madoc and carefully inspected all the localities of reported gold discoveries. He assures that in not a single instance has the precious metal as yet been found in sufficient quantities to warrant mining operations. The famous Richardson mine is simply a stupendous humbug, and known to be such by crafty parties having control of the same, who very prudently delay exposing its fabulous riches, pending the decision of a bogus chancery suit and swindling speculations in adjacent property. Swarms of adventurers who have been deceived by the wicked falsehoods of speculators, are daily turning homeward in supreme disgust, while their places are being supplied by a constant rush of new comers, determined to satisfy their own senses regarding the richness of the Madoc gold fields.

The Minerva says: the position of Lieut. Governor of Canada was offered to Mr. Cartier, who declined it, as well as the Order of the Bath. He intends continuing to strive for his countrymen in active Parliamentary life.

A little Methodist Minister in London is creating a sensation. He is about one inch taller than Tom Thumb, and draws congregations as large as those of Spurgeon.

Political Disquietude at Red River.

The political condition of the country is simply this: 10,000 people are ruled by the Committee of a Fur-trading Company. They are allowed no voice whatever in the Government. They find in the Government themselves, their competitors and opponents in nearly all branches of industry, and they know well that the present Government do not wish the opening up of the country if not paid an enormous price for it, and would rather keep it as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. Few intelligent persons in the whole country are in favor of their rule, except those who derive moneyed benefit from it, and it has come to this, that the people must and will have a change. How soon this change is to be effected will of course depend partly upon the action of the Canadian Government, and if this is delayed the movement spoken of will go on, and in justice and fairness to 10,000 taxed and unrepresented British subjects, we can only say, God speed.—[Nor-Wester.

A PAUPER QUEEN.—At a late meeting of the Jedburgh parochial board, in England among other applications for relief there was one on behalf of Esther Blythe or Rutherford, queen of the gypsies, the application being made on the ground that Jedburgh was the settlement of her late husband who has a horse and cart, with which she goes about the country. She has a family of eight, seven of whom are married and have children of their own, and seem unable to support their royal mother. The board, after fully considering the case, agreed to offer her admittance to the poor-house; but it is thought scarcely probable that her majesty will lay down the crown and sceptre of the royal house of Yetholm to accept such an offer.

EXTRACT OF A COMMERCIAL LETTER FROM NOVA SCOTIA.—"The prospects of trade for this season are dull. Our coal trade will, in all probability, be much less than last season. A largely increased mining population, depending wholly on the mines for a living, are at present reduced to half time with an unusually large quantity of coal on the banks. This summer will try our commercial men severely. All descriptions of trade are paralyzed, and Confederation is adding to the dissatisfaction. It is now, however, a fixed fact, so far as a paper constitution can make it. But there is no change in the views of the people here. The whole scheme from beginning to end, is considered arbitrary. Annexation is becoming the general theme of conversation, and all look upon that ultimately as the end of the scheme.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL.—Two persons named respectively Hanley and McIntyre, and who had lived on adjacent farms in the township of Morris, disagreed some days ago at a 'bee.' It is stated that an ill-feeling existed between the parties previous to coming there, and the whiskey which was dealt out added fuel to the flames, and eventuated in an appeal to physical force to decide the dispute. Hanley having succeeded in overcoming his opponent, improved his victory by brutally kicking McIntyre and leaving him in such a miserable condition that he died a few days afterwards. Hanley left for parts unknown. Both men were married, and each leave a wife and small family.—[Listowell Banner.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN SIMCOE.—The Barrie Advance states that a good deal of excitement exists in that neighborhood in consequence of a report that gold bearing quartz has been found in some of the adjoining townships. Lands are said to be eagerly sought after in the township of Tay, where the 'indications' are reported to be very encouraging. The same journal states that a company has been formed with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of working the new mines. Gold seekers, however, had better keep cool till these reports are fully authenticated before rushing into speculations that may not yield golden fruit.

A WOMAN TO BE HUNG FOR MURDER.—In the Sorel poisoning case, Sophie Boisclair has been found guilty but owing to her being pregnant, the execution is postponed till the 20th of November. The Judge, in addressing the prisoner, told her she had been condemned upon proof that did not admit of any other verdict than that rendered—that she was guilty of the murder of her husband. The prisoner was much affected, declaring that if her husband could be a witness, he would testify that she was not instrumental in his death. She wished it to be understood that he poisoned himself.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT THE CARD TABLE.—Mr. Tilman Gregory, a very wealthy planter residing near Augusta, Arkansas, fell into an altercation over a game of cards with a Dr. Cameron, in the course of which the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the hip. Mr. Gregory being in liquor, taunted him for not shooting better than that. Dr. Cameron, who was also in liquor, fired again, shooting him this time in the breast. Mr. Gregory placed his hand upon his pistol, and taking deliberate aim at the doctor, shot him through the heart, and both fell dead together.

The skeleton of a man was found on Wednesday by Mr. Doupe in Osborne. Deceased was an elderly man, and it is supposed he came from Guelph. Last summer a man was missed from Guelph to go West, and was never afterwards heard of, and the supposition is that deceased was he. Owing to decomposition, positive identification was impossible.

Letters from Gaspe represent that great distress exists in the Gulf district. The people of Gaspe are doing their utmost to relieve it, but the stock of flour and provisions are nearly exhausted, and many families are starving. To-day's Chronicle calls on the government to send immediate relief.

In Louisiana, minority forms no impediment to legal marriage, the laws of that state requiring that the bride be not less than twelve and the bridegroom not less than fourteen.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Berlin, April 18.

It is reported here that Napoleon is strengthening his forces and military posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery on a war footing, that ambulances are being purchased, and that the French Reserves of 1867 will be called out on the first of May next.

London, April 19.

Despatches received from Berlin state that the speech of King William, on the closing of Parliament, excites distrust throughout Germany.

Berlin, April 19.

The Prussian Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor Napoleon, asking the reasons for the military preparations on the part of France.

London, April 20.

A despatch from the Berlin agency of the Associated Press dated this evening, says a plan for the solution of the Luxemburg question was recently submitted to France and Prussia by the remaining Great Powers of Europe. Napoleon has since signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan. Prussia, however, has not replied. There is a growing feeling in the best informed circles this evening that these overtures will be successful and that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

London, April 22.

Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the Queen Victoria; but her replies to the demands in the case of the Tornado still continue to be evasive and unsatisfactory.

Vienna, April 21.

The Vienna Post, an official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

London, April 21.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal party.

Martial Law and the Volunteers.—The Quebec News says that a curious case has arisen within the last few days concerning the important question of how far volunteers are subject to martial law. A member of the cavalry corps was recently committed under a guard in confinement at the Citadel, for alleged insubordination, at the time when the above corps was undergoing its annual term of drill. A writ of *habeas corpus* was at once moved for by the prisoner's lawyers, and after several hearings it has at last been refused by His Honor Chief Justice Duval, and the prisoner remanded into custody to await the action of a court martial, which, we understand, will meet to-day.

Garibaldi and the Priests.—The Italie copies from a paper published at Legnano, the following letter of Garibaldi: 'Owing, as a duty to my conscience, to speak to the people of the priests—the chief scourge of our country—I knew that I had to do with the priests of deceit, and I was prepared at starting for their Jesuitical tricks. They have made me say that all the newspapers of Italy are sold, and they have turned all the periodical press against me. Yesterday I declared this assertion to be false. To-day I repeat it, and I beg my journalistic friends to be less credulous in future on the subject of the calumnies of the black sect of which I am proud to be the enemy.—G. Garibaldi.'

The Montreal Minerve's correspondent says: "There is impatience in London to see the rich valleys of the Saskatchewan and Red River erected into provinces, for it is feared that the United States may take fancy to a large part of them."

Over eighty families have left Chambly and St. Hyacinthe to settle in the United States.

It is said Walter Shanley will not again present himself to the electors of South Grenville. Rumor gives him a prominent position on the Intercolonial Railway.

Deplorable Effects of Fanaticism.

One of the results of a recent publication of a religious sensational character, emanating from the deranged brain of one Rev. J. Baxter, and entitled 'Coming Wonders,' has been exhibited in this city, in the case of a hitherto industrious and worthy mechanic, who has become mentally affected and disqualified for the support of his family. The book in question, the character of which we have previously described, purports to interpret the scriptural prophecies in a manner showing that the final consummation of all things sublunary approaches, and that the era of human wickedness is to be wound up at an early date by the grand battle of Armageddon, to be succeeded by the Millenium. The deluded convert to the insane teachings of Rev. J. Baxter, in this city, recently exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, but unfortunately the wild schemes engendered in his mind from studying the false doctrine, were not detected until he had disposed of a comfortable residence on John Street, and completely impoverished his family in his course of preparation for the new order of things, which he believed to be at hand. Within a day or two his aberration took a violent character, and in his haste to inaugurate the great conflict between the Hosts of Zion and the Kingdom of Belzebub, he attempted the life of a relative whom he believed to be among the rejected of the Lord. The unfortunate man has now been properly secured and is receiving careful attention, meanwhile, we understand, efforts will be made to repair the injury he has inflicted upon himself and family by recovering property which passed to the possession of some person of little principle, who thus took advantage of his weakness. The case affords sufficient evidence that the ideas of the Rev. J. Baxter are not wholesome, and their propagation should not be encouraged.—*Hamilton Times.*

Meeting of Parliament—The Montreal Gazette revives the idea of the possibility of another session of the present Parliament being held before the election of the new one under Confederaton. Though our contemporary inclines to the belief that such a session will not be held, yet he says that 'unforseen delays may arise, and circumstances might be such as to render the summoning of Parliament expedient or necessary.'

Washington despatches to the New York papers say that the rumor still prevails in Washington that negotiations are pending for the purchase of British America by the United States, Mr. Seward proposing to give the Alabama claims in part payment.

A little piece of land at the corner of Lombard st., London, a site for one house, was recently let for £6,600 a year; it was sold for a premium of £70,000 and the rental, and there is now building on it a house expected to cost £70,000, and to let for £22,000 a year.

The death of the Earl of Brownlow is announced in England. The deceased was worth a hundred and thirty thousand pounds a year, and used to ask thirty or forty poor people who were invalids like himself, to spend the winter with him at Madeira, he paying all the bills.

An exploration is being organized by the State Department to explore Russian America and acquaint our people with the value of their recent acquisition. It will start about the first week in May.—U. S. paper

It was stated in the Ratepayers' Association meeting in New York on Friday evening, that Mr. Astor owns real estate valued at $45,000,000, and that he never sells property, but with the interest of his wealth continually buys more.

A correspondent of the Gazette says that another shock of earthquake was felt at [illegible], C. W., on the 10th.

Times are dull in Oil Springs. Twelve months ago it boasted a dozen lawyers—now only three are living there.

The steamboat Alabama was burned a few days since on Red River, with one thousand bales of cotton on board. One passenger sacrificed 3,000 dollars in gold, left in his cabin, to save an old lady

The Difficulty Between England and Spain.—The origin of the difficulty was the seizure by the Spanish Admiral, in [illegible] of last year, of a British vessel, the Tornado, which had cleared at Maderia, for North America. The pretext under which the seizure was made was, that the vessel was carrying munitions of war to the South American Republics, which Spain at that time was endeavoring to conquer. After the captain and crew of fifty men had been kept in prison for several months, the Spanish authorities released the prisoners, with the exception of the captain and seamen, who were detained to give evidence respecting the alleged illegal character of the 'Tornado's' cargo. The English government very naturally protested against the seizure of the vessel, and demanded the release and liberation of the captain and men. Spain hesitated to comply with these demands, and finally concluded to send the case before a prize court for decision. The disposal of the matter was not satisfactory to England, and so a British fleet has been sent to Cadiz to demand satisfaction for what is regarded as a gross insult to rights of British citizens and seamen. The latest cable despatch in regard to the matter states that Spain is disposed to make an concessions, but after having been beaten by some of the small South American republics, she will hardly think of risking a contest with the power of England.—[Am. paper.

Great Eastern.—The tonnage duty of the Great Eastern on entering the port of New York amounted to $6,045, which with the addition of the harbor masters, health officers and pilot fees, and charges on stamps, permits, &c., bring altogether only the expenses of entering the port to $7,000. She departed yesterday for France, carrying 191 passengers, paying $100 each, which amounts $19,100, leaving a surplus of $12,000, out of which the expenses of her voyage and the salaries of her officers, crew and attendants, cost of painting and repairing and other incidental items are to be liquidated. It is estimated the deficiency on this trip will amount to from $90,000 to $100,000.

A frightful disgraceful case of sacrilege is reported at Iberville. Some wretches broke into the Roman Catholic church on the night of Wednesday last, forced open the cupboards in the sacristy, stole some of the sacred vessels, drank the communion wine, and then threw the chalices and pyxes about the room. A portion of the congregation has been at issue with the cure for some time past, and have been so insubordinate that the Bishop of the Diocese threatens to withdraw the priest and close the church.

Fatal Accident.—A few days ago a man named George Sloane, who lived near Bradford, was so severely injured by an accident which befell him whilst endeavoring to stop a runaway horse attached to a dray, in Toronto, that his friends deemed it best to send him to the General Hospital, where, notwithstanding the best of medical treatment, he died last night.

Good for de Culled Pussen.—The colored men's shipyard at Baltimore was purchased by them not quite thirteen months ago. It is entirely managed by colored men, and 225 workmen are employed, 35 being white. Last year work was done to the amount of $76,000, the profits being 31 per cent.

Public Notice.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of SAUGEEN will sit at Carrie's Hall, Port Elgin on Monday, the 6th of May next, at 12 o'Clock noon.

ARCH'D ROY,
Clerk Township Saugeen.

April 16, 1867.

Peas! Peas!

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime SEED PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 11, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1867.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 22 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE, the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY.

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 2, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For farther particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON, Tinsmith

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accomodation at all seasons.

JESSIE SMITH, Proprietor.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 11, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Body-Snatching.

The late disclosure respecting the traffic in dead paupers at the Erie County (New York) Poor House reminds a Lockport correspondent of the following good story of a prominent physician in Western New York. Wanting a 'subject' badly for his dissecting room, he employed a notorious 'night hawk' of the neighborhood to obtain it. The fellow was willing enough; he would do anything short of murder for fifty dollars, and probably would have done that for a hundred. A body was secretly deposited in the doctor's house; the resurrectionist was paid; no questions asked; and in due time the remains had served their purpose, and the polished skeleton was dangling from a cord in the closet. Some time after, an alarm was made in the town that several graves in the cemetery had been tampered with, and among others that of the doctor's son was discovered to be minus an occupant. Horrified and indignant, the doctor summoned the body-snatcher, and told him what he had discovered. 'Now, find me the scoundrel that robbed that grave,' said he, 'and I'll give you twenty-five dollars.' 'I'll do it,' quoth the man, 'for cash in advance.' It was immediately paid. 'Well, then, doctor, you need not look far. Your son's bones are in your closet. You paid me for getting them.'

Jamaica in a Nutshell.

The whole story of the Jamaica massacres was pithily told in a dozen lines by Mr. John Gorrie, a Jamaica barrister, who recently appeared before the Royal Commission in England as counsel for the Jamaica Committee. Mr. Gorrie insisted that all the leading acts of atrocity sworn to by the negro witnesses were substantially corroborated by the evidence of British officers and the white inhabitants of the Island, and then proceeded as follows:

'Among these may be mentioned the shooting of ten untried prisoners by one black soldier, the hanging up in a chapel of the bodies of nine prisoners who had been shot, the flogging by wire-cats, the execution of peasantry at their own doors by soldiers, and in a few cases by order of officers, the executing of prisoners day after day at Morant Bay on a gallows which gave no drop, the compulsory attendance of untried prisoners at the executions, the reckless burnings of hundreds of homes, the hanging of persons who had been first flogged, and the flogging of persons who were untried—in short, the hideous details of what Mr. Roundell, the indefatigable and impartial secretary of the commission, has justly called the 'Hell-like saturnalia of martial law'—were all most fully substantiated out of the mouth of others than negro witnesses.'

The arrest of Governor Eyre seems to have been merely a formal proceeding, as he has been discharged, but the investigation is still in progress.

A lawyer who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender began by saying:—'I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel.' Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately continued, 'But what great and good man ever lived who was not caluminated by many of his contemporaries?'

At a religious meeting among the blacks, a colored preacher requested that some brother should pray. Thereupon half witted Moses commenced a string of words entirely without meaning. At this the pastor raised his head and inquired, 'Who dat praying? Dat you, brudder Mose? You let somebody pray dat's better acquainted with de Lord.'

How Dr. Livingstone was Killed.

Official information of the death of Dr. Livingstone has been received at the British Foreign Office. He was slain during a sudden and unprovoked encounter with the very Zulus, of whom, in the last despatch received from him (dated Ngomano, May 18), he said that they had laid waste the country round about him. With an escort reduced to twenty by desertions, death and dismissals, he had traversed the *terra incognita* between the confluence of the Leonde and Rovuma rivers at Ngomano and the eastern and northeastern shore of Lake Nyassa, had crossed the lake at some point not yet ascertained, had reached a station named Kampunda, on its western or northwestern shore, and was pushing westward or north-westward into dangerous ground, when between Marenga and Makilsoora a band of implacable savages stopped the way, a mixed herd of Zulus or Mafite and Nyassa folk. The Nyassa folk were armed with bow and arrow. The Zulus with the traditional shield, broad-bladed spears, and axes. With Livingstone there were nine or ten musketeers; his Johanna men were resting with their loads far in the rear. The Mafite instantly came on to fight. There was no parley, no avoidance of the combat. They came on with a rush, with war cries, rattling their shields with their spears. As Livingstone and his party raised their pieces the onset was for a moment checked. Livingstone fired, and two Zulus were shot dead. His boys fired, but their fire was harmless. He was in the act of reloading, when three Mafites leapt upon him through the smoke. There was no resistance, there could be none; one axe cut from behind put him out of life. He fell, and his terror-stricken escort fled. One of the fugitives escaped, and he tells the tale—Ali Moosa chief of his escort of porters.

'One blow killed Dr. Livingstone outright. He had no other wound but this terrible gash. From the description it must have gone through the neck and spine up to the throat in front. It had nearly decapitated him. Death came mercifully in its suddenness. The Mafite had respected him when dead, for he was stripped only of his outer clothing. A grave was dug with sticks and the body buried.

Wanted, a Decision.—Two Germans once got into a dispute about the English Language, each contending that he could speak it best. They at length made a bet, and appointed a judge to decide between them. 'Vell, Chon,' said the first, 'Did it rain to-morrow?' 'I shall tink it vash!' said John. The judge has not yet given his decision.

One of Josh Billings maxims:—'Rize arly, work hard and late live on what you can't sell, give nothing awa, and if yu don't die ritch, and go to the devel, yu may sue me for damages.'

A teacher said to a little girl at school, 'If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?' 'Yes, marm,' she replied, 'if I couldn't catch her?'

Old Mrs. Chibbies is a pattern of household economy. She says she has made a pair of socks last fifteen years by only knitting new feet to them every winter, and new legs every other winter.

An Irishman, who was near sighted, was about to fight a duel, and insisted that he should stand six paces nearer to his antagonist than the latter did to him and that they were both to fire at the same time.

A daily newspaper man who has just got out of the traces, says he is becoming quite well acquainted with his family. He discovered to his surprise that his daughter could play upon the piano. He never had time to discover the fact before.

The Empty Cradle.

She sits beside the cradle,
And her tears are streaming fast,
She sees the Present only,
But she thinks of all the Past—

Of the days so full of gladness,
When her first-born's answering kiss
Thrilled her soul with such a rapture
That it knew no other bliss.

Oh, those happy, happy moments,
They but deepen her despair!
For she bends above the cradle,
And her baby is not there.

There are words of comfort spoken,
And the leaden clouds of grief
Wear the smiling bow of promise,
And she feels a sad relief;

But her wavering thoughts will wander,
Till they settle on the scene
Of the dark and silent chamber,
And of all that might have been;

For a little vacant garment,
Or a shining tress of hair,
Tells her heart, in tones of anguish,
That her baby is not there.

She sits beside the cradle,
But her tears no longer flow;
For she sees a blessed vision,
And forgets all earthly woe.

Saintly eyes look down upon her,
And the voice that hushed the sea
Stills her spirit with the whisper,
"Suffer them to come to Me."

And while her soul is lifted
On the soaring wings of prayer,
Heaven's crystal gates swing inward,
And she sees her baby there.

How Bismarck Appears in Parliament.

A German paper thus describes Count Bismarck as he appears in the North German Parliament: "He usually enters the Chamber a short time after the debates have opened, bows shortly to the President, and then sits down on the ministerial bench, where he occupies the first place. His neighbors on the right, who are mostly generals, nobles and high officials, rise when he comes to take his seat; but their example is scarcely ever followed by the Poles and Catholics, who sit on his left. His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression in his style, which go far to render his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far reaching political insight, and of statesmanlike views. His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its slashing effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack, especially since he has been suffering from his present nervous disorder, and his late altercation with Herr von Munchhausen, the Hanoverian deputy, is said to have brought on an aggravation of this complaint. In the North German Parliament he invariably appears in the uniform of an officer of landwehr cavalry, while in the Prussian Parliament he attended in ordinary civil dress—a fact which has given rise to much speculation among the quidnuncs of Berlin."

A young lady, at breakfast, asked a gentleman to hand her the 'hen fruit,' pointing to a plate of eggs. The gentleman suggested 'Shanghai berries' as a more fastidious term.

'Our mothers, industrious tenders, though they often misplace the switch,' was a toast given at a recent railway dinner.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

This house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Hill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility in travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD.
Proprietor.

Scholarship for Sale.

For SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

The above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 21, 1867.

FREE MISSOURI!
Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

To COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"While nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest agricultural districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities exalted by the [illegible] [illegible] to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one willing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package in the shape of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

Is prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.
Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
H. Jaton, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
H. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the past two years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.
Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.
T. H. FARR.
Paisley June 19, 1866.

Clearing Sale!
FOR
SIX WEEKS ONLY
G. & W. SMITH
OF THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS**, at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for....................40 cts.
80 " do. do. ....60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds do. ....75 "
$1.25 do. do. $1.00
$1.50 do. do. $1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Go, Gents, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof of the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 15, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, [illegible] each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c. per gal; or one gallon [illegible] [illegible]. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the Bath-range of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, [illegible], Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits Apples, Toilet Soap Soda, Candles, &c. &c.
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store S. Shannon's is the best in this respect store!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call.

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.
Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by W. GOLDIE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING

[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion ..... 6 cents per line. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Home Mutual Insurance Co.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT.

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867. NUMBER 11.

SPRING.

Now comes the Spring from southern lands
And looking upward from the sod,
Sits Nature, holding empty hands,
For fresh replenishing from God.

The birds now sing on every spray,
That late had not one song of hope:
To sing of love on lovely day,
Is clearly all their vocal scope.

The brooks, too, warble as they run;
They sing together, brook and bird,
And always in such unison,
'Tis often doubtful which is heard.

And ever with each other play
The fleecy clouds in highest sphere,
As through the dreary winter day
They wept together, tear for tear.

Soft winds prevail, sweet scents are rife,
And every day fresh germs doth bring:
More than a match for Death is Life,
More than a match for Winter, Spring.

M. Du Chaillu, the Gorilla Hunter.

EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

One of the most remarkable men who have engaged in the work of geographical explorations in our days, is the gentleman of the above name, who recently arrived in America by the Great Eastern. Although known to the scientific world by his work, a brief account of him may not be unacceptable to our readers.

M. du Chaillu was born in Paris, in the year 1832. He came to the United States when quite a boy, and as soon as he was of age took out his letters of naturalization. His love of natural history and taste for ethnological studies developed themselves early, and he became a regular attendant at the meetings of our New York geographical and ethnological societies. In October, 1855, he left New York on his first journey of exploration in Western Africa. He selected for his researches the region of the equator, where, it was supposed, no white man had previously penetrated. It is covered with dense forests from the sea shore to as far as he succeeded in reaching, and is inhabited by more than forty tribes, some of them cannibals, and all speaking different dialects. He travelled between latitude two degrees north, and two degrees south of the equator, a distance of some four or five hundred miles. Of the difficulties of this journey some idea may be formed from the facts that there are no beasts of burden in the country, and that everything has to be carried on men's backs. It rains, moreover, for eight or nine months on the sea coast, and all the year round in the mountainous region of the interior. M. du Chaillu measured in the twelve months a fall of two hundred and twenty-five inches of rain, the heat frequently reaching one hundred and forty eight degrees. During his sojourn in this unhealthy region he was repeatedly prostrated by fever, and owed his preservation to a naturally strong constitution, and not to careful nursing, having been unable to induce a single white person to accompany him on his journey.

Classical readers may remember that in the Periplus, or voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian written more than two thousand years ago he makes allusion to the animal known as the gorilla. "On the third day," he says, "we came to a bay called the Horn of the South. In the recess was an island like the first, having a lake, and in this there was another island full of wild men. But much the greater part of them were women with hairy bodies, whom the interpreters called gorillas. * * * But pursuing them we were not able to take the men; they all escaped from us by their great agility, being *cremnobates*, that is to say, climbing precipitous rocks and trees, and defending themselves by throwing stones at us. We took three women, who bit and tore those who caught them, and were unwilling to follow. We were obliged, therefore, to kill them and take their skins off, which skins were brought to Carthage, for we did not navigate farther, provisions becoming scarce."

According to Pliny, the skins of these captives were hung in the temple of Juno, and the name gorillas was changed to gorgones. Two of these skins were yet in the temple at the time Carthage was taken.

It was the perusal of these traditions, coupled with the reports current among the negroes of the coast, that led M. du Chaillu to venture upon this dangerous journey into the interior. The discoveries which he made then amply rewarded him for the perils which he encountered. In ornithology he added upwards of sixty new species to the existing classifications, and to that of quadrupeds more than thirty, among which were three new varieties of apes. On getting to the head waters of the Ntambounay, about five thousand feet above the level of the sea, he made his first acquaintance with the gorilla. We cannot do better than to give the account of the meeting in his own words:

"Suddenly, as we were creeping along in a silence which made a heavy breath seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with the tremendous barking roar of the gorilla. Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all fours, but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I never shall forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring, large, deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me some nightmare vision; thus stood before us this king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us. He stood there and beat his breast with his huge fists till it resounded like an immense bass drum, which is their mode of offering defiance, meantime giving vent to roar after roar."

This monster M. du Chaillu shot, and the body when measured proved to be five feet eight inches in height, sixty two inches round the chest and nine feet from the extremity of one outstretched arm to the other. He subsequently killed on the trip twenty one creatures, the measurement of one of which proved to be larger than that we have just given. The skins and skeletons were brought to America, and exhibited for a short time in New York and Boston. Strange to say they elicited but very little interest except among a few of our scientific men. They were then taken to England where they created a great sensation, and M. de Chaillu became one of the lions of the day. This difference of appreciation of the importance of these discoveries in the two countries can only be accounted for by the publication of his first book, "Adventures in Equatorial Africa," which made its appearance shortly after his arrival in London.

Even in England there were persons not disposed to accept them as facts, and violent controversies followed in regard to them. Men of high scientific reputation, however, such as Professor Owen, Sir Roderick Murchison and Professor Allman, of Edinburgh, manfully stood by M. du Chaillu, and maintained by incontrovertible geological and anatomical analogies the probable correctness of his statements. A few discoveries subsequently made by Captain Burton and other travellers on the African coast served to corroborate their truthfulness.

But not satisfied that there should remain a particle of doubt on facts so important, M. du Chaillu prepared himself for a second journey of exploration. The better to qualify himself for it he applied himself to the study of astronomy, and also made himself acquainted with the management of photographic instruments. After three years thus spent, part being passed in the United States and part in England for the advantages of the British Museum, he left London for the coast of Africa on the 6th of August, 1863. There being no commercial intercourse with the point for which he was bound, the Fernand Vaz, which lies one hundred and ten miles to the south of the equator, he had to specially freight a vessel for the expedition. In disembarking on the coast he met with a disaster in the upsetting of a canoe by which he lost all his chronometers and other valuable scientific instruments. By this accident the subject of his journey was delayed for upwards of eight months, during which he waited for the arrival from England of another set of instruments which had to be dispatched to him by a vessel again chartered for the purpose. It is but right to add that in these two expeditions M. du Chaillu received no aid from any quarter. They were undertaken at his individual expense, and whatever advantage may have accrued from them to the interests of science he is entitled to the sole credit of.

On the arrival of his second batch of instruments he at once started for the interior, two degrees south of the equator, with the idea of reaching, if possible, some of the confluences of the Nile. He had seven natives from the coast as a body guard who accompanied him to the end of his journey. For the transportation of his outfit he was obliged to hire additional men from the different tribes as he went along, to the number of one hundred and fifty. This journey lasted upwards of two years, and was attended with even greater dangers than those which he had encountered in Equatorial Africa. In the Ashira county he was detained for five months by the plague, which broke out about a fortnight after his arrival. The natives attributed the visitation to the influence of his presence; and, to make matters worse, the King, who had steadily befriended him, died of it. M. du Chaillu was the only one who escaped the malady, a fact which induced the natives to invest him with the attributes and title of "An Evil Spirit." This proved to him the cause of innumerable difficulties and delayed his progress greatly, the chiefs refusing to see him or listen to his representations. In one district they set fire to the prairie grass, in order to prevent him and his escort passing that way. It would make this article too long were we to follow our traveller through the various other adventures which he encountered on this memorable journey. In regard to its results, we must content ourselves with stating that he added largely to his previous discoveries in geography, meteorology, botany, ethnology, and, in fact, in almost every branch of science. The men of the new tribes that he discovered were much larger in stature than those he had met with on the sea shore. There was one exception, however, to this rule—that of the Obongo tribe, a most interesting race of dwarfs whom he fell in with towards the end of the journey, and who are probably identical with the pigmies described by Herodotus as living at the head waters of the Nile. They neither plant nor sow, and lead a nomadic life. Their height is from four feet six, and their bodies are covered with tufts of wooly hair. The journey, up to this time so fortunate, terminated disastrously in the "Ashango Land," which, by the bye, gives the title to M. du Chaillu's last book. A gun which was in the hand of one of his escort went off accidently and killed two of the natives who were seated near our traveller, and who had just presented him with a goat as a token of friendship. The assembled crowd, fancying that they were about to be attacked and murdered, took to their arms, and a fierce encounter ensued, M. du Chaillu being wounded twice. The fight began at nine in the morning and lasted till five, the party retreating through the jungle until they got out of the district belonging to the tribe. Unfortunately, in this retreat M. du Chaillu lost his collections of natural history, photographs and scientific instruments, in fact almost everything he had with him, with the exception of his journal and astronomical observations, from which his last work has been compiled.

After a life of such constant adventure and peril it is but natural that he should desire repose. He accordingly returns to the United States with the intention of permanently settling here. Although he has been in New York only a couple of weeks his old friends and associates of the various learned societies are manifesting a warm sense of his services in the cause of science, and pressing invitations are crowding in upon him from all quarters. A course of lectures from M. du Chaillu would form a worthy sequel to those of Professor Agassiz, could he be induced to emerge from the retirement which he seems to covet. In England his lectures were extremely popular, being delivered in a lively conversational style, and illustrated by interesting drawings and diagrams.

In appearance M. du Chaillu is below the middle height, of slight build and with a stoop in the shoulders. His French origin exhibits itself in his features, and also betrays itself in his accent. He has a restless, nervous manner, brought on no doubt, by his constant watchfulness in the jungle, a clear penetrating eye, and a frank cordiality of expression. He speaks of this country as the land of his choice, and has some idea of settling out West.

Township of Greenock.

BY-LAW NO. 3.

For regulating the sums to be charged by Pound-keepers for impounding Horses, Cattle, &c., with the several sums chargeable for feeding and attending to the same within the Township of Greenock.

1st—All Horses and horned Cattle over two years of age, may be charged 12½ cents each per day, if kept on pasture; if necessary to be kept in a stable 25 cts. per day; under the above mentioned ages, half the said sums.

2nd—Pigs and Sheep may be charged 12½ cents per head per day, Geese and Poultry 3 cents per head, for food and attendance, with an additional sum for impounding of 10 cents per head for Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and Pigs, and 3 cts. per head for Poultry.

Passed Feb. 22, 1867.

JAMES CROMAR, Township Clerk. R. PINKERTON, Reeve.

BY-LAW NO. 4.

For restricting certain Animals from being at large during certain periods of the year, as hereinafter enumerated.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Greenock, that the undermentioned Animals and Domestic Fowls be and are hereby prohibited from being at large during certain seasons of the year, as undermentioned—namely:

1st—Horses and Pigs of all descriptions. All entire animals and [illegible] are hereby strictly prohibited from being at large during the whole year, with the exception of Rams, which shall only be restricted from being at large during the months of September, October and November in each year.

2nd—Cattle of all descriptions shall be kept from running at large during the months of December, January and February in each year.

3rd—All Sheep or flocks of Sheep which can be proved to have leapt over a legal fence are restricted from being at large during the whole year.

4th—Geese, Ducks and other Domestic Fowls shall be restrained from running at large during the whole year.

5th—Any person contravening the provisions of this By law shall, upon conviction before any one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Bruce, be liable to a penalty of not less than one dollar, or more than five dollars, with costs, in excess of the payment of all damages that may be sustained by any one through the negligence of the owner of any animal being at large against the intent and meaning of this By law.

Passed Feb. 22, 1867.

JAMES CROMAR, Township Clerk. R. PINKERTON, Reeve.

BY-LAW NO. 5.

For deciding the height and description of Fences to be deemed lawful within the Township of Greenock.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Greenock, that from and after the passing of this By law, the following description of fences shall be deemed lawful if erected in a proper and substantial manner, namely:

1st—Rail Fences to be not less than five feet and six inches high, staked and ridered or locked at the corners, with a space of not more than five inches between the three lower rails or more than ten inches between any of the upper rails or rider, the lowest rail to be within five inches of the ground, as nearly as may be.

2nd—Log Fences to be not less than five feet six inches high, the lower log to be within four inches of the ground, and not more than five inches between the upper logs nor more than fifteen inches between the topmost log and rider.

3rd—Board and straight rail fences to be not less than five feet high, with corresponding distances between the lower boards and rails from the ground and that between the other rails as in the rail and log fences.

Passed Feb. 22, 1867.

JAMES CROMAR, Township Clerk. R. PINKERTON, Reeve.

BY-LAW NO. 6.

For appointing Fence Viewers and Pound Keepers for the year 1867.

Be it enacted by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Greenock that the undermentioned shall be appointed Fence Viewers and Pound keepers for the year 1867, or until their successors are appointed, namely:

FENCE VIEWERS.

Walter Wardrose, Wm. Whelan and Martin Connel, for Division No. 1; James Colter, sen., Thomas Wallace and J. B. Ritchie, for Division No. 2; Patrick Drummond, Samuel Bell and Hugh Leonard, for Division No. 3; Richard Garland, Joseph Bentley and James Donelly, for Division No. 4; F. Hay, John McGraw and Robert Jackson, for Division No. 5.

POUND KEEPERS.

W. I. Griffith,	for Division No.	1.
J. Montgomery,	do.	2.
P. Drummond,	do.	3.
Timothy Moore,	do.	4.
James Jackson,	do.	5.

Passed Feb. 22, 1867.

JAMES CROMAR, Township Clerk. R. PINKERTON, Reeve.

Queen Victoria.

"Burleigh" writes from London to the Boston Journal:

"On the death of the Prince Consort the Queen had Buckingham Palace dismantled and so it remains to this day, all except the private rooms. The Queen will not drive through the royal gateway of the palace, nor has she since her husband died. She will not ride through the royal entrance to the House of Lords, but goes in through the Peers' entrance. She will not wear the royal robes, and when she opens Parliament in person the robes are thrown over the back of the throne, which is a gilded chair surmounted with a gilt crown, and sits on them. She comes to London when duty calls, seldom passes a night in her capital, and has passed less than a dozen in four years. She remains in quiet at Windsor and Osborne. She has no company but what her official position imposes on her. The state apartments at Windsor are all dismantled and unused—the massive plate is not used—a plain silver service is put on the table—a small, quiet pony and a low wheeled carriage the Queen uses for her private rides at Windsor, and she seldom, unless duty calls her to London, goes beyond the private park of the Castle. The one hundred fine horses that fill the Windsor mews are seldom used, and the eight creams for state occasions are not driven twice a year.

"The room in which the Prince Consort breathed his last is kept with scrupulous care just as the Prince left it. The ladies say that each night the dressing gown and slippers are put in their accustomed place. The Queen's confidential attendant is a Highlander by the name of Brown. He takes all the orders from the Queen—and barelegged messengers come from the 'Queen's Apartments' at Windsor when her majesty is to be served. This Brown has been the occasion of a world of talk. He is about fifty—tall and square—with great assurance, and attends the Queen to and from London. Great attempts have been made to dislodge him, but all in vain. The Queen has a will of her own. Brown was the Prince Consort's Highland servant, and was held by him in all honor. While Victoria rules England Brown will rule the royal household.

"Refusing to play the Queen, her Majesty has never forgotten the woman. Her visits to Balmoral and Osborne are benedictions to the poor. She will allow no unseemly honors. She drives her own pony waggon. Daily she goes her round with her carriage filled with little gifts for the sick, the infirm, the poor. These she distributes with her own hand. By the bedside of the aged and neglected the Queen kneels and prays to the Sovereign of All. To one she daily reads, to another she presents a much needed comfort; and she is especially tender to little ones who are in sorrow or want. All through the Highlands she is regarded as an angel of mercy.

"Her favorite room at Windsor overlooks the tomb at Frogmore where Prince Albert lies. He was a benefactor to the poor, and the work he began she seems resolved to finish. The night he died the Queen called in a young widow who was in her household to sit with her, and when all was over the Queen said: "No one now lives that can call me Victoria."

A Legal Fiction.—In the neighborhood of Presburg, in Hungary, last month, a woman was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods, which were found in the cellar of her house. She had been most of her life a Jewess, but about six months ago she was converted by a priest of the church of Rome. The date of birth runs in Hungary from the date of baptism. Therefore the woman, when on trial, made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not yet come to years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one, and acquitted her. The widow now holds herself in an excellent position. Being legally only six months old, though virtually over forty, she can use her years of indiscretion to thieve or commit other crimes without fear of legal consequences.

A few days since, a farmer near Newark, N. J., was waited upon by a respectable-looking gentleman, who said he had come to pay for a basket of apples which he had taken from the orchard when a boy, 18 years previous. He insisted upon paying not only for the original value, but the interest.

New Jersey.

VINELAND.

The Vineland Tract, as it is called, lies in Eastern New Jersey, on the West Jersey Railroad, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, and forty-four miles from Cape May. The tract contains fifty square miles, or thirty-two thousand acres, almost every acre of which is tillable soil; and all is under the control of the rules adopted by the founder of the settlement and perpetuated by the colonists.

Until 1861 this great tract was a wilderness, almost wholly uninhabited, and used chiefly by charcoal burners, and reduced the cedar and pine with which the region is partly wooded, to charcoal. In April, 1863, it had twenty-five inhabitants; in December, 1866, it had, by count, over eight thousand eight hundred. In 1861 it was a wilderness; in 1867 it is filled, and in the most thickly settled parts crowded, with pleasant little homesteads, with broad streets and roads regularly laid out and planted with shade trees, with twelve schools and an academy, with half-a-dozen churches, with an Agricultural and Horticultural Society, an Historical Society, a Floral Society, a Lyceum, a Library Association, a Base-Ball Club, and a number of other similar institutions, and two newspapers.

The first thing that strikes one as he drives through Vineland, is that there are no fences. There are no fences in Vineland. You ride for miles along broad smooth roads, planted with rows of young shade trees, and all is open. A western man who visited the place asserted that he caught a violent cold in it, owing to the absence of his accustomed fences. A stake marks the boundary line of each piece of property; a broad strip of greensward lines and bounds the road in front of each five or ten acre lot, and acre after acre is set out in pears, vines, strawberries, blackberries, peaches and apples, all open to the road and to the world, and all safe from depredation.

It is a moderate estimate to say that two hundred thousand dollars has been saved to this young settlement by its avoidance of fences. What in another region the poor settler would have paid for fencing his ground, here sufficed to stock it with fruit; and what it elsewhere annually costs to repair the fences here enables the farmer to buy an additional supply of plants. The wise provision of the founder, that cattle should not roam abroad, has been, doubtless, one of the secrets of the success of the enterprise.

The population is made up of families from half the states in the Union; but the visitor, if he is familiar with New England, soon discovers by the style of house architecture that the majority of the people are from the northeastern states. There are few Germans; no Irish. Indeed, there are few foreigners of any nationality on the tract.

The chief business is as yet fruit growing, and it appears to be followed with an industry and skill which make the landscape pleasing by reason of the thorough culture of the small holdings. Last year Vineland sent out considerable quantities of strawberries, besides some of the larger fruits; this year many very thrifty orchards and vineyards will bear for the first time, and many families who have been living in a somewhat pinched way for two or three years will find themselves comfortably off—their great struggle over, and an independence gained.

The soil is a light, dry, warm, very easily worked sandy loam, with a gravel subsoil; it has, by all accounts, considerable fertility of its own, but needs thorough manuring to maintain its productiveness. In Vineland may be seen accordingly, in tolerable perfection, and in general and indeed universal use, all the appliances for saving and making manure which are practised too little in other parts of this country. Everything is saved which can be turned to manure, the cattle, being soiled, increase the heap; swamp muck, which is abundant and easily got, is added to make a compost-heap, and the industrious pig is employed to turn it over and mix it up. Nothing of this kind is permitted to go to waste; and the Vineland farmer's maxim is, "Plough and haul muck, cultivate and haul muck, plant and haul muck, whatever you do, haul muck." As there are no fence-corners, so there are few weeds; and a western or eastern farmer, with his place cumbered with fences could not help but own here, that in this particular alone the absence of fences is a great profit.

Charles K. Landis, the founder of Vineland, is a young man of thirty-three and unmarried. He looks like a man of considerable force of character, great good sense, and seems to have a shrewd and accurate knowledge of the fundamental principles of political and social economy.

His rules for the sale of land, which are strictly carried out, benefit not only himself, but every inhabitant of the place. Land was sold, from the beginning, only in regularly surveyed small tracts, not, I think, in any case over forty acres, and for the most part in ten and twenty acre plots. Each sale was made subject to certain conditions—that a dwelling house should be built, a certain quantity of land cleared and cultivated, shade trees set out within a specified and limited time. The house must be set a certain distance from the road; cattle must be strictly "kept up"—and for the rest, the owner did and does what he likes, and troubles himself no more with Mr Landis than if he lived in Iowa. The place is governed by the rules and laws made by the people themselves. Mr. Landis is only one of the citizens, and assumes no more authority than any other—though naturally he has a large influence in their counsels.

There is not a tippling shop of any kind upon the place. There is no "Maine law," forbidding men to drink; but as a wise measure of social economy the people say if any one likes ale or spirits, let him consume them at home.

Modern majesty consists in work—What a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always consults his dignity by doing it.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 24.

Prussia has replied to the proposition for the settlement of the Luxemburg question submitted by the Great Powers of Europe. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxemburg. War is now regarded as almost certain.

London, 27.

Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia in which she takes ground in favour of the recent and more moderate propositions of France in regard to the disposition of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and advises him to accept a plan of compromise to which the Emperor Napoleon is not unwilling to accede.

Paris, 27.

It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed his satisfaction with the negotiation now in progress for the settlement of the Luxemburg question.

London, 28.

At a late hour last night the Prussian government signified by telegraph its acceptance of the propositions made by the Queen of England for a general conference at London of the great Powers to settle the Luxemburg dispute, on the basis of neutralization of the Grand Duchy guaranteed by all the powers represented at the Conference.

St. Petersburg, 27.

It is stated that the Russian Government will receive from the United States Government a fleet of iron-clads instead of the stipulated sum of money in payment for the Russian possessions.

London, 28.

The general conference of European Powers will meet in London in May, it being agreed that in the meantime the fortress of Luxemburg shall be dismantled.

Berlin letters in the Times says that Russia seems favorably disposed to Prussia, while Austria affects impartial but somewhat suspicious neutrality.

Russian journals claim that Luxemburg is German, though not belonging to the Confederation. They also state that Polish fortresses are being armed with rifled artillery.

Dublin, April 27.

At the Fenian trials in this city to-day Col. Massey was put in the witness box. He made a clean breast of it, telling the whole story of the Fenian plot.

Brest, April 30.

The steamship Great Eastern, from New York on the 17th, arrived last evening.

London, 30.

King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the subject of Luxemburg, which is causing considerable uneasiness in Paris.

The Herald's Ireland correspondent says, the emigrant exodus from Ireland to the United States is rapidly increasing. Nine steamships have left Queenstown harbour alone within a few days.

A proclamation has been published in Rome, calling upon the population to rise against the Papal Government, and promising the support of Garibaldi.

Omar Pasha had left Constantinople, for Crete with 1500 picked men and two frigates, determined to strike a decisive blow at the insurrection.

Latest from Mexico.

New York, 30.

The Tapus news from Vera Cruz reports that place invested by Liberals with 50,000 troops on the south and 20,000 on the north. All access to the city cut off, and provisions scarce inside. The last beef had been killed and meat sold at a dollar a pound. The Liberals had driven off a herd of 500 sheep and goats, and starvation was imminent. The city was being shelled.

The Salut Public of Lyons says the quantity of arms which Europe is engaged in transforming or manufacturing is estimated at 11,000 cannon and 3,200,000 rifles.

New Advertisements.

Singing Class.

J. W. WARD,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC,

From Hamilton,

PURPOSES opening classes in this town in the course of a few week's in conjunction with Port Elgin, Southampton and Walkerton. Further notice will be given shortly.

Paisley, May 2, 1867.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elderslie will sit at the Union Hotel, Paisley, on Wednesday, the 22th May inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Paisley, May 2, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Markets.

Paisley, May 2

Fall Wheat, none offering.
Spring Wheat, $1 50 to 1 80.
Flour $8 to 9.
Oats, scarce and none offering, 75c to $1.
Barley, none offering.
Peas, scarce and none offering. worth $1 for seed,
Butter 12½c to 14.
Eggs 10c.
Potatoes, very scarce, 80 to $1.
Lard 8c to 10.
Tallow 10c.
Hay, very scarce and as high as $20 paid for it.
Cordwood, $1 50.
Hides 4½c to 5½.
Calf Skins, 10 lbs. or over, 10c to 12.

Toronto, April 29 1867.

Flour $9 50 to 10; Fall Wheat $2 5 to 2 10; Spring Wheat $1 80 to 2.

Montreal, April 28.

Flour 10½; Spring Wheat $1 47 to 1 55; Oats 42c; Barley 64c to 75; Ashes—Pots, $5 85 to $5 90, Pearls 8 25.

MARRIED.

At Southampton, on the 16th of April, by the Rev. A. Tolmie, Mr. Niel McQuilkan to Helen, relict of the late Robert Stewart of Saugeen.

DIED.

On lot No. 12, 12th con. Saugeen, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. John Bruce.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867.

A Few Words to Subscribers.

As specimens of classes of individuals that publishers of newspapers have to deal with, we may bring forward the following instances:

Some time ago, a subscriber wrote us an anonymous letter for the ADVOCATE, making some untruthful remarks respecting his neighbor, but wished his name to be kept secret as he was *owing the same*. While having such good consideration for his own safety, he evidently cared little what risk we might run in publishing his communication. It is presumed, we suppose, that publishers don't owe anybody, and are ready at all times to make dirty attacks on anybody or everybody, while the poltroons who write them are ashamed or afraid to affix their signatures thereto. We did not choose to publish the communication above mentioned, and the writer ordered his paper to be stopped. We beg to inform him that it will be continued to be sent till the year is out, and if he pays up then, and orders it to be discontinued, we shall have great pleasure in doing so.

Another subscriber, who appears to be a *Globe* Reformer, writes us that he "cannot countenance a paper that gives expression to such *unjustifiable* language towards the Reform party of Canada," and orders his paper to be stopped. It is a pity he did not tell us what sort of language to use before he subscribed, so that we might have been on our guard! We have no objection to discontinue sending the paper at the end of the current year for which he subscribed. Our terms to credit subscribers are by the year, and only on these terms do we send it to such, and we cannot therefore take notice of these childish whims of subscribers to stop the paper at any time.

Although the ADVOCATE has probably advanced as ultra Radical views as any paper in the province, yet we have many Conservatives on our list of subscribers, who, as far as real liberality goes, would put to shame the bigotry and intolerance of some of these "no principle" and professing Reformers.

A mad dog was killed in Wallace township on Easter Sunday, after biting several other dogs, which were also destroyed. A young man named Marion Hall was bit by a mad cat in Elma township one day last week.

At the recent special meeting of the Bruce County council to pass a road by law, a committee, consisting of Messrs Gillies, Fisher, Freeborn, Howard and Good, was appointed to consider the railway question and report at June meeting.

The Season—Farming Operations, &c.

Although now the 3rd of May, the weather has continued very cold, and with the exception of a day or two of mild weather a fortnight ago, there has been little or no growth. In this respect the season is very backward, though since the snow went off farmers have made considerable progress in ploughing and seeding. The slow growth of grass, and the great scarcity of winter food, however, is causing considerable inconvenience. Horses and working cattle are weak, and spring work with many cannot but make but slow progress. Many farmers have had to buy oats and hay for some time back, and just now these articles can hardly be got for love or money. We have heard as high as $25 per ton asked for hay. Those who hold on for such a price will, it is probable, be glad to take $10 a few weeks hence.

The oat crop last year was materially injured by the grasshoppers. The wheat crop, although not bad, was so much injured by fall rains as to make the straw almost useless for feed. A great number of cows and other cattle throughout the county have died, apparently from a prevailing disease as well as want of proper food and shelter. Seed wheat is not plentiful among farmers, as many have oversold themselves. Potatoes were mostly ruined by the rot, and have hardly been seen anywhere as food since last harvest. Add to these complaints a general scarcity of money, inability to pay debts, and increasing business in the Division Courts, and this county can hardly be said to be in a very flourishing state.

The high prices that have been recently paid for grain have benefitted speculators more than farmers, as few of the latter had any to sell this spring. The well-to-do farmers who can hold on to their products to realize the highest prices when the demand is the greatest, will be getting richer, while the poor and improvident, with which this county abounds, must get poorer and poorer.

The lessons which such a state of things teaches are, that increased industry and a more watchful economy, with a better mode of farm management, as well as forbearance on the part of creditors, are imperatively required. With these aids, and a few good seasons, there is little doubt that the people of this fine county will surmount present difficulties, and go on in a prosperous career.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

A company has been formed in Toronto to build the Central line of railroad between Toronto and Owen Sound, with a branch from Mount Forest or Durham through this county, and provisional directors of ability and influence have been appointed. This company, we understand, has no connection with Messrs Fowler and Tate who agitated the construction of this road last year; and we learn that a great change in public opinion has take place in Toronto as to the merits of this route, owing principally to the confidence the city has in the directors of the new company.

It is proposed to build the road on the "cheap" plan—namely, with a guage of 3 ft. 6 in. It is advanced by the advocates of cheap railroads that a saving of 50 per cent can be effected by this guage in the cost of construction. In contradiction to this, however, Mr. Shanley, in his letter published a fortnight ago, says the first cost of the broad guage (5 ft. 6 in.) will not exceed that of the 3 ft. 6 in. by more than about five or ten per cent. But if, as is said, a railroad on the cheap plan can be built and equipped for $10,000 a mile, and the projected road is intended for local traffic and not to compete as a through route with the other lines of railroad, it will no doubt meet with favor. The municipalities interested might likewise advantageously take a large portion of the stock in such company. But it cannot be expected the northern counties will give a liberal *bonus* towards any scheme unless a *first class* road be built.

A communication we have received from Mr. G. Laidlaw states that as soon as the roads are good, the Directors of the company and a large body of Toronto merchants will visit this county to confer with the local authorities on the subject.

West Middlesex.

Mr. Glass, who was expected to be a candidate for the Federal parliament to represent West Middlesex, has retired and given way in favor of Mr. A. P. McDonald, who is known as a railway contractor, and has made money in that line in the United States, and has probably an eye to making more on the Intercolonial Railroad. The *Free Press* says his popularity is "very great in the riding, and it is probable he will poll considerable more than three fifths of the entire votes." Regarding this same A. P. McDonald, the following paragraph was going the rounds of the press some or ten years ago:

"Another little job has just come to light. Mr. A. P. McDonald, M. P. P. for West Middlesex, obtained a contract, some time ago, for work on the Chats Canal. The work was at length given up, and Mr. McDonald was paid off, pocketing, it is said, some £30,000. Not content with this, he put in a further claim for £50,000. The Board of Works of [illegible] refused to listen to him. But Mr. McDonald has since got into parliament, and his services will be required by the government. The Board of works have accordingly entered into an arbitration, referring the whole matter, it is said, to a single arbitration, chosen by Mr. McDonald himself. The force of swindling can no further go."

The Rival Railroad Routes.

Mr. Cumberland, the manager of the Northern Railroad, who, something like a year ago, promised the denizens on the route of the proposed Angus and Durham Railroad, that he would conduct a locomotive the entire distance in two years from date, has not made much progress towards the realization of his achievement. The organization of a Central Railroad Company in Toronto, however, has again put him on his mettle, and the scheme, which was supposed to have collapsed, has been brought before the Municipalities of Grey and Simcoe, with the promise that the road will be built by the Northern Railroad Company, if the townships interested will contribute a liberal bonus towards it. Mr. Cumberland has also written to the Toronto Board of Trade on the subject, likewise to the Corn Exchange Association, to obtain the aid of these bodies, but with small success, as the following report of the proceedings of the council of the Board of Trade will show. Similar resolutions to the annexed were passed by the Corn Exchange Association.

Among those present were:—Messrs. Smith, M.P.P., Wm. Elliott (of Lyman, Elliot & Co.), A. R. McMaster, H. T. Ince, W. S. Macdonell, R. Turner, Robert Spratt, Charles Robertson, T. D. Harris, and Geo. Laidlaw.

Mr. Harris occupied the chair.

Mr. Spratt deprecated any expression of opinion in advance, and moved a resolution simply appointing a committee to confer with the Grey delegates. This resolution fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. Ince and others contended that the council should make known its views; and finally Mr. Laidlaw moved a resolution strongly endorsing the central route. After further discussion, his resolution was passed in the following shape:—

Moved by Geo. Laidlaw, Esq., seconded by A. M. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.,—That the Council having heard read letters from Mr. Cumberland and the Reeve of Bentinck relative to railway extension from Angus to Durham, requesting the Council to appoint a committee to confer with the delegates from the County of Grey, are of opinion that the Central route from Toronto to Owen Sound, with a branch from Durham or Mount Forest, *via* Walkerton, to a point on Lake Huron (to be determined by the County Council of Bruce), is best calculated to serve the country generally, and to promote the interests of Toronto; and that this Council has full confidence in the organization of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Directory, which has undertaken the construction of a cheap railroad on this route, and earnestly recommend this enterprise to the consideration of their fellow-citizens and the municipalities to be beneficially affected thereby, and that for the purpose of obtaining all available information, this Council be a committee to confer with the delegates from Grey.

ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on the 29th April, the lightning struck and entirely destroyed the barn on lot 30, con. 5, Saugeen, occupied by Mr. Finlay McLeod. In the barn at the time of the accident were an excellent yoke of oxen, a cow, some young cattle and sheep, together with a number of agricultural implements, besides all the seed grain belonging to Mr. McLeod, the whole of which was destroyed. The loss is a serious one to Mr. McLeod, who is only a tenant, and had been but a short time on the place.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The steamer Silver Spray made her first trip for the season on the 24th April, calling and landing a number of passengers and goods at Port Elgin. She could not get into Southampton on account of ice, but has since been able to do so. She will now continue to make regular trips.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. Ward, who proposes forming a music class in Paisley. Mr. Ward has had extensive practice and great success in this line.

POST OFFICE DELAYS.—There is something unaccountable in the delays in the transmission of letters between Port Elgin and Paisley. Our Port Elgin correspondence of last week we did not get till Friday, although the letter, by the post marks, appears to have been posted at Port Elgin and to have arrived at Paisley the previous day. There is a screw loose somewhere, Messieurs officials, which you would do well to attend to.

SICKNESS PREVAILING.—There has been, and still continues, a great deal of sickness in the County of Bruce this winter, principally of an inflammatory nature, and hooping cough & accompanying diseases among children. Few have escaped obstinate coughs and colds, and many deaths have occurred both among children and adults.

We received the latest news yesterday by the Guelph Evening Advertiser, which has European news by the Atlantic Cable up to evening of publication.

Further discoveries of gold have been made in Madoc, and every day thousands of men are rushing in and scattering over the country.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the subscribers to the Paisley Volunteer Fund will be held in Sergison's Hall, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Roderick Murchison announced that an expedition for the exploration of the unknown interior of Greenland, was near ready. The expedition (which is wholly at private expense) is conducted by Mr. Edward Whymper, of Alpine celebrity, and Mr. Robert Brown, an accomplished naturalist and eminent explorer of the Rocky Mountain slopes, from whence he has recently returned, after an absence of nearly four years, and who has already twice visited the Arctic Regions. The expedition would leave Copenhagen about the 8th of April.

South Bruce.

The "People's" Convention held at Riversdale, which nominated Messrs Beecellhank and Hanlon as candidates for parliament, passed the following resolutions:

Moved by Robert Johnson of Huron, seconded by Alexander McIntyre of Culross and Resolved, That this meeting, representing as it does a large share of the leading men of the Riding of both political parties, is of the decided opinion that good men should be selected for our future representatives, irrespective of party; men who will truly, faithfully and fairly represent the electors of this Riding. Carried unanimously.

Moved by F. H. Schools, seconded by D. Cameron and Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the bounden duty of all to co-operate cordially and with singleness of purpose in putting our new Constitution in successful operation, founding it upon a broad, firm and economical basis, distinguishing clearly between the powers and attributes of the Confederate and Local Governments and Parliaments and obtaining a distinct recognition of the right of Upper Canada to the management of her local affairs. Carried unanimously.

Moved by George Daniell, seconded by Robt. Baird, and Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting our future parties should result from future differences—not from past disagreements and antipathies—and that it is for the best interests of the Province that in forming the first Government both of the Confederation and of the Province of Ontario, the Coalition should be fairly maintained.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by A. Shaw, seconded by R. Rivers, and resolved, That to be led into party strife by cries and names of the past in the absence of real and present causes of difference, would be pernicious to the best interests of the country—would be employing the enlarged power of Upper Canada (obtained through increased representation) to promote the objects and interests of ambitious, designing and unscrupulous men—office-seekers and trading politicians (class that have preyed long enough upon this country) to the prejudice of the happiness of our people—the improvement of the country and the rapid and proper development of our material interests. Carried unanimously.

A Revolution Predicted.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine predicts a revolution, unless England adopts a more liberal policy toward Ireland. He says:

"We are not alarmists—quite otherwise, but we express, it is believed, the opinions of all thoughtful people, when we say that not within the memory of living men, nor long before it, has England stood in a position of greater danger or difficulty than that in which she stands at this moment. By the causes that they may, the old feeling of loyalty to the constitution of which their fathers made their boast, has very much died out among large sections of the population of these islands. We say nothing of the temper which is so painfully manifest amid the great bulk of Irish people. With them hostility to England rule is patriotism. They are ripe for armed revolt, and the late demonstrations in Chester, Liverpool, and even in London, show that a far more perfect organization subsists among them, not in Ireland only, but in England also, than had been supposed. A weak government confronted in the Legislature by a numerous yet divided opposition, while both are libelled and threatened by well organized bodies of men out of doors—this is a state of things which no thoughtful person can contemplate without alarm. It is precisely such a disposition of moral force as has in all times past preceded and worked up to revolution; and there is too much reason to apprehend that unless counteracted and restrained in the Legislature by a principle loftier than the mere impulse of party, it will, in our case, precede and work up to revolution again.'

THE TRADES IN PARIS—WOMEN TO VOTE.—A Paris letter says that the most important recent announcement on the subject of the Exhibition is the approaching election, by universal suffrage, of three hundred and five male and ten female delegates who are to represent the trades of Paris at the Exhibition. Women are to have votes in the election of the delegates. M. Emile de Girardin predicts that this great election will be conducted with complete order, and he sets it up as a proof that France is ripe for the widest liberty. It will be the duty of the great commission of workmen, which they themselves will have appointed, to study every part of the Exhibition that concerns their trades. The place for the formation of this parliament of workmen have been devised by M. Deninck. Rooms at the mayors' offices of the different arrondissements are placed at the disposal of the workmen and workwomen electors, and it is arranged that a number of tickets of admission to the Exhibition, equal to the number of voters in each trade, shall be distributed to them. By this arrangement the entire body of the picked workmen of Paris will be able to make at least one visit to the Exhibition without cost.

Dickens has been reading his works in Ireland with great success. At his last readings in Dublin hundreds were turned away from the doors, a comfortable proof (after its kind), the Athenæum thinks that the animus hoots of the Fenian shopboys and adventurers from the 'States' have not tramped out all common sense and cheerfulness in the green isle.

An extraordinary procession passed through the principal streets of London on the 4th inst., consisting of about 1,000 persons out of employment, and living on charity. They conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

Advices from the west coast of Africa state that war has broken out between two opposite tribes of savages, in which several were made prisoners, roasted and eaten.

Details of the Fort Phil Kearney Massacre.

The following account of the Fort Phil Kearney massacre is taken from a private letter of a Sergeant of the Second Cavalry to a friend in Louisville:—

"For some time previous to the massacre the Indians were prowling around the post, barely out of rifle range, and the troops had several pretty sharp skirmishes with them, which did not amount to much. On the particular day of the slaughter, a wood train went out with a small guard, and when about three miles from the fort were attacked by the Indians, whom, after a brief skirmish, they routed. The troops at the fort hearing the firing, a detachment of ninety-four men and officers were ordered out by Gen. Carrington, under Lieut. Col. Fetterman, to go out as far as the crest of the bluff to reconnitre, but not to go beyond them, as he had reason to believe that the Indians were in large force on the other side. Col. Fetterman and his command proceeded to the bluffs, and immediately became engaged with about fifty Indians who, of course retreated. In their order our troops charged, driving them over the bluff into the hollow, and out of sight of the garrison, which was against positive orders. As soon as they were in the hollow the fight became general and terrific, as those at the garrison could tell by the ceaseless roll of musketry, which lasted about two hours. When the firing had ceased about two hours, and no sign of the troops returning, the General sent out thirty men and five ambulances to ascertain the result of the battle. But imagine their horror on gaining the top of the bluff to see the last of the Indians going over the opposite bluff, and on going down in the valley to find the still warm bleeding and mutilated remains of ninety-four of their comrades, all scalped, and cut, and mutilated in the most shocking and revolting and inhuman manner.

"Not one solitary man who went out armed to the teeth a few hours before, was left to tell the tale, or how it occurred. Lieut. Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown, and three other officers, were among the killed. Of 27 cavalrymen, well armed with Spencer seven-shooters, and a brace of revolvers, and well mounted, not one individual escaped to give an account of how it occurred; but it is supposed that after our troops crossed the bluff, they were surrounded by 2,000 or 3,000 warriors, and so massacred at once.

"No trace of the Indians, except stragglers, has been seen since the massacre. All the murdered men were stripped to a state of total nudity, and cut and even posted and mutilated in the most barbarous and shameful manner imaginable. There was one old guide and trapper who was a 'dead shot,' and whom the Indians all knew well, and he was found scalped, and two hundred and fifty-six arrows sticking in his body. There was not a man but what had from thirty to one hundred arrows remaining in his body when found. It seems that they vented their barbarous hatred on the lifeless bodies of our men by shooting arrows into them. One Indian arrow, on a calm day, will do the business at 100 to 200 yards as effectually as a minie rifle-ball. The Indians must have suffered a terrible loss also, as there were about seventy of their ponies found dead and straggling about the battle ground; but as the Indians invariably carry off their dead, the loss could only be guessed at. It is estimated, however, that they lost at least 500 warriors in killed and wounded. Had they not been crippled they would have assaulted the garrison the same evening, which was very weak.

TOO CUTE.—It may be among the things not generally known, that ever since the Crimean war, the Government of Great Britain and Ireland has been carrying on a lawsuit under the care of a colonel in the army against certain citizens of the late United States of the Dodge stamp. That suit, after many appeals, has been, as might be expected, decided against the Britisher, and Colonel Rowan, the distinguished and gallant artillery officer who has been for so long a time in the city of New York, will be free to return to his home, his friends, and his duty. When he wanted rifles for our troops in 1855, Colonel Rowan was sent to the United States to make a contract with a company for a supply, and paid a large sum of money on account to the contractors. The payment had a disastrous effect on the company. They broke. But oddly enough, the men who composed it formed a new company, and Colonel Rowan has been trying ever since to get the money or the rifles from them, and has failed.—[Army and Navy Gazette.

A FRIENDLY HORSE.—A few days since, as we were leaving our residence on our usual visit to the office, a sorel horse belonging to us galloped up and caught our arm, and made an attempt to pull us in the direction he wished to go. He then left, and went off in a quick gait towards a pasture on a farm about a quarter of a mile distant from our residence. In a few minutes he approached us again, making an unusual noise, and seemed by his actions to desire us to follow him. This we did, and when we reached the pasture we observed the mate of the horse entangled in a bridge which had broken through with him. After we had extricated his companion from this dangerous position the horse which had given us notice of his companion's danger, came up and rubbed his head against us, showing great signs of satisfaction.—[Christian Advocate.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.—A meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway was held in Toronto on Saturday last. The Leader says it was determined to prosecute the enterprise with energy, and meetings were appointed to be held at Owen Sound, Durham and Walkerton, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of May, and at other places as may be determined, to confer with the municipal authorities and people of these districts on the necessity of the construction of the central railway.

Health of the Princess of Wales.

From the British Medical Journal, April 13.

During the whole of last week there had been little or no progress in the state of the knee-joint of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and on Thursday a relapse occurred which continued during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, when a good deal of renewed inflammation existed. The splint was shifted in order to ease the limb; and to prevent the pain which must have been caused otherwise by the necessary movements in handling the exquisitely tender joint, chloroform was administered by Mr Clover, with the apparatus which he has invented for the purpose. On Saturday Mr. Cæsar Hawkins and Mr. George Pollock were called in consultation at the request of Mr. Paget. They found, however, that the condition and treatment of the joint were such as not to call for any further suggestion or for any manner of change. Since Sunday the inflammatory condition of the joint has relaxed, and is still subsiding, although it has not yet passed away. Her Royal Highness's rest has been tolerably good this week, except on Wednesday night, when it was much disturbed. The persistence of the inflammation and tendency to relapse are naturally sources of anxiety, and the most careful watch is kept upon all the symptoms; nothing has, however, occurred to indicate any change in the nature of the inflammation, or to lead to unfavorable auguries of the final result. The Princess has not lost flesh, and she has no permanent sense of suffering or expression of anxiety; on the contrary, she retains all her happy and genial characteristics, and is ready to be amused, and as kindly and vivacious as when in her best state of health. There is, of course no foundation for the rumor that her Royal Highness is about to take a journey to Denmark for the benefit of her native air. The Princess is not in a condition to be moved, and the question has not been entertained.

A Sheriff in Trouble.—The Sheriff of the County of Essex is in trouble, according to the Record. A writ was issued on Monday last by Albert Broce, on behalf of the Corporation of Essex, to recover \$3,300, which he is alleged to be in default on account of Land Tax sales. Another writ was issued out against him for trespass, damages laid at \$2000. Messrs. Kerr, Brown & Co., have brought an action against him for an escape, and which will be tried at the approaching Kent Assizes. The damages in this case are also laid at two thousand dollars. In addition to these cases there will be one against him charging extortion. The prosecution, it is said, has been advised by a member of the Government.

Swearing on the "Globe."—At a Reform Convention in Wellington, the Guelph Herald says:—"It is alleged—we do not vouch for the fact—that before proceeding to the consideration of the special business for which they had met, a specially loyal member of the conclave proposed that the delegates should take an oath of allegiance to George Brown on an old file of the Globe, which he forthwith extracted from the capacious folds of his overcoat. Whether the proposed swearing in was carried out, we wot not, but are induced to believe that this judicious preliminary was not insisted on."

A Paris letter to the Chicago Republican says, Head Centre Stephens is living comfortably in that city with his wife and brother-in-law. He complains of poverty, yet has money to pay for long rides in hacks and makes secret visits to the English embassy.

Wheat from Liverpool. — New York, April 27.—The 'Times' special says the Treasury Department has been officially informed that within the seven days just passed no less than 4,000 bushels of wheat has been shipped from Liverpool to New York.

It is anticipated that nearly 20,000 Norwegians will pass through Canada this summer.

Col. Stephenson of St. Catharines Killed.

St. Catharines, April 29.

A painfully distressing accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, by which Col. E. W. Stephenson, the well known proprietor of the Stephenson House and Mineral Baths, was so severely injured that he died at nine o'clock this evening. At the time of the sad occurrence he was driving a favorite team, in company with his nephew from Chatham and another friend, when the horses suddenly took fright and ran into Messrs. Miller & Miller's law office, and precipitating the Col. into the office through the window. The wife of the deceased who has been sick for some time has since died. The two funerals will probably take place at the same time.

Floods in the Lower Province.—The country between Quebec and Montreal is flooded. In many places, barns and fences are being carried away, and much damage done. The attempt to start the ice bridge, by blowing it up, proved unsuccessful, and it is as firm as ever. Some think it will last two or three weeks.

In Toronto, a few days ago, the Inspector of weights and measures, seized from the bakers 844 loaves of bread for being light weight. The loaves were then distributed amongst the poor of the city.

A mulatto slave in Brazil has carried off a national prize medal for the best works of sculpture, and has also received a paper of manumission.

Livingstone.—The Royal Geographical Society, at its meeting in London, adopted a resolution in favor of sending an expedition to Africa, with the purpose of ascertaining the fate of Dr. Livingstone.

False Report.—On the 11th April, the day on which the New York Herald's London correspondent stated that the Princess of Wales was at the point of death, the daily bulletin stated that "Her Royal Highness was gradually improving." This is a fair instance of what the Herald's reports are worth.

Sanford Conover, the witness against Jefferson Davis before the Investigating Committee of Congress, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Albany.

Demoniacal Possession. — Those who doubt the Bible narratives of demoniacal possession should rather doubt if demoniacal possession has ceased in our day. At the Kingston Assizes just held, two men were convicted of burglary, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. On hearing the sentence, they broke forth into the most horrible blasphemy, they stormed, they raved, and behaved like devils. Several policemen jumped into the dock in order to secure them. A terrible struggle ensued, and outnumbered though they were, the two men, strong in their infernal strength, for a long time proved too powerful for the constables. At length they were removed, calling down frightful curses upon the Judge. Thereupon he had them recalled, and increased the sentence to ten years. The same terrible scene was repeated, and long after they were secured in the cells beneath the court, they could be heard raving in their demoniac fury. A lady, who has had much experience of prison life, has lately propounded the theory that certain criminals are bodily possessed by the devil. She is probably not far wrong.—*U. C. Paper.*

A Strange and Terrible Death.—An inquest has just been held at Whittington, Salop, on the body of a little boy, who had met with his death in a strange and terrible manner. The boy, who was employed by a farmer named Munslow, of Henile, was sent on Wednesday evening to water a horse, and was not seen until the following morning, when he was found in a dying condition lying in a lane not far from the farm. The boy had been leading the horse by the halter, a slip-knot at the end of which was round his wrist. The horse must have ran away, and dragged the boy after him mangling him in a fearful manner. After running some distance, the horse seems to have to have jumped a gate, for early in the morning the horse was seen standing in a field on one side of a gate, and the boy, still attached to the rope, on the other. In this terrible position the boy remained all night, and soon after he was found he died. —*English paper.*

Coming to Canada.—The travelling season seems to be inaugurated earlier this season than usual, and the passenger travel over the Great Western Railway is exceedingly large, the various trains being crowded daily. The city has also received a large accession of transient population of late, and the hotels are generally crowded to the full extent of their accommodations. Among the new arrivals a considerable proportion are Americans, who are looking up eligible openings in mercantile and manufacturing branches, designing to transfer their business from the Republic to the New Dominion of Canada, as presenting the most auspicious field at this period. There are not a few of such cases, and the fact is indeed highly promising for the future of the country.—*Hamilton Times.*

Progress of Reconstruction. —Augusta, April, 27.—Governor Brown addressed a large meeting of citizens here this evening. He advised the people to accept the terms offered by Congress as being the best and only hope of Southern restoration. Persistent opposition will exasperate the Northern people and may lead to confiscation; on the other hand, a speedy acceptance of the terms offered will lead to the speedy restoration. His address was favorably received.

A despatch from London says that Chas. Ellis, of London Township, was severely injured on his father's farm, while trying to stop a team of horses attached to the cultivator. He was dragged several hundred yards by the teeth of the cultivator fastening in his abdomen; he is not expected to live.

Ice in the North Atlantic.—It has been ascertained that the severe weather recently experienced in Great Britain and France was due to the atmospheric disturbances in the North Atlantic Ocean, and all arrivals at Liverpool from New York and other ports in the United States and Canada, report unprecedented quantities of ice in mid-ocean, about 44 degrees N. lat. and 55 W. long. One vessel had to sail for nearly two hundred miles in a southerly direction alongside a perfect continent of ice, while others passed icebergs of enormous size, all much further south than is common at this season.

The Princess Maximilian.—The latest intelligence respecting the unfortunate Princess Charlotte is sad indeed. Her mental condition, it is said, gives very little hope of recovery. Though her physical health is not broken all intellectual expression is gradually fading from her countenance, and her mental faculties become more feeble from day to day.

Attention is being called to the fact of the remarkable emigration from the seaboard of Italy to South Africa. It appears that in very many villages during the last levy for the army, no man capable of bearing arms was to be found in them.

A respectable young man named Philip Jackson, residing on the 2nd con. of Minto, was killed on Wednesday, 17th inst. It appears that as he and his brother were chopping a tree it fell in an opposite direction, and striking a stub it gave a sudden jerk and struck him, literally splitting his head open.

Growth of Towns in New Zealand.—It is a most remarkable fact that the little town of Brighton, on the west coast, has, within one month, sprang into existence, and now has as many inhabitants as the city of Nelson and more than twice as many adults. In less than a fortnight a street larger than Bridge street Nelson, has been formed, with houses on both sides, and seven vessels were lying in a river not so large as the Maitai.—*New Zealand Examiner.*

Loyal Globe.—The St. Catharines Journal, a Reform paper, says our big friend of the Globe must change his tactics or he will be snuffed out. He worked for a few years to educate the people up to Confederation, and as soon as this measure has received the royal assent he asks them to turn round and kick out of office the men who were instrumental in obtaining colonial union. This course is disgusting the people of St. Catharines, fully 100 of whom have ceased to read the Globe. We regret this, for no paper has evinced greater energy than the Globe, and can be more useful. Politics will ruin it yet if great care is not taken.

Returned Home.—Several Fenian officers and men, who have been participating in the uprising in Ireland, have returned to the States, among whom are two Secretaries of the Irish War and Navy Departments.

The Elections.—An Ottawa journal, referring to the statement of Mr. Tilley that the elections cannot take place till August, expresses the opinion that they will not come off till September.

COURT OF REVISION,
Township of Arran.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Court will hold its first sitting for the year 1867 at the Town Hall, Arkwright, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next.

GEO. GOULD,
Clerk for the Court.

January, April 17, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Peas! Peas!

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime SEED PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*
You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*
You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*
You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*
You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and*
You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS
FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them.

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only \$1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for \$1, or twelve for \$1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 2, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price \$1200; credit price \$1400. \$500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accomodation at all seasons.

JESSIE SMITH, Proprietor.

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,

Has a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that as he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat-Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, \$600 to the first and \$400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

How Sal Disgraced the Family.

A traveller in the State of Illinois some years ago, came to a lone log hut on the prairies, near Cairo, and then halted. He went into the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing-box for a table, where two or three chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room; the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of tin-ware, and a broken delf article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner; and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful-looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

'Well,' he said, 'you seem to be in awful trouble here. What's up?'

'Oh! we are most crazed, neighbor,' said the woman; 'and we ain't got no patience to see folks now.'

'That is all right,' said the visitor, not much taken aback by this polite rebuff; but can't I be of any service to you in all this trouble?'

'Well, we've lost our gal. Our Sal's gone off and left us,' said the man, in tones of despair.

'Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?' remarked the new arrival.

'Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced; but, then, she's gone and disgraced us,' remarked the afflicted father.

'Yes, neighbor—and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there warn't a peartier gal in the West than my Sal—she's gone and brought ruin on us, and on her own head now,' followed the stricken mother.

'Who has she gone with?' asked the visitor.

'Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well; and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, though he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home and what a life she has deserted! She was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country,' said the father.

'Yes! who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink, or wear now?' groaned the old woman.

'And who is the fellow that has taken her from you, to lead her into such misery?' quoth he.

'Why, she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the devil knows how they are to earn a living?'

The Law of Entail.—The case of the family of the late Earl Rivers—who has just died at the age of seventeen—is cited as illustrative of the hardships of the law of entail. The father of the late earl (says the Pall Mall Gazette,) fearing that his son was not likely to live, would fain have cut off the entail for the sake of his numerous family of daughters; but the son, being under age, could not give his consent to the step; and thus a father, with a magnificent estate has died without being able to make any provision for his daughters, and a brother with a magnificent estate, has died without being able to make provision for his sisters. Still, had the father of the late earl bethought himself of insuring his own life, and the life of his son, the hardships under which the female members of their families are now suffering might have been palliated, if not entirely avoided.

There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad, echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and the social circle find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine, quietly through the world.

A Singular Occurrence.

The driver of a mail cart between Horncastle and Langworth in Lincolnshire was proceeding on his usual journey about half-past six on the evening of the 15th instant. As he entered Wragby one of the traces gave way, and this caused the horse to take fright; the animal rushed off at a furious rate, and the driver lost all control over it. At the corner where the roads diverge; the angle is a sharp one, and the horse could not manage to turn the corner. Just opposite was the house of Mr. Weightman, and in a room on the ground floor the family, with a few friends—in all ten persons—were quietly sitting round the tea table. Into one of the windows of this small room the horse suddenly leaped, carrying with it its harness, and leaving outside the body of the mail cart with the terror-stricken driver sitting in it unhurt. The consternation of the party may be imagined. The horse lighted on a chair which had just been vacated by the tea-maker, he then leapt on the table, breaking into shivers the table, cups and saucers, and all its contents. Terrified by the exploit it had performed, the horse then began kicking and plunging about the room, smashed a chiffoniere containing wine and brandy bottles and glasses, broke in pieces a sewing-machine the chairs and sofa, and nearly all the furniture in the room. For about five or six minutes this work of destruction went on. Some of Mr. Weightman's men came to the door, but at first dared not enter the room to secure the infuriated animal. At last the horse was seized by Mr. Weightman's son, who held him till he was quieted. But he could not return as he entered, so he was led through the kitchen into the back yard, uninjured, except to the extent of a few scratches. The strangest part of the story is the escape of all the party unhurt; it seems almost miraculous that not one of them was seriously injured. The youngest, a child aged four, lay at one time under the horse's legs, and another, a few years older, was kicked under the grate but was not much hurt.

An old gentleman (thought to be a member of the legislature from the rural districts) went into Trinity Church, in Boston, on Sunday afternoon, while the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet was repeating the service to the deaf mutes, by signs. After attentively watching the proceedings for a few moments, he rose from his seat, took his hat and cane and started for the door, and, as he passed out, he shook his head reproachfully at the sexton, and said 'I can't stand them ritual tantrums nohow.'

A Mobilian being informed that his ticket in a lottery had drawn a prize, consisting of no less than twenty-eight articles, wrote to his New Orleans correspondent for the particulars of his good fortune. In reply, he learned that the number of articles was thirty—a pint of bitters containing twenty-eight ingredients, and the bottle and cork.

False ears of flesh color—India rubber—have been invented for the use of ladies with large ears. They are used in front of the real ears, which are drawn back and concealed under the hair.—*Court Journal.*

A resident of Whitewater, Wisconsin, while riding in a car, put his head out of the window, and lost his right ear through the agency of a car standing on a side track.

The people of Halifax are making arrangements for holding an exhibition of the industrial products, manufactures, and articles of commerce of Nova Scotia.

There are only three Pittsburgh oil companies whose stock is in request. Two years ago there were nearly two hundred companies selling stock at par.

Tobacco vs. Skirts.

"Now, dearest Fred," she softly said,
"You must abandon smoking.
It spoils your looks—and then your breath,—
Indeed it's most provoking.

Did God decree that man should be
A chimney-flue regarded?
Then, dearest Fred, let it be said
Tobacco you've discarded."

"Hem, well, my dear," said Fred, "I fear
That will not be so easy;
But like a man, I'll try a plan,
And do the best to please ye.

Did God intend that woman's mind
Such ponderous things should brew, love,
As Bustles, Bloomers, Crinoline,
Or Hoops, do-doo-den-doo, love?

But really if," —whiff, whiff, whiff,—
"And mind you, I'm not joking,
If you'll abandon sweeping skirts,—"
Puff, puff,—"I'll give up smoking."

Drunkenness in Congress.—The Evening Gazette, in a despatch from Washington says that "Mrs. Saulsbury appealed personally to senators not to press the resolution expelling her husband, promising to take him home to Delaware." No man could resist such an appeal. It is impossible to think of such an incident without emotion. Mr. Saulsbury is a man of marked abilities—one of the ablest, most cogent and effective speakers in the Senate, of fine personal appearance, tall, erect, dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and jet black hair, courtly and impressive in his manners, and of noble and generous impulses. But for the disease which afflicts and overmasters him, he would be one of the most influential public men in the Senate, and the country. Yet he is saved from ignominious expulsion only by the sympathy felt for his noble and devoted wife. Another senator, whose term has just expired,—a man of clear intellect, finished culture and fascinating manners, but cursed by the same affliction, was tolerated in the Senate only from a similar motive. One of the most touching sights to be seen in Washington during the session was the presence in the gallery of his wife and daughter, waiting night after night often long past midnight, anxious and distressed, to accompany him to their home. It may be said to his credit that, whatever he may have been to the rest of the world, he was never anything but respectful, obedient and tender to them.—*New York Times.*

Public Notice.

The Court of Revision for the Township of Saugeen will sit at Currie's Hall, Port Elgin on Monday, the 6th of May next, at 12 o'Clock noon.

ARCH'D ROY,
Clerk Township Saugeen.

April 16, 1867.

Peas! Peas!

For Sale by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime BALD PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

To LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

This house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisities of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin, Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

Scholarship for Sale.

For SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

The above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 24, 1867.

FREE MISSOURI!!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

To COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

Is prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventors; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. H. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Hall, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

The Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. FERGUSON.
Proprietor.

W. F. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 18, 1866.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH
OF THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS**, at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for			40 cts.
80 "	do.	do.	60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds		do.	75 "
$1.25	do.	do.	$1.00
$1.50	do.	do.	$1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 6c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 14, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 50c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and can for 90c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c..
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins take in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1867. NUMBER 12.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature,

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed [illegible]

Advertisements [illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be [illegible]

Individuals ordering advertisements for others [illegible] and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints,

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office—Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
Notary Public, &c.,
PAISLEY.

A MODERN CRUSOE.

In that wide waste of waters that stretches southward from the Indian Ocean, and between the African continent and Australia, lies a lonely and rocky island, which the foot of but few bold explorers have ever trod. Regular merchant ships, in their Indian voyages, never venture near its surf bound and inhospitable shores; and it is only the adventurous whaler, who, with his roving commission, leaves no corner of the world of waters unexplored, that has dared to penetrate its dangerous harbors, or attempt the threatening reefs that guard this dreary home of the seal and wild fowl.

To find this island, you have but to refer to the map of the eastern hemisphere, and place your finger upon the equatorial line, where it traverses the Indian Ocean, and where it strikes upon the seventieth degree of east longitude. Following this imaginary line southward to about the fiftieth degree of south latitude, you will perceive a dark speck, scarcely larger than a pin's head, which on the common atlas is called "Kerguelen's Land," but upon most sea-charts is designated by the not altogether inappropriate name of "Desolation Island."

This island, destitute of trees, and, in fact, of almost every kind of vegetation, except several varieties of mosses, and the antiscorbutic plant known among whalemen as the sea cabbage, was for nearly twelve years the abode of a Yankee sailor named Pitman. The last five of them were spent by him in entire solitude. On first landing he was accompanied by two companions one of whom was killed by a fall from the rocky cliff shortly after their arrival, and the other died by disease; leaving Pitman, after seven years, entirely alone upon the desolate island.

In the year 1833, Henry Pitman, who was a native of Massachusetts, and still a young man, notwithstanding his scarred and weather beaten appearance, shipped at Castine, on board the bark Penguin, bound for a sailing cruise in the Pacific.

One morning the cry of "Land, ho!" saluted the ears of the crew, from the man aloft; and, on consulting the chart, the captain found it to be the north eastern point of Desolation Island. An idea now occurred to him. He had found that this island was the resort of immense numbers of seals, and it occurred to him that he might make up in seal skins and oil what he lacked in sperm oil, to make his voyage sufficiently remunerative. Accordingly, he determined to leave a small party of men, who had had some experience in seal catching, on the island, while he should continue to cruise off and on, still in search of whales.

This, the captain knew, was extremely risky business, as parties had sometimes been left thus by whalers, which had never returned to pick up their men, for these ships are as liable to shipwreck as others, and then hopeless, indeed, would be the fate of those brave men—left alone, and cast entirely from the sympathy and fellowship of their kind.

Calling, therefore, the crew about him, the captain made known to them his plan, and asked if there were any willing to volunteer to spend a few months on the island, who knew anything of sealing. He promised a *lay* of one half to those who would make the venture.

Immediately Pitman and two other young men stepped forward and offered to go. One of these was a native of Newfoundland, named McCarthy, whose life had been spent almost on board a sealing schooner, and the other was an old friend and shipmate of Pitman's. These were three intelligent and hardy sailors—the very men, of all his crew, that the captain would himself have chosen, had it been left to him, for this important service.

The ship ran down to the island, and the three adventurous fellows were landed in a little cove on the westward side of the point. As they approached the rocky shore they found it covered with vast numbers of seals, while the air was darkened by the immense flocks of sea birds that were continually rising and alighting about them, and almost deafening them with their wild cries.

It was the work of a day to construct a rude cabin for the men, together with the necessary apparatus for trying out the oil, and curing the skins, &c., and on the following day a good number of casks were landed. The men were furnished with guns, and an abundant store of provisions and shot, together with knives, one or two harpoons, a supply of fish hooks and blankets, and provisions of flour, bread and meat for six months. Besides these things, the three sailors took with them their sea-chests and one of the ships small boats.

All necessary arrangements made, Pitman, who was elected captain of the little party, immediately proceeded to the business in hand; and before the ship had borne away from the island, the black smoke ascending from their try works showed their shipmates that they were no new hands at the business.

These men put their whole soul to the work, and so abundant and fat were the seals, that scarcely four months had passed by when every cask was filled with oil, and several thousand skins rewarded their industry. Five months, however, had hardly elapsed when a gloomy shadow fell over them, in the death of one of their number, Robert Beggert, the friend and former shipmate of Pitman, who, while hunting for sea fowl's eggs, fell from the top of a cliff and was instantly killed on the rocks below. The poor fellow's remains were not found till after a long search, and then it was ascertained that he had struck head downward, for the brains were scattered upon the rocks about where he had fallen. This was a melancholy day for the survivors; and with tears of sorrow for his loss, they carried his remains to the vicinity of their hut and committed them to their last home.

"After this sad event," said Pitman, "neither McCarthy nor I felt disposed to work for several days, and for myself I never lost a friend, under any circumstances, whose death left so wide a blank to me."

But in another month they would be on the look-out for the return of the Penguin; and it behoved them to lay in as large a stock of skins as possible. For some time they had ceased to save oil for want of casks to put it in.

Six months came and went and as yet their eyes were not gladdened by the white sails of their approaching ship. Seven, eight, and nine months wore away, bringing the changing seasons, but no Penguin. Still these brave men were not disheartened. They toiled through the brief summer, and the bleak, stormy winter—every hour straining their vision seaward for the sight of their still expected ship. Nor was it till a year and a half had rolled away that they gave up the hope of ever rejoining their shipmates.

They had during that time often observed the upper spars of vessels frequently passing the island, but none near enough to signal.

The provisions which had been landed with them had long since been consumed, but there was no scarcity suffered; and now, not knowing how long they would have to remain before some passing whaler might discover them, Pitman, with true Yankee enterprise and thrift, proposed that they should contrive some plan by which the oil of the seals they still continued to kill might be saved.

In this, too, his Yankee genius aided them. One day, having built a fire upon the beach, he discovered that the ashes, after being wet by the rising tide, and exposed to the heat of the sun, became hardened like stone; and it occurred to him that wood ashes and sea-water would make an excellent cement, which might be used advantageously in constructing a kind of tank for the oil. Accordingly, the two men set to work, and after a few days built a long, narrow receptacle of stones, thickly plastered with the cement, and capable of holding many barrels of seal oil. Over this they fitted a covering of seal oil. They had now nothing else to do but to turn their attention again to the work of filling it.

They experienced no scarcity of fuel, for the shores were strewn with drift wood, and the large mosses, when dried in the sun, proved excellent for the fires of their try-works.

Thus, in a few months, these brave seamen, whose manly courage never for a moment failed them, had not only filled their tank, but found it necessary to construct others, while at the same time their pile of cured skins increased proportionably. They had established, from the first day of their landing on the island, a system of labor. So many hours of each day were devoted to the procuring and preparing of food, of which there was always enough for the largest army, in the myriads of sea fowl and fish always at hand, as well as a number of wild hogs, which were easily brought down with their guns; so many hours were also set apart to the killing and skinning of the seals, and the other necessary work of trying out the oil; and other hours for such diversions as might present themselves.

Sometimes the routine was relieved by explorations of the island. At these times they would climb the broken peaks, and scour the horizon in the vain search of some approaching ship; but although they would sometimes catch a glimpse of the upper sails of some distant ship, passing either to the eastward or westward, none came near enough to perceive the canvas flags that kept continually flying from the top of the cliffs.

At the end of three years their clothes became reduced to rags, and they had to resort to seal skins to supply their places. "The last good, hearty laugh we had after the death of poor Beggert," said Pitman, "was when I had completed a suit of seal skin clothes, with the hairy side out, and trying them on, submitted them to the criticism of my companion."

McCarthy sickened and died; and it was now that Pitman began to experience the horrors of his lonely situation. Heretofore the companionship of his friend made life endurable, and in the daily pursuit of their work together, his mind was kept from dwelling upon it. But now he brooded over the terrible thought that he might breathe his last upon this unfrequented shore. Till this last, sorrowful event he had been cheered with the hope of once more returning to his native land; but it seemed that in the death of his last comrade he had nothing more to live for.

But one day while climbing along the cliffs in quest of wild hogs, his eyes were once more gladdened by the sight of two sails upon the northern horizon; and although they did not approach the island, his courage was revived by the event, and he doubted not that at length some fortunate breeze would yet bring a rescuing vessel within sight of his continually flying signals.

With renewed strength and hope, therefore, he returned to his hut, and once more strove to banish his unhappy thoughts by resuming the working of curing skins and saving oil; "for," said he, "I thought if I should ever be so fortunate as again to return to my fellow men, I might as well do so with the means which would enable me in future to spend my days among them without the necessity of following any more the precarious life of a sailor."

Then again, for long years, did this courageous sailor toil away and hope on, almost against hope. Tank after tank of seal oil rewarded his lonely labors, and stacks of skins surrounded his lonely cabin.

Twice every year he made a circuit of the rocky beach in search of parties of seal-hunters; but never did he discover signs of any having landed.

Scarcely had three months elapsed after the death of McCarthy, then the loneliness of his situation prompted Pitman to seek, among the living creatures by which he was surrounded, for companionship; and soon his cabin was filled with a variety of domesticated birds. In a few months he had quite a flock of tame albatrosses and other sea birds, which came at his call and fed fearlessly from his hands. But the pets in which he took the greatest delight were his female seals, which with a little trouble when taken young, become as gentle and as much attached to his person as ever the house dog was to his master. They evinced for him the greatest affection and always accompanied him upon the shore, in pursuit of their wild companions. So sagacious were these animals that they would not only come at his call, and evince their pleasure by low whining cries, but they were readily taught to enter the sea and catch fish, which they would lay at his feet with the most marked expressions of joy and pride when a few endearing words of approval rewarded their efforts.

In this way the seasons rolled on, and long years of vain watching and longing for communionship with his fellow men passed; and still our modern Crusoe, surrounded by his pets, hoped on. At length, according to his computation of time, eleven years and ten months had elapsed since his landing upon the island, when one morning, as he was lying in his bunk from a slight indisposition, his ears were saluted with the joyful sound of a gun close under the shore. With his heart leaping with excitement, he ran to the nearest cliff, and looked seaward, and there—oh! blessed vision!—not half a mile from the beach lay a large whale ship, with her sails clewed up, while a boat, full of men, was approaching the shore.

The ship proved to be a London whaler, which, after an unsuccessful cruise, had borne down upon the island with the intention of sealing, when, discovering Pitman's signal—that tattered fragment of canvas, which, with frequent renewal, had for nearly twelve lonely years, waited for recognition—the captain directed a gun to be fired—and thus once more was the exile restored to his kind.

The oil and seal skins Pitman was master of was sufficient to load the ship; and, dividing it equally with his rescuers, he returned to his native land with a handsome competence; and, giving the sea and sailor's life a wide berth, now enjoys a pleasant home upon the western bank of Lake Michigan.

SPEEDY.—Le Pays (Montreal) states that Mr. Lacroix, a contractor residing in that city, has invented a boat on a new principle, which will go from Montreal to Quebec in four hours, or across the Atlantic at a uniform speed of about fifty miles an hour. It claims that the vessel will be so steady that the waves will not affect its motion, and that in addition to obviating sea-sickness, it will also be impossible to sink it. A noticeable feature in its construction will be the employment of a wheel on an entirely new principle, which in itself "will render immense service to navigation." Le Pays says, in conclusion, "We are told that a company of capitalists is now organizing for the purpose of purchasing the invention. We hope that a sufficient number will be found to understand the immense value of the patent offered, and that, above all, they will hasten to acquire it before the genius of the Americans has led them to seize at a glance the enormous value of the Lacroix system, and carry away from our country a source of glory and wealth."

PRICE OF FOOD.—Whenever any production of the soil reaches an exorbitant price, agriculturists in all quarters turn to its cultivation. Wheat, this year, is the favorite crop, in consequence of the enormous cost of flour; and the New England States are sowing largely this spring. In the West the same operation is in progress upon an extensive scale; but it is in the South that the operation is most marked. Last year the Southerners only thought of cotton, and the profits it promised; they suffered dreadfully from the failure of their hopes. Now they are busy with wheat and corn, and should a favorable harvest bless their land they will gather even to superfluity. The season comes on so early in the Southern regions, that we shall soon learn the result; and if the grain crops there and in the West are but an average, provisions must tumble in price by the month of September.

A Texas paper tells of a young couple who eloped on horseback, accompanied by a clergyman who was to marry them. The lady's father gave chase and was overtaking the party when the maiden called out to her clerical friend, "can't you marry us as we run?" The idea took, and he commenced the ritual and just as the bride's father clutched her bridle rein the clergyman pronounced the lovers man and wife. The father was so pleased with the dashing action that as the story goes he gave them his blessing.

EARTHQUAKES IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.—A severe earthquake shock was felt at three o'clock Thursday afternoon at St. Louis and St. Joseph, Mo., and at Junction City and Leavenworth, Kansas. In St. Louis two shocks were felt, vibrating from north to South, and lasting about five seconds. Articles of furniture, crockery, &c. were shaken vigorously, but no harm was done. The same shock was felt throughout Kansas and different parts of Missouri, shaking houses, crockery, walls, breaking windows, and creating great alarm among the people. At Leavenworth a low, rumbling noise was distinctly heard, followed by an upheaving of the earth, causing buildings to rock and shiver like a ship in a storm. In less than thirty seconds after the first shock was felt nearly every man woman and child in the city were in the streets, pale and terror stricken. The weather was bright and warm. Persons standing on the levee at the time state that the river, which is now very high, swelled up several inches, and then receded to its usual mark. No damage was done, nor any one injured, except through fright.

EUGENIE'S ILLNESS.—It is whispered abroad that the sudden illness of the Empress Eugenie was caused by a pamphlet sent to her, and into France, by Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Minister of the Interior. This pamphlet, it is said, was full of spiteful revelations concerning the early life of the present Empress of the French; and was sent out in retaliation for some wicked pamphlets about Queen Isabella, which have lately appeared in France.

Reform Meetings in Great Britain.

A large open-air meeting to condemn the compromise the House of Commons was making with Reform was held in Trafalgar square on the evening of the 15th. Five or six thousand people were present. Mr. Gladstone presided, and said in opening the meeting he had no partiality for idle threats, but if the House of Commons passed this measure, the people would not accept it, and its passing into law would be a signal for an agitation more extensive and embittered, and more powerful, than had yet been conducted by the Reform League. Resolutions were passed pledging the working classes to resist the payment of taxes until their rights were conceded.

Mr. G. Mantle, in supporting the resolution, said that let them talk of compromise as they may, there would be no compromise on the part of the people. He only anticipated the sentiments of the people when he told the Chancellor of the Exchequer that if the Bill was passed in its present form it would be regarded as an insult by the nation. (Loud Cheers). Looking at the conduct of the House of Commons in the recent division, he might truly say that it had forfeited any respect and confidence the people ever held in it. (Hear, hear.) The majority of the members in that House voted—not to forward the interests of their country, not to advance the question of Reform, not to promote the peace and happiness of the nation, not from love of their country and loyalty to the throne—but to secure their own seats in Parliament—(great cheering)—and to keep as many as they possibly could from the possession of the franchise. (Renewed cheering). He was not sure that all these Reform meetings were not mere waste of time. He had told Mr. Disraeli that whatever they did would be within the limits of the constitution, but he was not sure that the party to which Mr. Disraeli belonged did not presume upon the constitutional aspect the people's agitation had borne, and took advantage of the people's loyalty to the throne and love of their country. It was more than probable, if their movement had assumed another aspect—if, instead of peace there had been disorder—if, instead of marching to Downing street with a white flag, they had, as was done in Birmingham thirty five years ago, hoisted a black one—what they could not obtain from the sense of justice might be extorted from the fears of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. (Loud and enthusiastic cheers). There was a point beyond which the love of country ceased to be a virtue. He would go further than that, and say that the sentiment of loyalty itself was not a permanent sentiment unless it was founded on reason; and he very much questioned whether loyalty in this country would continue to be founded on reason if the Government and Parliament of the Queen were found opposed to the best interests of Her Majesty's subjects. (Cheers). He did not hesitate to say that there was danger—serious danger—in this matter, if the people came to regard the Constitution as only designed to qualify men to attack and keep them down. If ever the time came when the people ceased to entertain a reverential feeling for the throne, let the occupant of the throne thank the Parliament of England, which brought the throne and the constitution into disrepute. (Loud cheers). The people who gave a noble welcome to Garibaldi—(cheers)—who honoured the name of George Washington—(loud cheers).—who reverenced the name of Oliver Cromwell—(cheers, which lasted several minutes)—the people who saw the flowers of liberty growing up in every soil, watered by the blood of the patriots and martyrs—had stuff enough in them to fight their own great battle of liberty, and to defeat the ends of the present Jewish dispensation. (Great cheering.) He hoped within a few days, they would make their voices heard within Westminster Hall, and make parliament feel they must represent the bone, sinew, and the muscle of England, or forever cease to exist. (Tremendous cheers).

A large open air meeting was held in Birmingham, which was attended by many thousands of people. Mr. Raffles moved the first resolution: "That this meeting considers the decision arrived at last night by the House of Commons, in its retention of the rate-paying clauses, as another instance of their utter incapacity to represent the interests of the people." (Hear, hear). He said the hearts of the Tories were hardened like the heart of Pharaoh, and the result to them would be as disastrous as to the ruler of Egypt. He referred in strongly condemnatory language to the conduct of the 48 self-styled "Liberals" who placed the Tories in a majority. The threat of dissolution was held out, and they were afraid to meet their constituents. But though it was in the power of these renegade liberals to inflict temporary defeat upon their power, and to delay the settlement of the Reform question, they were quite powerless to stave off for more than a very brief period the result for which the country was being prepared. Manhood suffrage was inevitable. (Cheers). One who was not often to be relied upon, but who held the truth for once, foretold not long ago that the Conservative measure must result in manhood suffrage, pure and simple, and so it must. (Cheers). Let the Tories carry it, and the first House of Commons returned under it would abolish the rate-paying clauses. (Hear, hear). By their obstinacy and stupidity, the Tories had sacrificed their power and position in England. (Hear, hear). Falsehood, calumny, deceit, intimidation, bribery had all been resorted to, but all to no purpose, except the annihilation of Tory tradition and respectability. There never was an agitation originated and carried on in a manner spirit that didn't end in the victory of the people and the defeat of the enemies (Cheers) The Tories were now carrying out their traditional policy. What they did in 1867 and previously, they did up to 1832. [Hear, hear.] To raise a false issue, to calumniate their opponents, to resist obstinately and blindly, had always been their practice and their policy. But their history only presented a long series of defeats, and so it must ever be, so long as they set themselves the task of retarding the emancipation of the people. [Cheers]. He criticised the Conservative measure now before Parliament, saying that Mr. Disraeli, as the greatest political juggler that ever appeared in this country, was keen enough to have seen from the beginning that his Bill would disfranchise thousands in Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool. [Hear, hear] The country was sick of clever men in the House of Commons; it wanted some honest men there. [Cheers] It was monstrous that, in an assembly professing to represent the people, the people should be thwarted and ignored. [Hear, hear]. They had endured until they could endure no longer. They must have a changed House of Commons, come what might. [Cheers]

Progress of Reconstruction in the U. S.

Now that the colored men are to vote, they suddenly assume great importance to the white politicians in the South. That is all right, and as it should be. The Reconstruction act has worked wonders in subduing hatred and establishing kindness, toleration and forbearance. Under it negroes, who were six months ago to be forever excluded from the polls, are, in almost every southern state, taking part in the political conventions of both parties, and addressing not only their own people but the whites; and some of the journals which but a little while ago prophesied a war of races, now relate with pleasure what well conducted and useful citizens are the blacks of the South.

In Charleston colored people ride in the cars, just as in New York; in Richmond they hold political meetings; in Petersburg a "mass meeting of white and colored citizens" unanimously adopted a platform asserting the right of the blacks to education in the state's free schools, to the vote, and to office, and the Richmond Whig declares that sensible men will agree to the resolutions; in Georgia the Republican party declares as its fundamental principle "equal rights to all, without regard to color;" in Alabama reconstruction meetings are held, attended by the best men in the state.

A letter from the South says:

"There never was such a marvellous change in any people as has been accomplished since the passage of the late act of Congress. They are completely converted and the everlasting 'nigger' is courted here by prominent whites in a manner which it is mild to call disgusting. 'Sambo' with a vote has been transformed from an ignorant brute to an intelligent friend and fellow-citizen. The wisest and most successful measure ever passed by Congress is the Reconstruction act of last session."

THE PURCHASE OF THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.—In reference to a pamphlet published last year in England by Mr. Dodds urging the purchase of the settlement by Canada, for the sum of five millions of dollars, the Nor'-Wester of the 30th March says: "Now, of course, Dodds or any one else who has bought a thing which turns out to be only half in value to what he paid for it, with the unpleasant prospect of its ever being worth nothing at all, praises his purchase till he can get rid of it. This is well enough for Mr. Dodds, but do the Canadians know what is the real value of this fee simple, this paper right? Nothing at all. No one can ever have the fee simple of this country but the Indians who own it and live on it; and so well is it understood and admitted here that if the Company wish to establish a new post they have to get the consent of the Indians; so well is it understood and treated here that no one has paid for lands in the Red River Settlement for the past ten years, and the Company dare not enforce it. The Government which is foolish enough to pay one penny for the Hudson Bay Company's assumed rights will find that those rights are treated with scorn and contempt by the Indians, who would have to be paid before peaceable settlements can be made."

GREAT SUFFERING IN IOWA.—The Fort Dodge Northwest of the 17th says there is great suffering among the homestead settlers in the Counties northwest of that locality from the severity of the winter and its long continuance. Large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs have perished, and for many weeks the people have subsisted on parched corn and turnips. Meat, flour and meal cannot be procured. Immediate means should be employed to send aid to these suffering people.

UNGROUND GRAIN.—Grain in its natural state is difficult of digestion, being liable to swell in the stomach of animals, especially of those whose teeth are not formed for masticating it properly. Grain swallowed whole is frequently the cause of colic in horses, and various inflammatory diseases in other animals. When it is ground and mixed with other forage, such as chopped hay, etc., it does not derange the intestines in any way.

HEAVES IN HORSES.—It is said that smart-weed steeped in boiling water until the strength is all out, and the liquid given at the rate of one quart every day for eight or ten days, will cure, or at least alleviate, heaves in horses.

A Farmer's Daughter Runs away with a Fenian.

A singular case of elopement occurred in the Township of Bertie about a week ago, which is another instance of the proverbial blindness of love and the hasty and ill-advised actions which those influenced by the tender passion, will at times, be persuaded to adopt. In order fully to understand the affair, we shall be obliged to refer to the events of the memorable Fenian raid last June, in which the hero of the present narrative took a conspicuous part.

Patrick J. O'Reilley of Buffalo was a Fenian, twenty-four years of age, not bad looking, and one of those that took part in the raid last summer. At the battle of Ridgeway he was wounded in the side by a ball, and being abandoned by his comrades in arms, was fain to drag himself to the door of a farm house and beg for shelter and assistance. This was about four miles from Niagara river. The male portion of the family were away, the only person in the house being the farmer's daughter. She pitied the condition of the wounded man, and knowing that if her father and brothers found him they would deliver him up to justice, she concealed him in an old, disused barn at a distance from the house, where she assisted him to dress his wound and where she supplied him with food until he was able to travel, and then she aided his escape. It is generally acknowledged to be dangerous for an unengaged girl to tend an unengaged man. So it proved in this case, for compassion was supplanted by the stranger feeling of love, and after the departure of O'Reilley, the girl languished, and her friends predicted her early death from consumption. About a week ago, a person answering the description of the escaped Fenian, apparently a peddler, arrived at the farm-house and requested accommodations for the night. He got what he asked, retired early and in the morning he and the girl were gone. They had been seen on the morning they eloped driving rapidly toward the Suspension Bridge; and a day or two afterwards a Buffalo paper contained the announcement of their marriage. The parents and friends of the girl are much grieved at the course she has pursued. She has certainly had most romantic notions; it is to be hoped she will never repent her choice of a cavalier.—*St. Catharines Post.*

Advice to Royalty.—Since the commencement of the illness of the Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess and their medical advisers have been overwhelmed with letters of advice and recommendation. All kinds of embrocations have been sent; the most varied specimens of leather, felt, and tin splints; and a thousand (and more) prescriptions of the most varied character. One good soul from Ireland of course recommends that a potato be worn; and a lady sends a large piece of ordinary oil silk, which she feels certain, from her own experience, would effect a cure. We see it stated that, in some instances, a donation of £2 was forwarded to some one who had sent a bottle of embrocation. This must have been under very peculiar circumstances—not really forwarded at all in reward for the advice or the embrocation. To have sent similar recognition of the multitudinous and no doubt well-meant prescriptions and embrocations, &c., forwarded would have involved an expense of many hundred pounds. There is a large box full of such letters. This is always so on such occasions. When the late King of Portugal was lying ill with typhoid fever, some one wrote to Dr. Jenner assuring him that a certain cure for the disease was to turn sheep into the lower part of the house, and concluded by suggesting that sheep might be sent in crates.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

$8,000 WORTH OF
Bankrupt Stock,

Consisting of

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FACTORY COTTONS,
PRINTS, DENIMS,
SHIRTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Commencing on Friday, May 10th.
The whole of which must be sold for Cash, at prices ranging from

25 to 50 per Cent Below Cost.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES every Evening, commencing at ½-past Seven.

☞ Remember the place, in the Store adjoining McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

PAISLEY, May 9, 1867.

List of Letters

Remaining in the NORMANTON P.O. up to the 4th May, 1867.

Burgess William	McLean Mary (reg'd)
Barbour John	McKenzie Catherine
Dickhout John	Parker Frederick
Donaldson James	Ross Arnold
Williams Johnston	Brown Jacob
Kaufman Henry	Shell Nathaniel
Kelso Thompson	Wilkie Donald
Miller Wm. John	Taylor William (reg'd.)

J. J. LEHNEN, P. M.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Greenock will sit at Hawthorn's Tavern, Durham Road, on Monday, the 20th day of May, at 11 o'clock a.m.

And at Pinkerton on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at noon, for the purpose of hearing and deciding appeals against the assessment for the current year of 1867.

N.B. A copy of the Assessment Rolls for inspection at T. Moore's, Pinkerton, and Clerk's office, Riversdale.

By order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Clerk of the Court

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of Greenock, will hold a meeting in each of the above mentioned days upon the adjourning of the Revision Court, for appointing PATHMASTERS, and for attending to any other business in connection with the Municipality.

By order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.

Dated at Greenock this 6th day of May 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, May 9.

Spring Wheat $1 80; Flour $9; Oats 75c; Peas $1; Butter 12½c; Eggs 8 to 10c; Potatoes $1; Pork 10c, dry; Lard 9c; Tallow 12½c; Hay $20; Cordwood $1 50c; Hides $5.

Gold in New York 137¼.

Bank of Upper Canada Bills, in little demand in Toronto at 65c to 67c.

BIRTH.

In Elderslie, on the 1st of May, the wife of Mr. James Irving, jun., of a son.

DIED.

At Southampton, on the 2nd of May, Emma, wife of Thos. Lee, Postmaster, aged 37 years.

In West Gwillimbury, on Tuesday, the 30th of April, of Inflammation on the Lungs, George Stevenson, aged 60 years.

Fall of the Mexican Empire.

Washington, May 2.—Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, received to-day the following despatch:

Cora Mata, in front of Vera Cruz, }
April 15, 1867. }

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of Gen. Diaz's official report to the Federal Government of the very important victory he attained over the traitor Marquez on the 12th inst., at San Christobel. Having followed up this victory, he is now at the city of Mexico. We are waiting here a battery of heavy rifled artillery—which Gen. Diaz sent us from Puebla, and which will arrive here to-morrow or next day to assault Vera Cruz. When we receive the artillery we can take the city in a few hours. It is said that Queretaro has been taken by Gen. Escobedo, and Maximilian captured.

(Signed). Rafael Benavidas

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, received yesterday the following telegram, dated New Orleans, April 29th, from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans:—"Miramon dead; Imperial forces disbanded; Marquez completely defeated; Queretaro taken; Maximilian hidden."

Reforms Demanded.—A correspondent says: England is really stirred as she has not been for years. Reforms are demanded in State and Church. The working-men have immense and numerous meetings. A voice in the government is called for; old abuses are assailed; education is demanded, and the voice of the people will be heard. A separation of Church and State is not only hinted at, but declared to be a needed reform. The public press attest that the Bench of Bishops ought to be abolished, or if it be needful that religion should be represented in the House of Lords it should not be confined to one sect, but that able men of the Dissenting faith should also be heard.

The Moan of an English Tory.

A singularly candid Tory writes to the London Weekly Despatch, desiring his fellow citizens to 'take stock of the condition of England.' He thinks there is a general and utter insensibility to the gravity of the present crisis in that country. The Tories are 'sand-blind,' the Adullamites 'die and make no sign,' the Peelites have settled down to the Free Trade Hall and the Manchester school. The tone of the press too, has changed; 'the Examiner, the Spectator, the London Review, the Pall Mall Gazette, at last even the Saturday Review, drop one after another virtually into the Bright per session—' and vowing that they'd ne'er consent—consented.' The Westminster, the British Quarterly, the Edinburgh Reviews—all turn their noses League-ward. Fraser, Macmillan, the Fortnightly, outrun the democracy of Beals and Potter. The Times—faugh! The very Standard and Herald are afraid to be left behind, and even the Morning Post doesn't know what to think of it.'

The disturbed writer attributes the dreadful growth of liberal ideas to 'the bearing and significancy of the American civil war.' Very likely. He did what he could to avert the storm and to preserve the institutions of England, but it was of no avail. 'I demonstrated,' he says, 'that our safety lay in building up a Southern Commonwealth to keep the filibustering tyrants of the North in order.' Failing in this, he now sees ruin impending. Even the working-men are beginning to talk strongly about their rights—'the language of turbulence and sedition waxes daily bolder;' and here is the conclusion at which the wretched man arrives:

'Fools gabble about conceding household suffrage, but qualifying it with checks and counterbalances; while they scout plurality of votes, object to cumulative voting, oppose the transfer of borough freeholds from the county to the borough register—in short, make a *sine qua non* of that of which they resist every attempt to realize the practical attainment,

"'Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
Like the poor cat i' the adage.'

I am, I own, alarmed at this aspect of affairs—not so much from their own complexion as from the total incompetency of the ruling and deliberative power. Nothing is done, little, even, is said, to meet the exigencies of the country.

"'The King is in his counting-house counting out his money;
The Queen is in her parlor eating bread and honey.'

Parliament is a fortuitous concourse of atoms, collected by Palmerston, dispersed by his death—each man doing what seemeth to him good in his own eyes, or doing nothing at all, when the dangers of society are such that there should be but one heart and voice among all public men.'

Now all this is very dreadful. That men should clamor for privileges, and protest against starvation and disfranchisement, is bad enough but that they should have converted Tory presses to faith in liberal ideas, and be able to find strong supporters in Parliament, is a clear indication of national lunacy. Few Tories are so frank as this Despatch writer, but not one of his facts can be controverted. The change he deplores will go on.

Advertising.—The Adams (N. Y.) Visitor, speaks of an eminent Bostonian who regarded an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call, and said—"While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not sent their cards to my residence, I always feel certain of cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm." The same paper adds: "There is in these remarks an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his selling are identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, then when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced, is more immediate."

The Franchise.—A correspondent suggests that 'as a good deal of interest is likely to be taken in the first elections under confederation, it will not be out of place to remind those entitled to the franchise that now is the time to see that they have not been omitted from the assessment roll, and that they have been put on it by their correct names, otherwise they will be deprived of their votes."

By an official notice in the Gazette, it is ordered that the Queen's Birthday shall be celebrated on Saturday, 25th May.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

Friday, May 10, 1867.

The Coalition and its Results.

"The coalition of 1864 was not accepted by the reform party as in itself either a public or a party advantage; on the contrary, it was recognized, and publicly declared by all the leaders of the Reform party to be, in itself, an evil—a demoralizing resort, that circumstances unfortunately compelled them to accept as the *only* means of carrying a great constitutional reform."—*Extract from Toronto Globe.*

"Is there one Liberal in Upper Canada who was satisfied to have the Reform party held responsible for the currency measure of last session?—or the School Bill of last session?—or the Tariff Bill of last session?—or the purchase of old shiles from members of Parliament?—or the scandalous vote of $190,000 of Seigniorial Tenure money to the Lower Canada Townships? or the squandering of $500,000 further on the Ottawa buildings? Was there one Upper Canada Liberal in the House of Assembly who would have voted yea on one of these questions, but for the fear that Confederation might be endangered?"—*Extract from Toronto Globe.*

"The case is clear as light. The Coalition was never desired by the Reform party. The Reform party abhorred alliance with the Corruptionists; they felt degraded by it, they feared injury to the political morality of the country from it; but they were reluctantly forced to admit that by no other means could the great reform be obtained for which they had so long fought. Coalition with Mr. John A Macdonald and his followers was the bitter price of justice to Upper C. The Reformers bought justice from the Tories by securing to them office for three years, with nine seats in a Cabinet of twelve. It was a nauseous potion for the Reformers to swallow; and they drank it with the earnest resolution that the very hour the measure was safe the unholy compact would be rent asunder."—*Extract from Toronto Globe.*

The Toronto Globe (as above) has lately been making some extraordinary admissions regarding the deep degradation of the Reform party in forming the coalition with the Conservatives. This is what we have been pointing out for a length of time, and now that the Globe has given its utterances to the same purport, we suppose the fact will be generally admitted by "the party." But the Globe attempts to excuse the fall of the Reform leaders by saying that *circumstances* compelled the doing of the wrong. This is the old doctrine that we should do evil that good may result! A pretty teacher our cotemporary has become in these latter days! And what is this great *constitutional reform* that George Brown and his two fellow sinners in the coalition government have obtained for us? Why, an elective upper house abolished, and its place supplied by one nominated by the crown; a Federal House of Commons to be elected for the long period of five years, during which time any number of bad laws may be imposed on the country without possibility of check by the people; a system of local legislation on school and other interests, which, while pretending to give the local parliaments authority to deal with these matters, so restricts their powers and confines their action, that, for all practical purposes, the central parliament will have full sway. With the exception of the Federal House of Commons being elected on the basis of population, there is hardly a clause in the whole Act of Confederation, which has not been conceived in the very spirit of Toryism of the worst kind. And Confederation itself—when was it sought for by the Reform party before the coalition was formed? And who sincerely believes it will last half a dozen years on the basis of the present Imperial Act?

While the people of Great Britain are making mighty struggles to remodel their institutions, and bring them up to the higher standard of excellence of the present age, this *degraded* party alliance is made to speak for the people of Canada, and *falsely* to say, that the people of these provinces desire a government and legislature based upon the principles of the British Constitution. The very foundation of the British constitution is formed by the three estates of the realm—King, Lords and Commons. As we are debarred the *privileges* of the two former, and only possess the latter, the attempted imitation is a sham which can only answer a temporary end. We must import a king and an aristocracy, or the whole house of cards the coalition is building for us must fall to the ground. It is idle to talk of making of Canada a nation without a clear understanding of the principles on which it is to be based. To term the confederation the "Kingdom" of Canada would have been sufficiently ridiculous; the "Dominion" of Canada is not much better. The word "dominion" implies power, and the Confederation will not have greater powers than each province had before. But it is said the British soldiers are to be recalled, and Canada is to undertake her own defence. But who is to attack us, and what shall we have to defend? Not our nationality and independence, for these we shan't have got. Depend upon it, the British army will not leave our shores until the country is really and truly independent. When that happens, it will be time enough to talk of defensive measures.

But according to the coalition organs, Confederation is to inaugurate a national existence, while British connection is to be strengthened! Thus the people are amused by riddles which admit of no explanation. The speeches of our public men are a mass of hypocrisy—not meant to enlighten the people, but to distract their ideas. Verily, they are the blind leaders of the blind!

Confederation Proclamation.—It is stated that the news of the issue of the Queen's proclamation may be expected here early next week, and that the New Dominion will be established from the first of July next.

Volunteer Review.—We understand it is the intention to hold a Review of the Bruce Battalion of Volunteers at Southampton on the 24th inst. The companies from Kincardine, Walkerton, Paisley, Arran and Southampton will be present. A large concourse of visitors will doubtless assemble at Southampton on the occasion.

Accomplished.—In a recent speech, Mr. McKellar, M. P. P., said, by 'joining in the coalition, the principles of the Reform party which had so long been contended for had been accomplished." If this be so, the business of the Reform party should be wound up, and Mr. McKellar, its "missionary," dismissed.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Bargains" in Dry Goods, Clothing &c., suitable for the season.

The accounts of Saugeen township are to be audited this year up to the 1st of June.

The Delegates.—John A. Macdonald and Mr. McDougall have arrived home. Mr. Cartier was to sail on the 25th April and Mr. McGee some time during the month.

It is reported that the Emperor of Brazil has issued a decree declaring all slaves free, the mandate to take effect within twenty years, and all children of slaves born hereafter to be free from their birth.

Progress.—The Derby government has accepted the Liberal amendment to the Reform Bill providing for a lodger franchise. Now that the negroes in the Southern States have votes, universal suffrage must become the rule, as white men will hardly consent to remain in an inferior position to the blacks.

South Australian wheat is being shipped to England in large quantities.

Sir Roderick Murchison is not satisfied of the death of Dr. Livingston, and demands that an expedition be sent to clear up all doubts.

British Columbia.—A despatch from San Francisco says:—The Victoria Colonist, the oldest and most widely circulated journal in Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, says editorially, under date of the 30th ult. that 9 out of every 10 men in the colony, under the present state of wretchedness and poverty, would welcome annexation to the United States. These remarks are called forth by the rumour that England is about to sell her North-Western American possessions to the United States.

A monster Reform demonstration took place at Birmingham on the 22nd ult. From 50,000 to 100,000 people participated. John Bright made a speech, and denounced the government Reform Bill as a fraud, tending rather to restricting than to extend the franchise, and said the Liberal party was now helpless to improve a radically bad bill. He condemned the conduct of the Liberal members who had been deceived by and voted with the government, and called upon the Liberal party to rally around Mr. Gladstone, whom he warmly eulogised. A resolution denouncing the government measure was carried.

Minutes of Saugeen Township.

Currie's Hall, Port Elgin, 6th May, 1867.

Pursuant to adjournment, the council met at the above time and place.

Present—the Reeve and all the councillors.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A plan and specification of a Bridge across Mill creek on side line between lots 18 and 19, con. 5, was laid before the council by Wm. Richardson.

Moved by D. Currie and seconded by J. Stafford, that the consideration of building said bridge lie over till next meeting of council. Carried.

The council adjourned, and the Court of Revision met. John Stafford, chairman.

Appeal was heard from F. Proudfoot, complaining of being too high assessed for lot 4, con. 2.

The appeal was dismissed on account of the said lot not being any higher assessed than the adjoining lots.

The Court of Revision rose and the council met; the reeve resumed the chair.

Moved by J. Stafford and seconded by Don. Wilkie, that the assessment roll as now revised be sustained and the assessor be paid his salary. Carried.

Moved by R. Fleming and seconded by D. Currie, that the collector be paid his salary. Carried.

The following petitions were presented—namely, D. D. McGillivray and others praying for a deviation of road on side line between lots 13 and 14, con 1, for reasons mentioned in said petition; from David Anderson and others praying for assistance to open the 6th con. line from the Goderich Road to Rawn's Mill; also a communication was received from Niel Cassidy informing the council that the Bridge at Trafelet's mill was in a very dangerous state.

Moved by Jas. Rowand and seconded by D. Wilkie, that a committee be appointed, consisting of J. Stafford and R. B. Fleming to go and examine the above mentioned bridge and roads, and report at next meeting of Council, and in the meantime to take such steps as they may find necessary for repairing Bridge at Trafelet's mill. Carried.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by [illegible] that the Reeve and Deputy Reeve be a committee for receiving tenders and giving out contracts for repairing the Bridge at Shantz's mills. Carried.

The following accounts were presented—namely:

Wm. Richardson, for drawing plan and estimate of Bridge across mill creek on side line between lots 18 and 19 in con. 5—amount $5.

John Stirton, for clearing off jam of timber from bridge across the Saugeen river, $17.

McIntosh and Ditwiler, for bands and bolts for bridge across mill creek on 6th con., $1 90.

James Muir, for putting on bands and bolts on bridge across mill creek on 6th con.

Moved by J. Rowand and seconded by D. Currie, that the above accounts be paid. Carried.

Moved by R. B. Fleming and seconded by James Rowand, that the Clerk be, and he is hereby authorized to procure a copy of the new Municipal Manual from W. C. Chewett & Co. Carried.

Moved by D. Currie and seconded by D. Wilkie that this Council do now adjourn and meet at Ditwiler's Hotel, Port Elgin, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock a. m. Carried.

ARCHIBALD ROY, Clerk
Township of Saugeen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Queen's Birthday.

Paisley, 9th May, 1867.

[*To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.*]

Dear Sir:—Our beloved Queen's natal day is drawing nigh. Nothing has as yet, I believe, been done for the celebration of the day. Other towns and villages are already beginning to move, and *shall we alone* permit the day to pass unnoticed? Every truly loyal heart exclaims No! Active and proper steps should be taken at once in order to secure success.

Yours, &c.,
GAMMA.

The Madoc Gold Fields.

RICH DEPOSITS OF THE PRECIOUS METAL.

Correspondence of the London Free Press.

On my arrival here, I must confess that I felt that I had just reason for sharing the feelings of many with whom I conversed on the subject of gold in Madoc, yet I was determined to satisfy myself, and now that all doubts as to gold existing here, are set at rest, and the cause of so many being dissatisfied having come to light, I will in as short a time as possible give you the plain reason. The Richardson mine being closed since last fall, all who came expecting on arriving to see whether the mine really contained gold or not, and if so in what quantity, were unfortunately denied the privilege of doing so, as the mine was closed to one and all, waiting the results of the pending law-suit; the particulars are already known to the public. But lately it was discovered that either through the carelessness or ignorance of the parties who washed the sand last fall, and had thrown the refuse into a water hole, they had left a large quantity of fine gold, and even some splendid small-sized nuggets remained, thus giving a decided answer as to whether gold existed or did not exist in Madoc. Not longer ago than last Thursday a gentleman—one of the fortunate miners of Cariboo—within two hours after his arrival "panned" out, in three pans, one dollar and fifty cents, by actual weight, and this after I could positively say that not less than $500 had been taken by parties washing (many of them quite inexperienced), that they might satisfy themselves before trying elsewhere. The same party above referred to, in two days' prospecting, succeeded in discovering seven good shows of gold and, with his party of four, formed into a company, and bought a claim adjoining the Richardson mine at, I may say, an almost fabulous price. The name of this company is "the Ottawa and Thamesford Company," the President being James Bickett, Esq., of Ottawa, formerly a miner of Cariboo. There are many other mines now working, some showing excellent signs of great success as they advance with the shafts. One, the Moore Mine, now only about fifteen feet down, is most encouraging. The Dennerado Mine has given incredible shows a short distance from the surface. The Bannockburn Mines (there are several there) although not half the depth expected to find a good show, is already paying well. Besides these I might mention many others equally as favourable. In fact within the last week so many different discoveries have been made, that to mention one half would be taking up too much of your valuable columns. Surface gold is found almost every hour by some prospector. As to the celebrated Richardson Mine, the amount washed from the refuse does not give the slightest idea of its richness. To give you the truth, which has only lately become positive, would be to make the reader incredulous, yet I cannot conclude without saying that several of the most experienced miners of California, Cariboo and Australia, give it as their decided opinion that it is the richest mine they ever saw.

Madoc, April 30, 1867.

The continuous influx of strangers to this place may be taken as a safe criterion of the increasing interest which has been created by the discoveries of gold in the district. Notwithstanding rain, mud or dust, on they come in crowds, and the road from Belleville to Madoc is at times assuming the proportions of some great pilgrimage, or the advent of a fair in the olden times. The public stages are crowded, teams and private carriages are not unfrequent on the road; waggons loaded with stores and goods of all kinds to supply the wants of the co-

[illegible] along; teams, with domestic traps, and many new settlers, and travellers on foot are to be seen journeying and wending their way to the land of promise. If such be the state of affairs now what may be expected in a month or two? The visitors, however, do not remain in the village of Madoc, but disperse through the country and take up their quarters, for the convenience of prospecting, at the new villages of Upper and Lower Eldorado, Millbridge, and beyond the [illegible] to [illegible], Queensborough and Bridgewater, in Elzevir. It is estimated that upwards of 1,000 strangers are at present distributed through the diggings.

So long as snow covered the ground prospecting was impossible and was not attempted, and since it has melted away the frequent rains have been impediments to much new discovery. It is impossible to prospect with any hope of success in alluvial or 'placer' diggings by reason of the swollen condition of the streams, and, for quartz mining, surface water is a sad impediment in working a shaft. But these difficulties will soon disappear, and already there are authentic accounts of several fresh discoveries of gold — one on lot no. 22, 4th concession Madoc, known as the [illegible] Lot, and others in the adjoining township of Elzevir. Real estate is also beginning to change hands, and interests in mines in prospect have been sold at high figures and paid for! Cariboo Cameron is here, and in treaty for a lot of 100 acres adjoining the Richardson lot, for which the fortunate owner requires $10,000. The Richardson mine is still unopened, but preparations are being made to disclose its treasures very shortly. A comfortable residence for the manager and their visitors is near completion. The mine has been made secure by a substantial frame building over the mouth of the pit, which is again enclosed by a wall of cordwood six feet high. Mr Lombard, a wealthy banker of Chicago, is looked upon as the magician who is to open this golden casket. In the meantime rumors are current that the mighty authority of the Court of Chancery is to be invoked to restrain Mr. Lombard from doing what he likes with his own.

The mounted Police are here. They are equipped like cavalry. Their uniform is like the regular artillery. They have already done service in protecting order.

As to the arrival of the Chinese at Toronto, the Globe and Leader were both Aprised. They turned out to be pigs of that ilk, and the Celestials have yet to be announced.

GOLD QUARTZ.

Mr. John Innes, of Kinloss, in the county of Bruce, a gentleman who has just returned from the gold mines of Nevada, where he still owns an interest, was in the village on Tuesday. Mr. Innes is employed by some gentlemen in Hamilton to prospect for them. He has purchased from Joseph Kempt, of Madoc, Lot No. 25 in the 4th concession of that township, for $1,000 cash, and has gone back there to commence working at once. We shall look with great interest for the result of Mr. Innes's operations. If gold should be found there it will go far to establish the entire section as a gold bearing region. Mr. Innis speaks very favorably of the indications.

Reopening of the Richardson Mine.

[From the Daily Intelligencer.]

Considerable excitement has been caused within the last few days by the reopening of the Richardson mine, and the reports of remarkable discoveries therein. Among these reports was one that a large slab of quartz filled with gold, and worth between $40,000 and $50,000, was thrown out by one of the blasts and that further blasts developed still richer shows. There were other very wild rumors in circulation, but they are not of sufficient importance to reproduce.

From what we can learn—and our information comes from an undoubted source—there is no doubt that the mine has been reopened, and that the developments come fully up to the most sanguine anticipations of the purchasers. Several blasts have been made, which have revealed one and larger crevices, widening as they descend. These crevices are filled with sand and dirt which is worth $2 to the pound. The quartz is also found to be exceedingly rich.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING.—In the woods near Breslau, C. W., on last Saturday, the 27th, two young lads were accidentally poisoned by eating a root which they supposed to be a wild parsnip. They were sons of Mr. Arthur Clemmer, who lives close to Breslau and were about thirteen years old, respectively, and it is not very easy to comprehend how, at their years, they could have committed the act which consigned them to almost instant death. Instead of digging up and eating the wild parsnip, as they had intended, they appear to have got hold of a root of most deadly poison, for in half an hour after eating it, one of the lads dropped down dead in the woods, and the other, apprehending a like fate, ran home with all the speed of which he was capable, in order to secure medical aid, if possible, and inform them of the fate which had befallen his brother. But he had hardly got to the house when he, too expired, leaving the grief-stricken parents to mourn over the untimely and shocking death of two of their children.

ELORA MONTHLY FAIR.—Three Fairs were held in Elora last month, all of which were well attended. The one held on Tuesday last was quite as good as we expected, and had it been worth the same figure it was two weeks since, a very much larger amount of money would have changed hands. There was a splendid lot of cattle upon the ground, but the supply exceeded the demand by all odds. Holders were not prepared to take $4.25 per hundred, when they refused $7 at the last Fair—live weight. The dealers made all their purchases, at from $4 to $4.25. Those who did not sell last Fair lost money. Milch Cows were worth from $25 to $30; and working Oxen from $90 upwards. Horses were as scarce as dollars in an Editor's pocket.—[Elora Observer.

TERRIBLE MURDER.—A correspondent of the Indianapolis describes a fearful tragedy which, he says, occurred near Peru, Indiana, a few days since. A man sold his farm for $14,000 and went to Peru to [illegible] his money. He did not reach his destination until the next morning. He awoke in the night with a strong presentiment that something had gone wrong with his family, and was with difficulty persuaded to return to bed by two of his neighbors who occupied the same room. In the course of half an hour he again woke, and persisted on going home. His friends accompanied him. On reaching his house he found the doors locked and heard a noise within. Looking through a window he saw his wife and his four children murdered. The perpetrators of the bloody deed were still in the house, ransacking every corner and receptacle for booty. The farmer and his friends forced an entrance and attacked the murderous freebooters, four in number, shot three of them dead, and severely wounded the fourth. On being washed and stripped of disguise the wounded man proved to be no other than the purchaser of the farm.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 30.

King William of Prussia has thus far been entirely silent on the subject of Luxemburg, which fact is causing considerable uneasiness in Paris.

London, April 30.

Parliament resumed its session yesterday. In the House of Commons last night Lord Stanley the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry, stated that the proposition for a peace congress had been accepted by France and Prussia, and said he was of the opinion that the Luxemburg affair would be satisfactorily settled.

Dublin, May 2.

The Fenian prisoners, Burke and Doran have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of the present month. The trial of McCafferty is now in progress before the commissioners.

London, May 2.

There is considerable uneasiness felt in financial circles, both here and on the continent, as to the result of the forthcoming Peace Conference. Earl Derby says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as the basis of the Luxemburg question, though he confidently hopes that permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations of the Congress.

London, May 3.

In the House of Commons last night a division took place on the Reform Bill, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 81 votes in favour of the liberal party.

London, May 3.

The Derby Government has accepted the amendment to the Reform Bill which was carried by the liberals last night. The Government has concluded not to interfere with the Reform meeting which is to be held on Monday next, but is swearing in special constables to prevent any disturbance of public order.

London, May 4.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the authorities to guard against any riotous demonstrations on the occasion of the proposed reform meeting on Monday. Notwithstanding these measures serious apprehensions are felt, and the stock market closed considerably depressed in consequence.

London, May 6.

The rebellion in China is reported to be spreading. The city of Nankin is threatened by the rebels.

London, May 7.

The government has accepted the liberal amendment to the Reform Bill providing for larger franchise.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking to the preservation of peace, France and Prussia are both rapidly arming. This course is producing distrust and alarm in financial circles and elsewhere.

London, May 7.—The Conference of the European Governments for the settlement of the conflicting claims of France and Prussia in regard to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, met in this city to-day. It is reported that the leading powers hesitate to carry out the proposition for guaranteeing the neutralization of Luxemburg, and that the people of the Grand Duchy ask for annexation to Belgium.

THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION.

London, May 6 p. m.—The great Reform Meeting which has been in contemplation for some time occurred in Hyde Park in this city to day. As we expected, there was a vast crowd of people in attendance, though but few speakers. There was no riotous demonstrations whatever, and the services of the police were not required. The meeting was of very short duration, and the multitude dispersed without disorder.

The following is the Herald's cable account:

New York, May 7.

The Herald's special dated London, 6th evening says:

The Reform demonstration in Hyde Park to-day was an immense affair. It numbered 10,000, embracing roughs, gentlemen, women, children and working men. Secretary Holt. Walpole's proclamation that the assembly was illegal was posted round upon every available spot.

The morning papers announced that the Government would not attempt to put down the meeting, but all the troops in London and vicinity were under arms, and a large force of police were concealed in the park, and conveyances were kept ready to convey them to any part in case of a riot.

Most of the rebellious speeches uttered by the speakers were loudly cheered.

All London is intensely excited.

Some of the meetings are still in progress and will continue until a late hour.

RED RIVER.—There is said to be a movement for independence in that part of British America, known as the Red River country, lying north of Dakotah, and subject at present to the control of of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, whose only interests in it consists in its supply of furs. It has a population of 10,000, is a fine agricultural region, and trades now, so far as it trades at all, with the inhabitants of Minnesota on its southern border. The United States Government has established a postal route to its southern boundary, and placed a post-office and a custom-house very near the line. The consequence is, that they buy all their supplies of cotton and other goods from the United States. The inhabitants are getting up a sharp agitation as to their condition, insisting either upon greater care and attention from the English or Canadian authorities, or else upon independence, with the right of disposing of themselves as they see fit. One of the local papers describes the movement as one of importance and likely to lead to interesting results.—*N. Y. Times.*

OUR NEW PRESS.—The Bruce Review says:—Perhaps it is due to the Manufactures of our Newspaper Press to state that we are entirely satisfied therewith. It is a No. 5 Washington (Improved) Handpress, and was manufactured at the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa, C. W. We purchased it through Mr. William Halley of Toronto, (then Agent for C. T. Palsgrave, but who is now carrying on business upon his own account) from whom our orders have always received prompt attention. This was the first press of the kind ever manufactured in Canada, and it is certainly no discredit to the new Dominion. We can heartily recommend the Joseph Hall Establishment to those of our confreres who are anxious to secure good Newspaper Presses.

The steamer Rescue, for which the government paid [illegible] last spring during the Fenian raid, is now pronounced rotten.

Singing Class.

J. W. WARD,

TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC,

From Hamilton,

PURPOSES opening classes in this town in the course of a few week's in connect with Port Elgin, Southampton and Walkerton. Further notice will be given shortly.

Paisley, May 3, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Peas! Peas!

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime SEED PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elderslie will sit at the Union Hotel, Paisley, on Wednesday, the 22th May inst. at 10 o'clock a.m.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

Township Clerk.

Paisley, May 2, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*

You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*

You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*

You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*

You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*

You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*

You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and*

You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC

NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. P. & J. P. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel.

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them.

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 21 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. P. & J. P. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats,* and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferrotypes, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 14, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 25th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,

County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

FARMERS' HOTEL,

Corner of Green and Goderich Streets,

PORT ELGIN.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the travelling public generally, for their liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has opened the above named house, where he is prepared to give first-class accommodation at all seasons.

JESSIE SMITH, Proprietor.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,

Attorney-at-law,

Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at the old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 11, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or Approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant

Mar 2 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Cultivating Orchards.

Apple orchards left to themselves bear only on alternate years, with such uniformity, that 'bearing years' have come to be regarded as the order of nature, rather than a human device. The trees, in average soil, do not have aliment enough to give full crops every year. Cultivating and manuring will change all this, and give us remunerative crops every season. Possibly manuring might do this even if the orchard were left in grass. But the danger is, if the orchard is left unplowed, it will not get the manure.

The common objection offered to plowing is the damage done to the roots of the trees. We have no doubt that an orchard might be plowed so deep and so near the trunk of the trees as to damage it past hope of recovery. But discretion is to be used, and the plow is to be kept so near the surface under the trees, as not to break off the large roots. It has also been ascertained that grain crops are not good for orchards. We have known orchards to be made barren for several years in consequence of a crop of rye. Grain crops, unless buckwheat be an exception, take from the soil what the tree needs, and shade the land too much. Root crops are the most desirable, because they require a good deal of manure and thorough tillage to make them profitable. The frequent stirring of the soil, and the fertilizers, are the wants of the apple tree, and the root crop enables the farmer to give these to his orchard, and at the same time he is remunerated for his labor.

Potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, are all good crops for the orchard, if you put on manure enough to make them pay. A surplus must be left in the soil to make the apple crop. But will an orchard thus fed bear every year? We have no doubt of it. The apple crop may be made as sure as the root crops. We once plowed up beneath an old apple tree that had an inveterate habit of bearing only every other year, and planted with potatoes, manuring liberally. We had a full crop of apples the second year, and shall always think the manure and the cultivation made the change. Horticulturists who make a specialty of apples, and manure every year, succeed in getting crops every season, with very rare exception. David Lyman, Esq., of Middlefield, Conn., stated at a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, that he cultivated his orchards, and got crops every year. They were not full crops, but were enough to pay for the trouble. Judging from the appearance of his orchards, we think that a very modest statement. We have rarely seen so fine a show of apples, even at the county fairs, as could have been gathered from his trees. The secret of his success is cultivation and manure, and a reasonable watch against the encroachments of insects. The plowing late in the fall as well as in the spring, he thinks a great safeguard against their depredations. Multitudes of the chrysalides are unearthed and destroyed. If this was attended to, and the windfalls picked up and fed to the pigs, we think there would be little damage from the attacks of insects. The apple is so fine a fruit, and so easily kept, it is so much both food and luxury, that no pains should be spared to keep our orchards in the best condition. We are tired seeing apples quoted at $7 a barrel, but even at that price they are much cheaper than pills.—*N. Y. Agr.*

Short-horn stock leads the fancy list again. A Geneva, New York, gentleman paid, the other day, $40,000 for forty head of Duchess and Oxford short-horns. About seventy-six cents a pound on the hoof.

Six young Vermont ewes were lately sold at $600 a head. Rather high priced mutton.

The Albany Lobby Outwitted.

In last week's Spirit of the Times Mr. George Wilkes gives an amusing account of a field fight with the Albany lobby, in which that veteran body was badly worsted. He was one of the trustees of the 'Lower California Company,' and the secretary of the board. Associated with him were C. K. Garrison, William R. Travers, L. W. Jerome, General B. F. Butler, A. Belmont, D. Crawford, J. A. Griswold and W. G. Fargo. The company had obtained from the Mexican government a grant of forty-eight thousand acres in Lower California, and determined to procure a charter from the state of New York. It was supposed from the national importance of the project, and from the political standing of the incorporators, that the application had only to be made to be granted.

The event proved otherwise. Mr. Wilkes says: 'The members saw in their visions of Lower California an empire of gold, silver and pearls; and the lobby, drunk on the very names of the trustees, rushed to the members, entreating their discretion, and inflating them with dreams of incalculable fees. Never was a bill more warmly welcomed; never was a bill more coldly nailed to the counter to abide results.' The lobby at first contented themselves with demanding five hundred and sixty shares of stock, at par $50,000. at every interview they raised their price, until, sixty days after the introduction of the bill, Mr. Wilkes assures us, it had reached the modest sum of $500-000. They also wanted $50,000 cash down. 'This was the last feather upon the back of Mr. Wilke's patience, and broke it. He wrote a letter to Senator Scovel, of New Jersey, telling him the facts in the case, and asking him to procure the introduction of the bill in the legislature of that state. Ten days afterwards the company received their charter from Trenton, and Mr. Wilkes telegraphed to Albany to have the Lower California bill withdrawn. The consternation of the lobby was amusing. The bill was rushed through the House that night. A telegram was sent to Mr. Wilkes asking whether he wished the bill to pass the Senate. He answered "No; the company have decided to organize under the New Jersey charter.' The Senate passed the bill, notwithstanding, and the Lower California Company is doubly chartered.

WINDOWS OPENED MORE WOULD KEEP DOCTORS FROM THE DOOR.—A very large quantity of fresh air is spoiled and rendered foul by the act of breathing. A man spoils no less than a gallon every minute. In eight hours' breathing a full grown man spoils as much fresh air as seventeen three-bushel sacks could hold; If he were shut up in a room seven feet broad, seven feet long, and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no air could pass through, he would die, poisoned by his own breath, in a very few hours; in twenty-four hours he would have spoiled all the air in the room and converted it into poison. Reader, when you rise to-morrow morning, just go out of doors for five minutes, and observe carefully the freshness of the air. That air is in the state in which God keeps it for breathing—then come back suddenly into your close room, and your own senses will at once make you feel how very far the air of your chamber is from being in the same wholesome and serviceable condition.

'Charlie, my dear,' said a loving mother to a hopeful son, just budded into breeches, 'Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy.' 'I guess I won't mind it now, mother,' replied Charlie, 'I've got in some tobacco.'

The Bank of Montreal.

Sweet are linnet's notes in spring,
And sweet the blackbird's in the fall;
But greater satisfaction bring
Notes of the Bank of Montreal.

From their bills issue warbling thrills,
Which seem their feathered young to call;
Give me the issue of the bills
Drawn by the Bank of Montreal!

How fresh to those with heat oppressed,
Draughts from the leaping waterfall!
But, of all draughts be far the best
Are on the Bank of Montreal.

Cheek-aprons to the tender sex,
Were richer than a Cashmere shawl,
Were each a patchwork made of checks,
Drawn on the Bank of Montreal.

On meadow-banks in childish fun,
Boys run and sport and laugh and sprawl;
More childish it would be to run
Upon the Bank of Montreal.

Upon the Banks of Newfoundland
Are endless valuable hauls;
Yet, the [illegible] cannot stand
[illegible] the Bank of Montreal.

Banks, like ev'ry similar thing,
Need Superiors over all;
Other banks have them, but a King
Guides the great bank of Montreal.

Now that he's tried, so zealously,
That institution to extol,
I think its poet's note should be
Cash'd at the Bank of Montreal.

AMERICAN TAXATION.—The American tax system is now felt by the people to be so oppressive as to be exhausting to industry. Between the internal and external revenues no less than 10,000 articles are taxed. A Mr. Atkinson has written a pamphlet on the subject, in which he says that the receipts from eighteen sources, viz.:—incomes, stamps, licenses, banks and insurance companies, legacies and successions, gross receipts of railroads, canals, lotteries, telegraph companies, &c., tea, coffee, sugar, spices, spirits and wines, fermented liquors, tobacco, and manufactures of silk—amounted last year, to $260,000,000, of which $80,000,000 was in gold, and argues that after raising an additional $50,000 the whole of the remaining items of taxation, could be done away with, thus relieving the home manufactures from a weight that is gradually but surely crushing them out. The immense waste that accrues in the 'leakage' arising from the taxation of sixteen thousand articles can be easily understood.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

North American Hotel
AND
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
PORT ELGIN.

THIS house (formerly occupied by Frederick Stafford) is situated on the corner of Mill and Goderich streets, in the best business part of the village, and possesses all the requisites of a first-class house.

The Southampton, Port Elgin, Paisley Walkerton, and Guelph stages arrive and depart daily. The Southampton, Port Elgin Kincardine and Goderich stages tri-weekly.

Steamboats arrive and depart daily during the season of navigation, which gives great facility to travelling. Passengers and baggage carried to and from the steamboats free of charge.

ROBERT S. STAFFORD,
Proprietor.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

FREE MISSOURI!!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from every soil to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Leach Stanton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Hull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. FERGUSON,
Proprietor.

W. F. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 11, 1866.

Clearing Sale!

FOR

SIX WEEKS ONLY

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Will from this date and until the last day of March (in order to make room for Spring Importations) offer the remainder of their

Immense Stock of Tweeds and Cloths,

And all **WOOLEN GOODS,** at greatly reduced prices.

Note the following:

60 cent Tweeds will be sold for....................40 cts.
80 " do. do. ....60 "
$1.00 Canadian Tweeds do. ....75 "
$1.25 do. do. $1.00
$1.50 do. do. $1.12½

A similar reduction will be made on all Winter Cloths. Overcoatings offered at Cost.

We will still cut these Goods *free of charge*, or make them up to order to parties wishing them.

Gentlemen, take advantage of these Goods at their reduced prices, as nothing ever appeared in this part of the country like them.

Double Blankets $2 (clearing out.)
All Wool Flannels only 25c.
All Wool Plaid Tartans only 45c.
Plain and Fancy Winceys only 12½c.
Fast Color Lilac Prints only 10c.
Factory Cottons from 5c.
Yard-wide White Cottons from 10c.

Other Goods in this department equally as low.

Balmoral Skirts and Skirtings at cost.
Gent's Flannel Shirts from 87½c.
" Woolen Scarfs from 12½c.
" home-made Socks from 25c.
" home-made Mitts from 25c.
Winter Gloves and Hosiery, all selling at cost.

Just Received, a Fresh Supply of

GROCERIES!

And as our prices in this department are well known to be the lowest, not only in Paisley, but in the County, we need not here enumerate them.

"The proof o' the pudding is the preeing o't," so, the best proof you can have that the Commercial House is the Cheapest, is by calling and judging for yourselves.

Don't fail then to give the **Commercial House** a call during this Clearing Sale.

TERMS—CASH, AND ONE PRICE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Feb. 18, 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are 5 first-class Churning Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins take in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION!! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. NUMBER 13.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, [illegible] and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], [illegible] and Proprietor, at his Printing Office Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 8 cents per line. Every subsequent insertion .... 2 [illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months [illegible]; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written directions will be [illegible] until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others [illegible] will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
" Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDER

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

The Post Office—Suggestions to the Public.

Facility will be given to the Post Office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations:

Post all letters and newspapers, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers.

When a number of newspapers are addressed to the same office, put them up in one parcel.

When a number of circulars are posted, tie them up in a bundle, with the addresses all in one direction.

Address letters, &c., in a legible and complete manner, always giving the name of the Post Office; and if there be more than one Post Office of that name, the name of the county in which situated. In case of letters going abroad, the name of the country as well as of the town and city, should be given in full. Letters, for example, intended for London, England, if simply addressed "London," would be forwarded to London, Canada West, and thus be delayed.

Should it be desired to send a letter or newspaper by any particular line of Packets or by one particular route, the special address should be clearly written *above* the ordinary direction as "By Canadian Packet."

See that every letter, newspaper, or other packet sent by post, is securely folded and sealed. Every such packet has to be several times handled; and even when in the mail bag, is exposed to pressure and friction. Unless, therefore, the article be light and pliant, it should be enclosed in strong paper, linen, parchment, or some other material which will not readily tear or break.

Fasten the covers of newspapers firmly, so as to prevent them from slipping out.

When dropping a letter or newspaper into a letter-box, always see that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in its passage.

Never seal letters for the East and West Indies and other hot climates with wax. Such a practice is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, in consequence of the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. In all such cases use either wafers or gum, and advise your correspondents in the country referred to do the same.

Never send money or other articles of value through the Post Office, except either by means of a money-order or in a registered letter. Carefully secure every letter or packet containing money or value, first with gum and afterwards with good sealing wax, on which make the clear impression of a seal.

On posting a registered letter or packet, always obtain a receipt for the same at the office were posted.

When letters or papers are delayed or missing, at once communicate the fact to the Postmaster General or to the Inspector of the division in which is situated the Post Office at which the delayed or missing letters were posted. In case of a missing letter enclosing value, state the exact contents, the exact address, and the office at which posted, and the day and hour on which posted; the name of the person by whom received at the office. In the case of a delayed letter or paper, send the cover or wrapper in an entire state, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the post marks. State also the office at which posted, and the day and hour on which posted.

Trouble and loss occasionally arise out of the carelessness or dishonesty of parties employed in the Post Office service; yet instances are not wanting in which it has been shown to the satisfaction even of the complainants, that the fault at first attributed to the Post Office, in truth rested in other quarters. Thefts by private hands, although very difficult of proof, have not unfrequently been brought to light; and it is greatly to be desired that those who suffer loss should, in the first instance, and while the circumstances are fresh, endeavour to ascertain with the utmost precision all particulars respecting the despatch or receipt of the lost letters or papers, and lose no time in communicating this information to the Inspector. Indeed, generally speaking, it is only by careful inquiry into minute details that the offender can be detected, whether he be a servant of the Department or not.

The Post Office is a department which admits of constant improvement and expansion. The public, by sending to the Postmaster General, clear and correct information respecting faulty arrangements, may materially benefit the service. It must be remembered, however, that changes in machinery so extensive and intricate as that of the Post Office, must be made cautiously and with much previous consideration.

Time is generally required to carry out any material change in postal arrangements; for even when decided upon, old contracts, requiring notice of termination, may have to be got rid off, and tenders for new contracts invited by public advertisement, before the decision can take effect.

New Post Offices are established by the Department wherever it is ascertained that a sufficient amount of postal revenue collected to warrant such a measure. When a new Post Office is required, a petition should be addressed to the Postmaster General, signed by as many of the inhabitants as can conveniently subscribe the same. The petition should state the name of the township and the number of the lot and concession on which it is desired the office should be established; the distance from the neighbouring offices; whether at the site of the proposed Post Office there is a village; the number of mills, stores, taverns, and houses thereat; the extent of the settlement to be served and the probable cost of the mail service, together with any other facts which may form any ground for granting the accommodation applied for.—*Canadian Postal Guide.*

Mr. John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, has taken the temperance pledge.

Surplus Capital.

[From the Trade Review.]

Seldom has there been a period in the history of Canada when a larger amount of capital was seeking investment than at the present time. This certainly evinces a prosperous state of affairs throughout the country. Three or four years ago it was very different. At that time, money was scarce, the people complained of hard times, and absurd and even unpatriotic remedies were advocated. For the gratifying change which has taken place, we are indebted to our last two harvests, and the large amount of American money which found its way into Canada for live stock, dairy produce, and other articles.

Looking over the columns of the Provincial press, the number of advertisements announcing "Money to Loan," will be found to be very large. These announcements were sometimes seen during what was known as the "hard times," but generally there was coupled therewith a high rate of interest, or what was still more stupid, no reference to interest at all. In very few cases nowadays, is more than eight per cent interest asked, and it is a well known fact in financial circles that large amounts of capital do not find takers even at that rate. Many loans on good landed property have of late been made at seven per cent, which must be considered a very moderate rate.

The Usury law advocates must find the present cheapness of money rather a hard nut to crack. How can they account for the fact, that long ago when the law thundered against those who dared to exact high interest, money was scarce and interest exhorbitant, whilst at the present time, when the lender can legally exact whatever interest the borrower agrees to pay, money is abundant and interest low. We fear these facts are strongly against the Usury law advocates, and prove that it is best to treat money as we do any other article, leaving the rate of interest to be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

GLADSTONE ON AMERICA.—"I am infinitely impressed with the greatness of the American people, and of the formidable character of the conflict which we or any other country must sustain in any war with them. That people have not idly and vainly imagined that the true secret of their success is, in time of peace, to keep up huge armaments. I believe that they have judged rightly in determining that the true basis of their national power is to husband and save their resources in ordinary times, and develope them without stint in periods of emergency. I cherish the hope that this magnificent example set by the American people will have its effect, not only in this country, but Europe, and will shame the nations on this continent out of that suicidal policy by which they have not only wasted their resources by creating standing armies for idle parade, but, what is worse, have created a positive and serious danger, as being a ready means of conflict."

MURRAIN AMONG CATTLE.—A new disease, very fatal in its effects, has appeared among the droves of Texas and Cherokee cattle driven into this state. After the death of cattle attacked with it there will be found in their stomachs a ball of hair, pointed in shape, several inches in circumference, weighing several ounces. The interior, evidently, is composed of hair from cattle, minutely interspersed with small fibres of grass and food. The covering is of a brown chocolate color, about the thickness of a knife blade, and doubtless formed of the mucous coating of the stomach by being continually revolved. Out of five hundred and fifty head brought to Mr. Thompson's farm in Pettis county last fall to be wintered, only about fifty are now alive—the remainder having died of disease. Curiosity prompted the person in charge of them to ascertain the cause of the malady, if possible. Consequently several were examined, and in each was found a ball similar to the one above described.—*[St. Louis Dispatch.*

FARM LABOR WAGES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The strikes in England have now extended to the farm hands in Great Britain. The rates of remuneration for this kind of service differ so much in different sections, and seem everywhere to be so entirely governed by the necessities of the laborers, whose wants compel them to accept such wages as they can get, that it is difficult to obtain trustworthy information on the subject. But the canon of Bristol, Rev. Edward Girdlestone, has addressed a letter to the London *Times*, in which he speaks of the wages of agricultural laborers in Devonshire last year, as only seven or eight shillings a week. Even this paltry sum was not always paid in coin, but in food, rent, fuel and medical attendance for the man and his family. This year, he finds matter for congratulation in the fact that many laborers can earn as much as twelve shillings a week, a few a pound sterling, and single men can earn, with their board, six shillings and even six shillings and sixpence a week.

THEY MET!—In Thamesford, a few days ago, a young man, a waggon maker, left rather suddenly, on account of receiving an unexpected visit from two wives at the same time. The wives met on the street, each having a child in their arms—one about a month older than the other—read their marriage certificates to each other, when one, with a piercing scream, dropped her child on the ground and fled. We could not learn how the affair ended, except that the whereabouts of the "man of the house" is not known.—*London Free Press.*

FELINE EPIDEMIC.—A strange epidemic prevails at this time amongst the feline race in the environs of Brussels. Cats are dying in large numbers and very rapidly, after continued vomiting, spasms, convulsions, and other symptoms resembling poison.

THE London *Standard* publishes the following advertisement:—"To farmers. The advertiser has an invention by means of which he can guarantee any land from being hunted over. The invention can be used either with or without danger to life of sportsmen. Terms, £2 2s. and £4 4s the season. Foxes killed by contract."

A Young Woman Buried Alive.

A friend gives us the account of a most terrible case of the burial of a handsome young lady at Jacksonville, Illinois. Some time last summer a young lady of seventeen years of age, suffering from toothache, went to bed with a small vial of chloroform for the purpose of quieting her teeth. In the morning she was found to all appearance dead, which was confirmed by the opinions of several physicians who were called, and examined her body. She was then buried. A few days since, her relatives were about to remove from Jacksonville, having located in another State, and had the remains of the young lady exhumed for the purpose of taking them to their new home. Curiosity prompted the opening of the coffin, when they were horror stricken on finding the corpse turned over, both hands full of hair and her clothing torn to shreds, revealing the horrible truth that the young lady had been buried alive. The chloroform had placed her in a deep trance, the awakening from which was in her coffin and grave. The lady was engaged to be married at the time of her supposed death. A more heart sickening case we never remember to have read or heard of.—*Indianapolis Journal, April 9.*

THE LADY AND LUXEMBURG.—A correspondent, writing from Paris confirms what had been previously stated that the idea of the sale of Luxemburg first emanated from the King of Holland, not from the Emperor of the French. The king is said to have employed in this negociation the services of a lady with whom he was once on terms of great intimacy. Her reward, had the affair ended successfully, was to have been a certain percentage of the purchase money. This purchase money would of course have gone to the king himself, and not to the treasurer of Holland. The matter advanced favorably in Paris and Berlin until March 29th, when the military commission sent by Count Bismarck to report on the strategical value of Luxemburg reported that it was a vital position for the defence of that portion of the frontier.

RESPECTFUL.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* says: "Our streets, yesterday afternoon, were somewhat enlivened by the appearance upon them of several fraternities of colored men, in suits of black and the full regalia of their respective orders. They looked very well, and by their quiet, orderly and pleasant bearing, caused even the late masters of many of them to step out of the way of their procession, and greatly to respect their citizen like deportment.

BRAZIL.—The population of Brazil is about eight millions, on a territory somewhat larger than the whole United States. About two millions, or one-fourth, are whites—that is, of European blood. The rest are made up of African slaves, Indians and mingled races, of whom one half, or three millions, are held as slaves, and the social state of the others has been more or less modified by the influence of slavery.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Spain, says that Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation, has ascertained that the national air, 'Yankee Doodle,' is commonly played by bands in the Basque Provinces, and has existed among them for hundreds of years. Mr. Perry examined a manuscript of great antiquity, which contained the identical musical notes of the piece, which has hitherto been supposed to be of purely American origin.

A CANDID NOTICE.—The Chicago Tribune says that the following notice is to be seen on a house in the west division of that city: "This house $40 per month—two parlors, dining room and kitchen below; above four bedrooms, with closets. The whole in a wretched condition; the paint worn off, the paper in parlors torn and smoky, that of the dining room entirely fallen off. The landlord makes no repairs, not even a pane of glass. No gas; very cold in winter. A back way for fuel but none for groceries. This is to save questions and bell-pulling. No one shown through the house.

DEATH OF THE RICHEST MAN IN FRANCE.—The Count de Greffulhe, who is reported to have been the richest man in France, died on the 7th of April, at the age of ninety two. His fortune is estimated at from forty to sixty millions of dollars, which he has bequeathed to his nephews, Charles and Henry de Greffulhe.

MONTANA.—The Montana Post, published at Virginia City, asserts that Montana is the richest mineral country in the world. In 1866 the population was less than 40,000, and the yield of gold was $18,000,000. In the same year Idaho produced $17,000,000; Nevada, $16,000,000; Oregon, $8,000,000. California, with a population more than ten times as great, produced $25,000,000.

HOW DOGS KILL SHEEP.—The March report of the Commissioner of Agriculture dwells upon the ravages committed by dogs among the sheep in the United States. In 1866, five hundred thousand sheep were killed by dogs, and their value was $2,000,000. The number injured was three hundred thousand, and estimated this loss at $600,000.

Sir Charles Lyell, in the new edition of his "Principles of Geology," notices the discovery of live fish in some artesian wells sunk in the Desert of Sahara. They were brought up from a depth of one hundred and seventy five feet, and were not, like those of Adelsburg, blind, but had perfect eyes.

HELPING THEIR BRETHREN.—It is stated that the journeymen tailors of Paris on strike have received a despatch from sympathising brethren in London, announcing that a sum of £8,000 is about to be remitted to enable them to hold out against the masters.

A Canadian correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes that eight months ago there were 45,000 Turkish troops in Crete, while the insurgents had not an average of five charges of powder and ball per man. At present there are not more than 20,000 troops in the island, and nearly all the people have rifles and plenty of powder. The Tribune writer predicts the sure downfall of Turkish dominion in Candia.

Kora Kobb Sees into the Future.

From the London Free Press.

I have had a most remarkable vision, Mr. Editor. The great, the glorious future of Confederation has been revealed to my mental gaze. Five years hence Canada will be a perfect garden, from Labrador to the Pacific. Grapes will cluster in the hedgerows, and orange trees blossom on every hill side. The rivers will run with milk (punch), and the sap of the trees be as distilled honey. Fifty millions of people will be contained within her borders, and every child will be born into the world with a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, classics and the Spencer rifle drill. Common people will be done away with by act of Parliament, and every adult, male and female, will have a title. Dukes and earls will wait on tables, and nothing less than a countess will be admissible as chamber maid.

Politics will be at a discount in those days. "Party lines" will be rubbed out. Grits won't abuse Tories, and Tories won't abuse Grits, and every man will have a Government contract. The Hon. George Brown will be appointed perpetual ambassador to the Court of the King of the Cannibal Islands, where some enterprising native will make a hearty breakfast on him some fine morning, and public men will rest in peace.

Canada will have a standing army of one million men. She shall be the neplus ultra among nations—the alpha and omega—the beginning and end. She'll show them who's who, and what's what. If Uncle Sam dares but to wink his eye, she'll pitch him neck and heels into the Gulf of Mexico. A Canadian will discover the North Pole, and a contract will be issued to bring it South and mount it on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, as a flagstaff of the New Dominion, and Yankees will bow down to it reverently at morning and at night. The Aurora Borealis (commonly known as the Northern Light,) which generally follows in the wake of the North Pole, will be used for illuminating purposes in the cities, towns, and villages, and a generous subscription from the inhabitants of the New Dominion, will be forwarded to Secretary Seward to purchase candles and firewood for the people of Russian America and Greenland as a slight recompense for the loss they will thereby sustain.

Agricultural interests will flourish. Wheat will produce a hundred bushels to the acre, and potatoes will grow to the size of turnips. Vegetables of all kinds will spring up spontaneously, and every householder will have a couple of oil wells in his cellar, and a gold mine in the back garden. Cows will give nothing but ice cream, and the fleece of one sheep will furnish overcoats for a battalion of infantry.

There will be no old maids in those days, no breach of promise, no back-biting, no suing for debt, no babies with the croup, no tax on whiskey, no temperance societies, no measles, no tight boots, no Fenians, no Slippery Jack, no hoops, no bribery at elections, no free fights, no police magistrate, no late frosts, no policemen, no lawyers, no running off with other men's wives, no taxes, no Globe newspaper, no winter quarters, no discount on silver, no railroad collisions, no orators, no national debt. Everybody will be contented and happy, and Canada will be a Paradise on Earth.

THE FISH OF THE AMAZON.—In his lecture in New York, on February 18th, Professor Agassiz stated that he found that the Amazon had not one fish in common with any other fresh water basin; that different parts of the Amazon have fishes peculiar to themselves; and, as an instance of the teeming variety that exist in the Amazon basin, he gave the result of his examination of a small contiguous lake, or pool, of only a few hundred square yards, which showed two hundred different kinds of fishes, which is three times as many as the Mississippi River can boast. In the Amazon itself he found two thousand different kinds, and when he began his investigation of the river only one hundred and fifty were known to exist, and he said that in proportion as he found the larger number the difference between them seemed to grow. He proceeded to a general classification of the Amazon, and instanced one that might appropriately be called a very peculiar fish, inasmuch as it had the power of walking or creeping on dry land, one having been found five miles from the water, and the Professor himself kept one of them out of water for half a day, and on putting it back into its natural element it showed as much of life as if it had never been removed. Moreover, it is an agile fish, winning its way up the inclined plane of the trunk of some old tree that had fallen, and twisting about among the branches until finally a single shot has brought down a bird and a fish together. Professor Agassiz declared that the Amazon, for a river of turbid water and so high a temperature, the average being eighty degrees, contains an extraordinary number of delicious fishes for table use.

A Cleveland paper says that there is a man in that neighborhood so mean that he sits on the doorsteps of the church Sundays to save the wear of his pew cushions.

The authorities have, it is said, decided on calling out the Irish militia regiments for training this summer.

On Baulking.

If you have baulky horses, it is your fault and not the horses', for if they do not pull true there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cease. When your horse baulks he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him five or ten minutes; let him become calm; go to the baulky horse, pat him and speak gently to him; and, as soon as he is over his excitement, he will, in most cases out of ten, pull at the word. Whipping and slashing and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have greatly him awhile, and his excitement has cooled down, take him by the bits; turn him each way a few times as far as you can; pull out his tongue; sorrie him; then step before the baulky horse and let the other start first; then you can take him any way you wish. A baulky horse is always high spirited and starts quick; half the pull is out before the other starts; by standing before him the other starts too. By close application to this rule you can make any baulky horse pull. If a horse has been badly spoiled, hitch him to an empty waggon, and let him pull it around awhile on level ground; then put on a little load, and increase it gradually, caressing as before, and in a short time you can have a good working team.

FAMINE IN THE WEST.—The Western papers record great suffering among the people in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Winter set in early, and there has been one continuous succession of severe snow storms following each other at short intervals, from early in November up to the first of April. The early frost last fall cut off the corn crop, and the wheat raised was entirely insufficient to feed the heavy immigration that came in too late to raise a crop. The snow was so deep that it was impossible almost to procure provisions. A number of people have perished from cold and hunger, others have been badly frost-bitten, and a large number of cattle have died for want of food and shelter.—[American paper.

CANINE TENDERNESS.—A curious instance of maternal tenderness in the canine race was stated the other day at a sitting of the Societe d'Acclimation in Paris. A poor dog, being deprived of her pups, took a fancy to a young lamb that had lost its mother. The lamb throve mightily well under the regime of dog's milk, and at length took to feeding on grass. This the poor foster mother could not bear, and she attempted by every means in her power to prevent her foster child from disgracing itself by such unseemly behavior, but found at length it was to no purpose, and resigned herself to her disappointment.

TWO KINDS OF STATESMEN.—There are two classes of politicians—statesmen the world generally agrees in calling them, though that title, in its proper and nobler sense, belongs to but one of them. One class keeps studiously in sight the rules of justice and humanity as the principles of legislation and government upon which it conscientiously supposes the welfare of the community to depend. The other class, which is found in all countries and in all political parties, aims at securing and promoting certain minor interests upon one specious pretext or another, which is taken up or laid aside as it may serve or fail to serve the occasion.

GOING UP.—Flour is still going up, and goodness knows when it will stop. It is a long time since bread was as dear on this continent as it is now, and from the state of the market it will likely be dearer before it is cheaper. The spectacle of taking "coals to Newcastle" is seen in the importation of wheat from Liverpool to New York. It was only the other day that a shipment of 5000 barrels of flour was made from Toronto to Chicago, and it is said that when the canals open wheat will be shipped from England via New York to Rochester and Oswego. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and while the poor of our large cities and towns are suffering in consequence of the high price of bread, the farmers and holders of grain are reaping a rich harvest.

VERY CREDITABLE.—A Dover paper states that, on the occasion of the great review in that town on Easter Monday, when nearly 30,000 volunteers were assembled, no case against a volunteer for any disturbance, indiscretion, or misbehavior, came from the local police court; and not a single accident worthy of mention occurred during the review.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The Chicago Tribune mentions it to their credit, that, of the 400 journeymen printers employed in that city, not one took any part in the riotous proceedings there in connection with the eight-hour movement; but that they and the employers made mutually satisfactory arrangements, thus increasing the harmony, good-feeling, and respect subsisting between employers and employes.

Among the large vegetables on record grown in California are the following:—A mangel-wurtzel that weighed 118 pounds, a cabbage head of 54 pounds, a turnip of 26 pounds, a potato of 8 pounds, a sweet potato of 15 lbs., a carrot of 10 lbs., an onion of 47 ounces, and a pumpkin of 260 pounds.

A LADY SPECULATOR.—A lady in the southern part of Illinois, having a few hundred dollars, concluded to try her fortune speculating in wheat. She wrote accordingly to a prominent commission house in Chicago, engaging them to act as her agents, and directing them to invest the entire sum in that treacherous staple. In a short time, contrary to all expectation, it went up to a surprising figure, and the fair speculator sold out at a great advance. Shortly after she again telegraphed her agents to purchase a large amount, but they replied in the same manner that the market was very much depressed, and they would not advise her to buy. For answer she repeated her order, and by the late advance in prices has been enabled to have $40,000 placed to her credit!

Gibraltar.

The *Star* explains the undying hatred of the Spaniards towards England. Gibraltar is [illegible] insult never to be forgotten or forgiven. In comparison with this great wrong, what value can we expect Spain to set on our past services of half a century ago? Let us for a moment suppose the [illegible]. Would we rest until we had expelled the foreigner? Let us suppose the case that of France or Germany. [illegible] not years ago have taken the [illegible] to get rid of the risk and discredit of so mixed a tenure? We hold Gibraltar, it is well to understand, at the [illegible] of the undying hate of the proper [illegible]. We hold it to a certain extent [illegible] sufferance; for it is notorious that under the conditions of modern warfare the landward fortifications are wholly untenable. Therefore, though for a moment we have [illegible] narrowly escaped—the merciful contingency of an inglorious war, we cannot count on peace as a certainty. We ask, then, is it not the true policy of England to retire in time from an acquisition so useless and so dangerous? That Gibraltar is necessary to our supremacy in the Mediterranean and to our free communication with India, is but a repetition of the fallacy so often put forward in defence of our retention of the Ionian Islands. It does not effectively command the entrance to the inland sea, and if it did the advantage would be dearly purchased by the disturbance of our peaceful relations with Spain. This, at least, seems the view of common sense and justice.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The melancholy death of a young man named George Haye occurred in Toronto jail on Sunday last. On Friday last, being ill in Barrie, where he resided for some time, he was sent to his friends in Toronto, where he might receive proper medical care. Upon arriving, he was allowed to stay about the streets (his illness having affected his mind) till a late hour that evening, and after wandering about for some hours he was taken up by the police for drunkenness and placed in the cells. It seems he was not drunk, but suffered from illness and a depressed state of mind. He was kept in the prisoner's cell all night, and when brought before the police court on Saturday morning was sent down to jail till Monday to "sober off," as the magistrate called it when he died. He was respectably connected, and has been studying for the medical profession.

THREE CHILDREN POISONED IN AYR.—On Sunday last, two children belonging to Mr. Robert Laing, Tinsmith, Ayr, and a child belonging to Mrs. Easton, went into the woods in the afternoon of the above named day, to amuse themselves, and during their stay there, ate some wild parsnip, which sickened them very much. They immediately returned to their respective homes in the village, and in about twenty minutes, after, one of Mr. Laing's children, a little girl about seven years of age, died from the effects. The timely aid rendered by Drs. [illegible] and Bingham, saved the lives of the other two children who, we are happy to say, are now out of danger, and doing well.—[illegible]

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—For some time past the Post Office authorities Toronto Division, have been investigating a case involving the loss of several money letters from the railway post offices on the Grand Trunk Railway, on the 19th and 20th of February last. Mail conductors Warren and Barnard, who had charge of the mails from which the letters were missing, have been discharged the service by order of the Post Master General. The investigation does not directly prove that they were guilty of the charge brought against them, but as they cannot account for the missing letters which were under their care, there is presumptive evidence that they are not altogether blameless.

Hon. M. H. Foley passed through Elora, on Monday last, on his way to hold friendly conversations with the electors of the North. A Mount Forest correspondent says that the Hon. gentleman seems to be the favorite in the north, and that he will poll a very large vote in that section. From other parts of the Riding which he has visited, we learn that he is carrying the electors with him, and that his success is beyond a doubt.—Elora Observer.

A disgraceful brawl took place recently in the streets of Elora, C.W., between a J. P. and the son of a former M.P.P. We see no use in publishing the names, which must be known in that vicinity; and the local authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, will do well, in their respective spheres, look into the matter.—[Montreal Witness.

A few days ago a colored man named Fisher, a resident at Cornwall, 101 years of age, appeared in Court in Ottawa as a witness to prove the deaths of two persons—one who died in 1803 and the other in 1814. This old man is supposed to be the last Canadian slave, and one of those emancipated by the statute abolishing slavery in this country. He is hale and hearty and as light of foot as a man of middle age.

J. S. Simpson, agent for Leslie's nursery Toronto, is missing and is supposed to have met with foul play. When last seen he was near Bolton village, and had a large sum of money on his person.

The Hobart Town *Mercury* gives an account of a fatal case of hydrophobia in that city in February, and states that it is believed to be the first case that has ever occurred south of the equator.

The secret of Madame Ristori's quarter of a million of profits, during her American engagement, is attributed to a high liberal advertising disbursement on the part of her clever business manager.

The latest innovation in the usage and custom of the Established Church of Scotland is the celebration of marriage publicly in church before the congregation, instead of privately at the residences of the parties. This plan is stated to be in conformity with the Directory of Public worship, and the ancient practice of the Presbyterian Church.

Down with High Prices and let the People Live!

IS THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE

Commercial House

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Village of Paisley and of the County of Bruce generally,

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in introducing to your notice and inspection their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which are now to hand, and which will be found to be the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK*, not only in Paisley, but in any village in our county. We have made it our study this Spring (though with much labor and expense) to procure everything belonging to the Dry Goods trade, and we now invite the attention of our customers, and the public at large, to the choice selections we have made.

Attention is directed to our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND TWEEDS

This season, comprising

Superfine Black Broad Cloths,
West of England Broad Cloths,
Silk-mixed Coatings,
Ladies' Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,
Spanish Cloths,
Italian Cloths,
Russel & Queen's Cords,
Alpaca and Linen Coatings,
Gambroons, &c.

Also Black Does, Cassimeres, Shepherd's Checks, Clan Tartans and Fancy Vestings and Trouserings.

In PRINTS, and Grey and White Cottons, we have been enabled to secure some excellent value, inasmuch as we got the benefit of the late decline in the markets.

☞ *Come and look at these Goods and compare our prices with others.*

Upwards of 50 pieces of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS, the latest styles out from England, such as Chenees, Poplinetts, Organdie Stripes, Plain and Checked Challies and Lustreens, from $1 50 the dress, full 12 yard lengths.

A beautiful assortment of Single and Double SHAWLS, bought at manufacturer's prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Please come and look at them.

SILK PARASOLS in every color, and latest styles, from 75c.

Particular attention is directed to our HOOP SKIRTS this season, as we offer them at less than half the usual prices charged by others. We will sell our 15 Spring Skirts for 40c., 20 for 60c., 25 for 75c., 30 for $1; also the Trail Skirt in proportion. The new Croquet Skirt and other fancy Skirtings from 25c. per yard.

GLOVES and HOSIERY in every style, size and price, to fit the largest hand or foot, down to the very smallest.

TWEED SUITS made to order, from a selection of about 150 different patterns, commencing at $16.

Coats, Vests and Pants Cut free of charge if the cloth is bought in our store.

STRAW HATS in endless variety from 12½c.

FOR GROCERIES,

The COMMERCIAL HOUSE has stood, and continues to stand, unequalled in the county. On hand, and now arriving, a large assortment of every requisite. ☞ Inspection invited.

LADIES, don't forget our Dresses, Shawls and Hoop Skirts.
GENTLEMEN, don't forget our $6 suits and our Blacks at $10.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, May 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of COREY & STAFFORD, *Boot and Shoe Makers*, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. COREY.

Witness, JAMES MUIR.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of
WALL PAPERS and
WINDOW SHADES
Cheap at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

Markets.

Port Elgin, May 11, 1867.
[Reported by Ruby & Hilker.]

Fall Wheat $1 75 to $2.
Spring Wheat $1 65 to $1 85.
Flour $8 50 to $9.
Oats 50c to 60.
Peas 80c to 90.
Butter 15c.
Eggs 10c.
Potatoes 90c to $1.
Dried Pork 8c to 10.
Beef 5c to 6.
Lard 10c.
Tallow 10c.
Hay $20.
Cordwood $1 25 to 1 40.
Hides 6½c.

Guelph, May 14.

Flour $8 to 9. Fall Wheat $2 20 to 2 25. Spring Wheat, $1 90 to $2. Oats 45c to 50. Peas 63c to 65. Wool 25c to 30. Eggs 10c. Butter 12½c. Potatoes 40c to 50, per bag.

Toronto, May 14.

Spring Wheat $2 to 2 10. Flour $9 to 10. Peas 73c to 75. Oatmeal $6 25.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. James Saunders, Paisley, of a daughter.

At Port Elgin, on the 2nd inst., the wife of W. H. Ruby of a daughter, still born.

DIED.

At Port Elgin, on the 2nd inst., Mary, the beloved wife of W. H. Ruby, Esq., aged [illegible] years.

The navigation of Upper Ottawa is completely open, and steamers are running to Pembroke and Des Joachims.

FENIAN FOLLY.—"General Massey" (or "Colonel Condon," for the hero appears to have an equal right to both names) in his evidence for the crown in the Dublin trials, stated that just before the outbreak he was furnished with accurate returns of the available insurrectionary force in Dublin and in Cork county. In Dublin, the men mustered from 14,000 to 18,000, who possessed about 3,000 arms of all descriptions, while of this number only some 500 were rifles, the rest being *pikes*. In Cork the proportion was still more preposterous,—1,500 weapons (the large majority pikes again) amongst 20,000 traitors. It appears from the N. Y. Tribune's correspondence that the chief agent in the discovery and defeat of the Fenian treason was a young ex lieutenant in the Federal army, named John Joseph Corydon, who since September last has systematically revealed to the British Government the secrets of the brotherhood, so far as his position as an officer of "the Republic" enabled him to obtain them. It was Corydon's information, it seems, that led to the frustration of the Chester movement and also to the arrest of Massey. The latter rascal was attacked with a severe illness during the trials, and his life was in danger for some time, but afterwards improved.

The commercial phenomenon which has been presented in the past year, of the purchase of wheat in Liverpool and flour in France to supply deficiencies in the American market has now a striking counterpart. On the opening of canal navigation, so far from receiving any wheat from the West, arrangements have already been made to ship wheat from New York to Rochester and Oswego.—*Am. paper.*

A Corfu despatch says the Cretans gained a victory on the 10th April, killing 250 Turks and one officer of high rank. They also gained another victory on the 12th. Both France and Prussia promised to respect the neutrality of Switzerland in the event of war so long as she herself maintained it.

Great distress prevails in the mining districts in Cornwall, England. In consequence of the stoppage of numerous mines and the suspension of operations in many others, hundreds of poor families are reduced to great destitution, while the number unemployed is three thousand. In three parishes alone—[illegible], Sithney, Breage and Wendron, there are about two thousand out of work. In and around Camborne and Redruth there is also a vast amount of distress.

FENIAN PRIVATEER.—New York, May 14. —The Evening Express says intelligence is awaited by enthusiastic members of Fenians from a steamship rumored to have sailed from this Port a fortnight ago, with a full crew, all well armed for purpose of harrassing British commerce.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—Australia is sending wheat to England; and, during April, San Francisco was to ship to Europe and the Atlantic States about a half a million bushels of wheat. The importations from California have been principally by Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The principal object of attraction on King street, Toronto, the other day, was the appearance of a real live Chinawoman, dressed in orthodox style. She is employed as a nurse by an American lady now visiting the city.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

Independence.

"If the solicitous parental government has hesitated to bestow entire independence upon these prosperous and enterprising Provinces at *present*, or until commercial as well as a political union can be more fully established between them, it is no less anxious that a separate nationality shall quickly follow these preparatory steps."—*New York Albion*

The above is only one of many similar statements of influential journals both of America and Great Britain, indicating that the political connection of the provinces with the mother country is to cease before long. But before cutting us adrift, it will be the object of Imperial legislation to mould our institutions and give a final finish to them If circumstances are propitious, some attempt in this direction will no doubt be made on the assembling of the first House of Commons at Ottawa. As this house will be elected for five years, great responsibility will rest upon the members, and it is of immense importance, therefore, that men of independent spirit and Liberal ideas shall be sent to represent the people. It is high time, too, that the candidates for legislative honors should cease their petty squabbling, and awake to the true position of affairs.'

The first move towards independence will probably be by changing the title of the Governor-General to Viceroy, and appointing a son of Queen Victoria to that office. With a subservient House of Commons this will not be difficult to do, and the Act of Confederation gives the power. With the viceroy will come the beginning of a court and a titled aristocracy, and the weak spots of our representatives will be laid siege to for that purpose. It will not be difficult after that for Queen Victoria to resign her functions here in favor of her representative, and for this same House of Commons to dub the Viceroy, King of the Dominion of Canada. Thus will be completed the magnificent pedestal, fully designed when George Brown was entrapped into the coalition, and for which he is now on the high stool of repentance.

Are the people of Canada prepared for this? There is no getting rid of the fact which stares us in the face as plain as the sun in a clear sky at noon-day, that independence is to follow Confederation, and it rests with the people to say whether these provinces shall follow the course of the other colonies of America and establish an Independent Republic, or allow effete European institutions to be palmed on them, which can only be got rid of by revolution. These are questions which will hereafter have to be discussed, however they may be shirked by our public men at the present time.

The Elora and Saugeen Road.

We understand the Elora and Saugeen Road, both above and below Paisley, has been in a wretched state this Spring consequent on the neglected condition it was left last Fall. Between here and Saugeen, it has not been possible in places awhile back, and teams had to go through the fields. Even now, teamsters hesitate, and some positively refuse, to bring a load from Saugeen, in consequence of the quagmires and mud holes, and high prices are charged for bringing goods, which makes it very inconvenient for merchants and others. Surely the road might have been put in some kind of order for Spring travel. What is the use of municipal government if such matters are not looked after? And why do we pay a high salary to an engineer for neglecting his duty so grossly? It is all nonsense to talk of the late contractor being to blame, as the county council and its officers are the parties who are responsible to the taxpayers. Even now it is said that sinister influences are at work to prevent the late contractor on the Paisley sections of the road being paid what is rightfully due him. When shall we have done with these scandalous transactions in which the public interests are sacrificed to private animosities and private gain?

Temperance Lecture.

According to notice given, Mr. Thomas McMurray, one of the agents of the "United Canadian Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor traffic," delivered a lecture on Temperance in the Canada Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Gould giving out a hymn, and the Rev. Mr. Redeoff offering up an appropriate prayer. The Rev. Mr. Gould was called to the chair, who introduced the lecturer to the audience in few but appropriate remarks. Mr. McMurray was received with applause, and spoke with an eloquence seldom to be met with, on the Evils of Intemperance, physically, socially and mentally. Mr. McMurray possesses rare abilities as a lecturer. He is fluent, able and truly eloquent, and his address was full of instruction, as well as highly amusing. Anecdotes he relates with ease, either in the scarcely imitable style of a son of Erin, or with the quaint and forcible peculiarities of broad Scotch. He was frequently applauded by the audience. We regret that so few were present to enjoy so rare an intellectual feast which was mostly owing to the short notice given, but as Mr. McMurray purposes favoring the people of this vicinity with another lecture during the summer, we doubt not he will have the largest audience ever assembled in Paisley. A branch of the "Alliance" was formed after the lecture.

Red River

The people of this ill used colony appear to be getting more dissatisfied every day, as the neglect of the Home government regarding their welfare continues, and the fast-spreading settlements of Minnesota advance toward the boundary line. How strong must be the attachment of the people of this isolated settlement to British connection, when they cling to it so tenaciously, and, beguiled by foolish hopes, look forward from year to year to a change in their political condition. The commercial connection between Red River and Minnesota, however, increases every day, and as this becomes more intimate, annexation to the States seems more desirable. As a territory of the United States, Red River would be entitled to local self government —the Hudson's Bay Co. would be shorn of its political power—the fertile prairies and extensive woodlands would be surveyed,— and with free homesteads for all comers, immigrants would spread through the country and enrich it by their labor.

As the country became populated, the advantages of a summer route to the Atlantic by way of the lakes and Canada would become apparent, and we may be assured that this would be soon accomplished without the aid of these provinces.

The American system of settling the north-west is far before any scheme that can be manufactured in London. How can it be expected that the English government can take much interest in this question, when its members must be well satisfied that the dominion of Great Britain over this part of the globe cannot last at most over a few years?

And looking at the interests of trade and commerce, Canada would be greatly benefited by the immense and fertile region of the northwest becoming U. States territory. The route of summer travel would necessarily be by Canada—by the Northern Railroad and the lakes; and all the year round by the Grand Trunk and Great Western railroads; while additional railroads to Lake Huron, and the Georgian Bay and Ottawa canals, would become commercial requirements.

It may be that an unsatisfactory political connection may be patched up between the north west and the Canadian Confederation; but Nature has placed insurmountable barriers to any permanent arrangement of this sort. For eight months of the year, the only communication between the north west and these provinces would be through the United States. Fifty years hence, a tedious land communication by the north shore of Lake Superior may be possible, but this will be hardly sufficient to bind together the people of two such distinct territories, separated by strongly marked and almost impassable natural boundaries. Idiotic indeed must be the imagination of those enthusiasts who talk of a new northern nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which would only be connected in places by narrow strips of inhospitable territory—with such diverse interests—without the bond of common sufferings or struggles to bind their affections—and with but a modicum of local self government to insure their loyalty to the central power.

THE UNION IN DANGER.—Although the Confederation of the provinces has not yet been proclaimed, and of course "union" not yet consummated, the city papers have already commenced the discussion of the question—"Is the Union in Danger?" It appears the government papers in this province desire to make out that the opposition of George Brown and his party is a factious opposition to the carrying out of the union; while in Nova Scotia the people are actually divided as unionists and anti unionists—the latter boasting that they will send a majority from their province to the House of Commons. This is not a promising state of affairs for the much lauded Confederation. The fact is, we apprehend, that the people not having been properly consulted regarding the matter, will not be slow in making their anti union ideas known if things don't work better than most people anticipate.

The weather still continues cold and ungenial, and many farmers have made but little progress in putting in crops on account of the want of feed for working animals. Every kind of produce is very scarce throughout the county.

Some obliging post office official between here and Port Elgin again detained our correspondence from that quarter last week.

The Volunteer Review at Southampton is to take place on the Queen's birth day, the 24th inst., and not on the 25th, as announced in our last by mistake.

The report of the Fort Buford massacre by Indians in the west, which we published, a few weeks ago, is stated to be false, and that nothing of the kind occurred.

The Crown Lands department is to be divided and moved east and west on the 1st of July.

Lord Monck and family are expected early in June.

A new salt well is down 500 feet at Goderich, 30 per cent above par is demanded for stock in the Goderich salt well.

Jeff Davis appears to have been released on bail. It is said he will visit Canada to see his children.

From statistics collected relative to the amount of wheat in store in the State of Wisconsin, it is estimated that there is a decrease as compared with last year of between three and four millions of bushels.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Port Elgin, May 8th, 1867.

JUVENILE CONCERT.

Mr. Ward, who has been engaged for some time past in teaching vocal music to a juvenile and adult class in our village, gave a concert on Monday, the 29th ult. Upwards of fifty of the juvenile pupils testified to the progress they had made under his instructions by the creditable way they acquitted themselves. Their parents, also, seem to have been fully satisfied, as he has commenced a second term with all his old and some new pupils.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A deep gloom was cast over our otherwise lively village by the sudden death of Mrs. Ruby, which took place on Thursday last, happening as it did in the absence from home of Mr. Ruby himself, he having been away making the spring purchases for the firm. The funeral took place on the 3rd inst., and was the largest and most solemn I have seen here, the citizens testifying their sympathy by closing their places of business for the forenoon till the funeral was over.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

We are now to have a great boon in the way of telegraph extension to this place, the Montreal Telegraph Co., having agreed to extend their line to this village and establish an office here, which will thus place us (as far as the telegraph is concerned) in a more favorable position than any other place in the county with the exception of Southampton. We expect the line will be in operation in a month or so, and are now busy getting the posts on the ground, which will be all ready by the end of next week.

THE STEAMER.

The steamer Silver Spray, is now calling here regularly, weather permitting. Mr. McLeod, the contractor for executing the harbour improvements, is making active preparations to commence work, which when completed will render our harbour here much safer for vessels.

SUBSCRIPTION.

I am happy to say that the loss sustained by Mr. Finlay McLeod who had his barn and cattle destroyed by lightning, is likely to be in a great measure made up to him, some of his neighbors having taken the matter in hand and are getting up subscriptions in his behalf. This is as it should be.

Port Elgin, May 16th, 1867.

NEW GOODS.

Our merchants have now received their spring goods, and from appearance they intend doing a large business. Messrs Ruby and Hilker have enlarged their premises one third. Mr. Craig has also made extensive alterations in his place of business, and the other business men in the place have all laid in large stocks.

SHIPPING.

The shipping of grain from our port is now active, not less than three vessels having left with cargoes within the last few days.

THE WEATHER

has now become milder, with genial showers, which will tend to promote vegetation.

The following shows the arrival and departure of vessels from this port during the past week:—

Arrivals.

May 8th, Steamer Silver Spray, Capt. Rowand, goods and passengers.
9th schooner Fleur de Marie, Capt. Bengough, from Kingston, part loaded.
11th Steamer Silver Spray, Capt. Rowand, Goods and passengers.
13th Schooner R. Patton, Capt. Spence, Goderich, salt.
15th Steamer Silver Spray, Capt Rowand, Goods and passengers.
15th Schooner Governor Hunt, Capt. Fish from Cleveland, Ballast.

Sailed.

May 10th Schooner Fleur de Marie, Capt. Bengough, grain.
12th Steamer Silver Spray, Captain Rowand, goods and passengers.
14th. Schooner R. Patton, Capt. Spence, grain.
15th Steamer Silver Spray, Capt. Rowand, goods and passengers.
15th Schooner Governor Hunt, Capt Fish, grain.

From Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 13.

At the meeting of the Executive Council held on Saturday, business of much importance was transacted.

It is understood that the names of the Senators for Ontario and Quebec were agreed upon, and telegraphed by Atlantic cable to London. They will not likely be known here until the arrival of the Queen's proclamation. The Council also sanctioned the establishment of a weekly line of steamers, with mail service, from Quebec to the Lower Provinces. They meet again on Monday.

No less than three attempts at incendiarism occurred yesterday. In every case the flames were quickly discovered and extinguished.

Specimens of plumbago, from Buckingham have been sent to England for analysis. They are found to contain 93 per cent of metal.

The military force now in Ireland consists, besides a large body of artillery and engineers, of four troops of the military train, the militia staff and the enrolled pensioners, of four regiments of dragoon guards, the 10th hussars, two regiments of lancers, a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, three regiments of Highlanders, a battalion of each of four other regiments, and eleven other regiments in their full strength.

The editor of the Claremont Eagle offers a thousand dollars for the invention of what he terms a sensible set of horse shoes—light neatly finished steel shoes that can be readily put on and taken off by the owner of the horses or the groom, just as he does the harness, when occasion requires.

The "Great Eastern" is not to return to New York, the speculation not paying.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Elderslie, May 5th, 1867.

[*To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.*]

MR. EDITOR.—Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, I must redeem my pledge and send you copy of the statistics of the village promised in my last letter. This village is but apparently the nucleus of a town. It has got an excellent water power on which is erected a grist mill with two run of stones, a saw mill with a gate and circular saw, two stores and a tavern, with the following mechanic shops—viz: two blacksmiths, two coopers, two boot and shoe makers, waggon makers, carpenters, tinsmith, &c. Also a doctor to attend to the physical ailments of its citizens. There is anxiously looked for, and soon expected, a guardian of their morals, who shall superintend their progress in the narrow and difficult way, to a happier land and a better clime; and that this village be no longer unknown to the business man, tourist, artist, or historian, its name is SCONEVILLE. Its site is in the township of Elderslie, where the second concession and thirtieth side line intersect.

In this village there are sixteen new houses in contemplation, or under contract, with four in actual progress of erection, all of which are expected to be habitable before the next winter sets in, if lumber can be obtained for their completion. They are much wanted, as in general there are two families living in almost every house.

Mr. John Elliot's new store will be finished in a few days, and opened for business. The inside arrangements are good, and seem well adapted for its purpose; but its front is splendid with riot proof shutters, and in case of an emergency one man could shut the whole front of thirty feet in less than one minute; but as my business has nothing to do with detailing plans, but simply to state facts, let the curious visit Sconeville and judge for themselves. Above this store is a large Town Hall 40 by 30 feet, which Mr. Elliott has very freely granted to the public as a place of worship for the congregation in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, until such time as that congregation find themselves in a position to build a church for themselves. Also two newspapers sprung into existence in the course of last year, but I must postpone their history until my next letter.

One mile or so to the east of Sconeville is Scone, the residence of squire Bearman, long and favorably known as the township councillor for Logie Almond ward. Here, also, on the same river Almond, is another excellent water power, and a saw mill in operation, a grist mill, a woolen factory, a cabinet shop and turning lath in course of erection. There is also a Shoe shop, a store and post office here. That this would make a most delightful site for a village requires no laudation; but as to whether or not Mr. Bearman intends to lay it out as a village I am not as yet warranted to say, as all the improvements here are Mr. Bearman's own private property; but this much I can touch for, that I have heard Mr. Bearman say that his intention was to encourage every craft or calling with one exception, the manufacture and sale of *aqua vitie*, usquebaugh, fire water or whisky, and may he never be tempted or induced by any motive to swerve from this good and laudable resolution. On the estate of Scone there is a very large clearing of some hundred acres with necessary farmsteading, amongst which is a mammoth barn on a new and improved plan, which I think all farmers should adopt. The farm produce is wheeled up an incline to the roof inside, and pitched to the floor below. Let the curious or the economist visit and see for themselves.

As to the eligibility of Scone as a site for a village I hear only one objection offered—an unsettled bush to the east of it on the Sullivan side of the town line. This should be an inducement rather than an objection to intending settlers who have lived in towns or cities and had to grapple with two evils, no doubt as I have often had to do myself—a cold cookstove, an empty purse, and a full wood market—and *vice versa*, a replenished purse and an empty market.

Now I have redeemed my pledge: I have given you the statistics of Scone and Sconeville, and I may just say that when writing my last letter my intention was from their juxta position to designate them Scone east and Scone west, as I have no doubt but at some future day both villages may meet and become a town or city, when the citizens may agree to drop the *ville* or adopt some other name.

Let me now give a word of advice to those who now rule the destiny of those two fine water privileges. It may well be said of them that their lives have fallen in pleasant places; let them show gratitude for their blessings and benefits, and not forget that they are only the instruments in the hands of a higher power, and shall be held accountable for the charge intrusted to them. Let them vie with each other, as true Britons, by honorable competition for their own mutual good; let them encourage manufactures, commerce, and more especially agriculture, mistress of crafts and commerce. Let not tale-bearers or busy-bodies through sordid motives and sinister views ruffle your temper in your walk by day, or disturb your slumbers on your couch by night. Let not envy grieve, jealousy of rivalship perplex or mar your usual harmony, and see that you be not led into the follies of Balak and Balaam of old. Balaam was an erring man to be sure, but a true prophet; but there is a bacchanalian priest, or rather a modern Balaam, living in plethora by the Almond, directing the building of altars and offering unbloody sacrifice, like other modern idolaters, but to a different deity. He is an unscrupulous man and a lying prophet; be aware of soliciting his services for the same purpose that Balak did Balaam's and if any should be foolish enough to do so, let them not forget that although the days of miracles have passed—that an ass may not be endowed with the gift of speech to reprove, or an angel stand in the way with a drawn sword in his hand to frighten mad or foolish prophets, the Elderslie correspondent of the PAISLEY ADVOCATE has got a pen and Shouldice has got a spear, so I have just got to say for once and for all to

Scone or Sconeville, to Scone West, or Scone East.

Or any other name that may suit ye all the best,

that I shall chronicle with the greatest of pleasure your prosperity and progress, if your conduct be honest and honorable; and if otherwise it shall be assiduously ferreted out and exposed, and upon your frowns I shall without fear fairly venture; as for your favours, soon I'll be where none but favourites either.

G. C. E.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LUXEMBURG.

London, May 9.

The Peace Conference held its second session to-day. The following basis for the deliberations of the Conference was agreed upon:

First—The territory of Luxemburg is to remain in the possession of the King of Holland as Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

Second—The neutralization of the Grand Duchy is to be guaranteed by all the European Powers participating in the Conference.

Third—The fortress of Luxemburg is to be razed.

New York, May 11.—The Herald's London special says, the fortress of Luxemburg will be evacuated by the Prussian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxemburg except a force which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace.

The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the Congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers maintained towards each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried on on the continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the conference representatives.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 9th, Lord Stanley congratulated the House and country at large on the fact that the good sense and moderation of the powers primarily interested as parties in the Luxemburg difficulty had had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamities which would ensue to the people from a European war. With respect to the part taken by her Majesty's Government in the matter, the Cabinet acted in accordance with constitutional usage in their ministerial responsibility as the official advisers of the Crown and Sovereign,—which responsibility, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament and before the country. The matter had become very critical. Ministers were informed every hour by telegraph and otherwise of the increasing gravity of the case, so he (Lord Stanley) could not take upon himself to postpone or delay an arrangement desired by all the parties interested and proposed in the Conference, when, by so doing, he would most likely prevent altogether the maturing of, and giving expression to the sentiment with reference to the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg. He (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the House of Commons should show a susceptibility with regard to the action of the Cabinet, for he also rated the guarantee; the members of the House were aware that England, and, what was an uncommon occurrence, the remainder of the Great Powers who were parties to the Luxemburg and Belgo Holland Treaty of the year 1839, had absolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxemburg to the King of Holland at that time. What the Government had now done was to adapt that guarantee to the circumstances of the case, render it efficacious in view of the changes which had taken place in the Germanic Confederation. Ministers had not extended, but, on the contrary, had rather limited the guarantee incurred in 1833; and, by that action, contracted the responsibility which the country sustained under it. The present negotiation would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, and then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1867 would be laid before Parliament.

Loud cheering followed the close of Lord Stanley's speech.

London, May 12.—The treaty which was signed yesterday by the members of the Peace Congress, has been ratified by their respective Governments.—By the terms of the settlement the fortress of Luxemburg is to be evacuated by the Prussians within a month from the date of treaty.

Berlin, May 12.—The French Cabinet has made satisfactory explanations to Prussia in regard to the recent warlike preparations in France.

New York, May 12.—A cable despatch to the Herald, dated the 11th, says: "Notwithstanding the satisfactory solution of the Luxemburg question by treaty arrangements, fears are entertained and generally expressed that war has been only postponed by the diplomats. Warlike preparations are still actively carried on in France, Germany, Russia and Greece. It is said that before the close of the Peace Congress a proposal is likely to be addressed by England to all the Powers inclined to belligerent action, in which Queen Victoria will recommend and urge a general disarmament. Should this proposal be entertained, another Congress will probably assemble in London, to secure its formal adoption and uniform execution by all the Great Powers, but it is thought that even this proposition will not be successful in securing the maintenance of peace. The fourth military conscription during this year has been put in force in Greece, by which the Greek army has been increased to 30,000. The condition of the navy is also engaging serious attention. The Greek Government have large enrolments of seamen now in process of completion.

Paris, May 14.—The President of the Corps Legislatif officially announced to that body that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

Paris, May 14.—Orders have been sent to the various military depots and headquarters throughout the Empire, to disband the reserves which had recently been called into service.

THE REFORM BILL.

During the closing of the debate in the House of Commons on the Disraeli compromise reform amendment, Mr. Gladstone said the Government bill was a shallow, transparent, and dissimulating pretence of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being made a good or beneficial one by amendment in the House.

Mr. John Bright delivered a speech in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.

Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli defended the Government bill and plan.

The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strangers were then excluded from the House, and the division taken.

When the doors were opened it was declared the vote was for the Government bill thus:—For Government, 322; against, 256. Majority for Government, 66.

The announcement of the result was received with loud and protracted cheering from the ministerial benches.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cherbourg, May 13.

Four iron clads of the French fleet arrived at this port this morning, from the Gulf of Mexico.

London, May 13.

Lord Lyons, formerly minister at Washington, has been appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Ambassador of Great Britain at Paris.

Liverpool, May 13.

An attachment has been served on the Steamship Great Eastern at the suit of her crew for non payment of wages.

London, May 10.

The success of the Derby Government on the vote on the Reform bill ensures its preservation.

The death sentence of the convicted Fenian Doran has been commuted to a long term of imprisonment.

London, May 12.

Resolutions condemning the system of the purchase of commissions in the British army have been rejected by 116 to 75.

Earl Derby officially says the Govern't would not make public the real history of the recent Fenian uprising, on account of apprehended troubles with certain foreign governments which are involved in the plot.

Omar Pacha was moving to surround the insurgents in Candia.

It is reported that Rosa Bonheur has become insane.

Lord Stanley has expressed to the Spanish Government the satisfaction of England at the solution of the case of the "Queen Victoria."

Warm gratitude is expressed in French society to Queen Victoria, whose personal intervention would prevent the great calamity of war. It would tend to draw closer the bonds of unity between the two countries.

The Queen of Spain has sold almost all her jewels in London. A single diamond watch and chain brought £24,000 stg.

Liverpool, May 14.—The work of strengthening the fortifications of this city, on which the garrison had for some time past been actively employed, has been discontinued by orders of the Prussian commandant at the post.

Berlin, May 14.—The Crown Prince Frederick William, will leave Berlin this present week to attend the International Exhibition.

Dublin, May 14.—The death sentence of the Fenian prisoner, Col. Burke, has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labour.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—An interesting case occupied the attention of the magistrates of this village yesterday, and will be continued to-day. It appears that a Mr. Edghills, of Harrisburg, in the State of New York, a cattle dealer, came here on Tuesday evening last, to purchase cows for the American market, and that in the same train there came with him one of the confidence men with which Canada is over run at present. The game was a neat one, and for the benefit of the public we publish it. The individual must have traced Mr. Edghill from Toronto, after finding out that he had money, and when he got off the cars at this station, made himself useful by suggesting the hotel at which he always put up—D. Small's. The parties had supper there, and afterwards two parties came in who were introduced by the kind stranger to Mr. Edghill, as Mr. Hubbard, a Bradford merchant, and his partner. After some conversation, Mr. H. asked the stranger if he had brought up the funds, and was answered in the negative, but informed the friend that he had a draft on a "Toronto Bank, for $1500, but as the amount due to Mr. H. was only $1000, he refused to take the draft, when the head fellow asked Mr. E. to lend him $[illegible]. Mr. E. at first declined lending to a stranger, but upon the Bradford merchant vouching for him, and informing him that he could get the money in the Bradford Bank in the morning, handed over his $200. He has since not seen either money or man, and seems unable to trace them.—*South Simcoe News.*

THE NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans, May 13.—After the meeting on Saturday night addressed by Judge Kelly and others, the negroes attacked a street car, drove out the white occupants, took possession, and ordered the driver to go ahead. The Republicans are advocating the appointment of negro policemen, and there is talk of running Mr. Jordon, a prominent and popular negro, for Mayor.

Thousands of cattle have died in Kansas during the past winter from exposure and want of proper food. The mortality has been especially severe in the southern part of the State. One company has lost twelve thousand in two or three weeks.

The recent earthquake in Missouri was more severe at Oregon, Holt County, than at any other place. Several chimneys toppled over, goods fell from shelves, and plastering was jarred down. The Circuit court was in session at the time, but witnesses, jurymen, lawyers and everybody became demoralized, and a stampede was the consequence. Some fell down stairs, while others were unable to get down at all. One man jumped out of a second storey window, but came off unhurt.

The New Brunswick Legislature was opened on Saturday. The Lieut Governor, in his speech, announced that the revenue largely exceeded the expenditure, notwithstanding the funds required for the defence of the frontier against the Fenians.

Interesting Revelation.

In speaking the other day of the good offices of Queen Victoria in the Luxemburg embroglio, Mr. Thurlow Weed makes the following interesting revelation:—

"It was by her thoughtful and timely interposition upon the Trent affair that a war between England and America was averted. England meant war, and made instant preparations for the emergency. The ministers, if they did not mean it, took a step which would have provoked war—a step which, by the Queen's interposition, was so modified as to result amicably. The details to which we refer are most interesting but, for the present, confidential. We hope, ere long, to be at liberty, by disclosing what came to our knowledge in London at that critical moment, to render just praise to the suggestive wisdom and womanly sympathies of that eminently good Queen."

AN IMPOSTER.—We would caution our readers against a fellow calling himself John Nugent Markey alias Stanton, a pretended veterinary surgeon, who hails from near Cobourg, where we learn he left with a horse, &c. that did not belong to him. He called at this office and ordered some bills printed, and came and got one on the sly and never returned for the rest. He will carry that bill with him as an introduction, and then ingratiate himself till he obtains the confidence of those who have horses that need doctoring, and as soon as he gets them into his possession he sells them and makes tracks for other localities.—[Clinton New Era.

London, C. W., seems to be invested by a gang of burglars just now. On Sunday last, no less than three houses were entered and robbed; and, on the following night two more were served in the same way. None of the guilty parties were arrested.

Great difficulty is experienced in finding accommodation for the troops at Toronto. For nearly a month the authorities—military and civic—have been trying to obtain suitable buildings to serve as a barracks, but so far unsuccessfully.

Speaker Colfax, who lectured in Cincinnati on Thursday last, was escorted to the hall by a company of Fenians, fully armed and uniformed, and introduced to the audience by Geo. H. Pendleton.

Seventy thousand Germans are coming to the United States this season. Many of them leave their country to escape the Prussian conscription law.

It is said that no fewer than 80,000 Swedes have announced their intention of emigrating to America this year.

TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK.

COURT OF REVISION.

THE Court of Revision for the Township of Greenock will sit at Hawthorn's Tavern, Durham Road, on Monday, the 20th day of May, at 11 o'clock a. m.

And at Pinkerton on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, at noon, for the purpose of hearing and deciding appeals against the assessment for the current year of 1867.

N. B. A copy of the Assessment Rolls for inspection at T. Moore's, Pinkerton, and Clerk's office, Riversdale.

By order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of Greenock, will hold a meeting in each of the above mentioned days upon the adjourning of the Revision Court, for appointing PATHMASTERS, and for attending to any other business in connection with the Municipality.

By order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.

Dated at Greenock this 6th day of May 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen, or to John Lamont, Culodon.

Feb. 19, 1867.

For Sale,

A HORSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Golden street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Peas! Peas!

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 600 bushels prime SEED PEAS.

DOUGLASS & CO.

Southampton, April 17, 1867.

List of Letters

Remaining in the NORMANTON P.O. up to the 4th May, 1867.

Burgess William	McLean Marg. (*reg'd*)
Barbour John	McKenzie Catharine
Dickhout John	Parker Frederick
Donaldson James	Ross Arnold
William Johnston	Brown Jacob
Kaufman Henry	Shell Nathaniel
Kelso Thompson	Wilkie Donald
Miller Wm. John	Taylor William (*reg'd.*)

J. J. LEHNEN, P. M.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Township of Elderslie will sit at the Union Hotel, Paisley, on Wednesday, the 22th May inst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Paisley, May 2, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opposite F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen!

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE,

the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE."

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All these purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 2 1866.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs. Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 20th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

Volcanic Action.

Not very long since a little village on the borders of the Lago Maggiore was suddenly missed. It had disappeared within the bosom of the lake, its foundation being the result of an extensive landslip. Ever since April, 1865, the entire region adjacent to the Tyrolean Alps, to the Lago Maggiore, and the Lago di Guarda, has been subject to a series of convulsions recurring at periodical intervals, and by which the inhabitants have been kept in a constant state of harrowing apprehension. The borders of the Lake of Guarda have, for a space of ten miles, been upheaved by a succession of oscillations, alternating from a vertical to a horizontal direction Explosions have been heard from time to time, and the undulations of the earth imperil the stability of all buildings, even the most solid, several having been already greatly damaged. Enormous blocks of stone have detached themselves from Mount Balbo, and together with avalanches of boulders, have rolled down upon the habitations below causing the utmost consternation These convulsions are now occurring towards the east, and the Lake Maggiore has come in for its share of these volcanic disturbances, to the terror of the surrounding inhabitants. For the most part, these shocks are followed by a rumbling sound beneath the surface, and a hissing noise, as if caused by the escape of compressed gases forcing their way through narrow clefts. Explosions are heard in the highest mountain regions, and the hot springs issue forth more abundantly, rising to a greater height, muddy, and of a higher temperature than usual. The volcanic action as it at present manifests itself spreads over a vast area, and is probably connected with the condition of Mount Vesuvius, just now in a state of rupture.

The people of the East measure time by their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then, looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil says, 'How long my shadow is in coming.' 'Why did you not come sooner?' 'Because I waited for my shadow.' In the 7th chapter of Job it is written, 'As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow.'

A Duel and a Farce.—A singular duel has just taken place in Berlin between a journeyman silversmith and another artisan. The arms selected were a bottle of sulphuric acid. The arrangement was that whichever of the two adversaries threw the lowest with dice should swallow the contents of the vial. Chance favored the silversmith, who immediately poured out a glass of the liquor and handed it to his adversary, who hesitatingly drank off the liquid, but to the astonishment of his antagonist, instead of falling senseless, smacked his lips and asked for another glass. The seconds had acted on the sensible idea of substituting arrack for the corrosive fluid. It is hardly necessary to say that the affair terminated in a reconciliation.

The other day at Toledo, Ohio, a cattle dealer received pay for a steer, which had been sold to a butcher, and rolling the greenbacks into a small wad, put them into his tobacco box. Shortly after he extricated, as he thought a portion of the tobacco, but with all his mastication he could extracture none of the savory slices, and finally took his quid out of his mouth to look at it, when he found he had been chewing his roll of greenbacks. He stood aghast for a moment, and then burst out:—'Confound the luck, a whole steer at one chew?'

Lady Gordon.—We have to record the death of Lady Gordon, widow of Sir Willoughby Gordon, Bart. (Quartermaster General of her Majesty's Forces under the duke of Wellington), at her Villa, Woodlands, St. John's-wood-road. This venerable lady was almost the last of a race now passing away. Having attained her 92nd year, she had lived to see four Dukes of Northumberland—one her uncle, three her first cousins, the present Duke being one. Lady Willoughby Gordon was the daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Esq., of Babraham, county Cambridge, by Elizabeth, one of the four beautiful Miss Burrells, and was niece to the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Hamilton, afterwards Marchioness of Exeter the Countess of Beverley, and Lord Gwydir, who officiated at the trial of Warren Hastings as Deputy Lord High Chamberlain of England in 1781. Lady Willoughby Gordon leaves one son, Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart. who, by his marriage with Lady Mary Ashburnham, has one daughter, married to Colonel Leith, and one daughter, Julia Emily, Miss Gordon.

Startling.—We find the following startling statement of the different velocities of electricity, light, and sound as compared with the earth's rate of motion, in an English paper. It appeared first in an original communication to the Montreal Witness about a year ago. 'If the 'earth were a cannon ball, shot at the sun from its present distance, with the velocity it now travels with, and the moment of explosion telegraphed to the sun, they would get the telegram there in about five minutes, and see the earth coming in eight minutes, and would have nearly two months to prepare for the blow, which they would receive about fifteen years before they heard the original explosion. This is merely taking the sun as a target to be shot at, without regard to his power of attracting the earth at the rate of ninety miles a second.

Maxims.—A good wife should be like three things, which three things she should not be like. She should be like a town clock, keep time and regularity; she should not be like a town clock, speak so loud that all the town may hear. She should be like an echo, speak when she is spoken to; she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. She should be like a snail, keep within her own house, she should not be like a snail, carry all she has upon her back.

Splitting Rails.—Every rail-splitter knows that it is often very difficult to get the first, or entering wedge to 'stick.' By using a little fine sand the difficulty vanishes. Have a little sand in the pocket, then start the wedge with a good blow of the maul; when it flies out, put a little sand in the split or hole thus made by the wedge, and drive the wedge in. A slanting kerf is better for this operation if the end of the log is square, clip a little off the upper corner, and then the sand can be easily put in the wedge or axe mark. This simple remedy saves both time and patience, particularly on a cold morning, when long tinkering is vexatious.—*Cor. Iowa Homestead.*

An India Rubber Tongue.—A writer from Paris speaks of meeting a Parisian coachman to whom misfortune had given a curious celebrity. Some time since a cancer in his tongue rendered amputation necessary. This operation was performed by the surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, who shortly afterwards replaced the lost tongue by one of India rubber. Although he cannot speak, he tastes, swallows, and smokes his pipe with apparent enjoyment. After eating he takes out his tongue—as one takes out a set of teeth—to clean it; and between his repasts he generally finds it more convenient to carry it in his pocket.

The Riddle—Guess It.

God made Adam out of dust,
But thought it best to make me first;
So I was made before the man
According to God's holy plan

My body he has made complete,
But without legs, or arms or feet;
Nor did he give to me a soul,
Yet did my actions well control.

A living creature I became
'Twas Adam that gave me my name;
Then from his presence I withdrew,
Nor more of Adam ever knew.

I did my Maker's laws obey,
From them I never went astray;
Thousands of miles I ran in fear,
But seldom on the earth appear.

But tired in me did something see,
And put a living soul in me;
A soul in me the lord did claim,
And took from me that soul again.

And when from me that soul was fled,
I was the same as when first made;
And without hands or feet or soul,
I travel now from pole to pole.

I suffer oft by day and night,
In giving fallen men great light;
For thousands both young and old,
At my death great light beheld.

No fear of death shall trouble me,
For happiness I cannot see;
To heaven above I never shall go,
Nor to the grave nor hell below.

The Scriptures I cannot believe,
Whether right or wrong I can't conceive;
Although my name therein is found,
They are to me an empty sound.

And when my friends these lines you read,
Go search the Bible with all speed;
And if my name you can't find there,
It will be strange I must declare.

An Irish boy, trying hard to get a place, denied that he was Irish. 'I don't know what you mean by not being an Irishman, but this I do know, that you were born in Ireland.' 'Och, yer honor, if that's all, small blame that. Suppose your old cat had kittens in the oven, would they be loaves of bread?' The boy got the place.

A great Methodist orator in Dublin once attempted to preach from the words, 'Remember Lot's Wife,' and made a failure. Afterwards, remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable doctor replied that 'he had better hereafter let other people's wives alone.'

The most cheerful and soothing of all fireside melodies are the blended tones of a cricket, a tea-kettle and a loving wife.

I pressed her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear; if when I was far away, she'd drop for me a tear? I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool; and with her rosy lips she said—'Oh Ike you're such a fool.'

It has been objected that if women voted husbands and wives might vote against each other. We think that the wives may be trusted to prevent that.

The question why printers do not succeed as well as brewers, was thus answered:—'Because printers work for brains, and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs but one has brains.'

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

Will be given by the Corporation of the County of Huron to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Huron, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor bespeaks by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TWO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys repeating in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the ocean—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A personal map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT FORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Pais'y June 19, 1866

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats,* and the largest Stock of STRAWGOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Huron.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Helios Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 36c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and tin for 40c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers Interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins take in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all ye, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature,

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week.............. [illegible]
do. do. two weeks..................... [illegible]
do. do. three weeks.................... [illegible]
do. do. three months................... [illegible]
do. do. six months..................... [illegible]
do. do. for one month.................. [illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 8 cents per line.
Every additional insertion ...... 2 " "
Dead to column [illegible] ...... 10 " "
Every additional insertion ...... 3 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of [illegible] per cent for [illegible] months [illegible] per cent for six months; and [illegible] per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, will [illegible] of each [illegible] charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written [illegible] will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements ordered [illegible] for others [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

All who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office - Church Street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDER

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867. NUMBER 14.

SARAH AND I.

When the spring swollen streamlets flow
over the plain,
And speak of the coming of spring time
again;
When the soft April breezes blow cheerful-
ly by,
Oh, who can enjoy it like Sarah and I?

When the long standing snow-drifts have
melted away,
And all things come forth to the light of
the day,
While brightly the sun shines above in the
sky,
Oh, who are so happy as Sarah and I?

The first robin-redbreast sits there on the
tree,
And we hear an occasional chickadedee;
They give us a greeting as round us they
fly;
We welcome them heartily, Sarah and I.

It gives us new life the return of the spring,
And the sunshiny days—Oh, what pleasure
they bring!
We love their returning, and as they go by,
We must be improving them, Sarah and I.

Our happiness always together we'll share;
When troubled, together the burden we'll
bear;
When good resolutions we make, we will
try,
To remember them, both of us, Sarah and I.

And thus on life's way, as we journey along,
May our lives be made pleasant by sunshine
and song;
If ever dark days be our lot, we will try,
To look for the brighter ones, Sarah and I.

My Experience on a New Farm.

[*From the Western Rural.*]

It is very much easier to write about making a pleasant home in a new country than it is to make it.

I was born and brought up on a farm, and I always thought if ever I had a home of my own, it should be a pleasanter one than my father's was. In his estimation, it was a foolish waste of time to cultivate flowers, and consequently I had to steal time to make my posy beds and plant my lilacs and roses.

But help came at last, in the person of one Hiram Strong whom my father hired to work upon his farm. He helped me to fix up things around the house, and, finally, with a great deal of talk, he coaxed father to let him build a board fence around the door-yard. Well, it was the most natural thing in the world for us to come to the conclusion that, if we could fix it up so pleasantly for us there, we could do as much better for ourselves somewhere else.

So one day in March we were married. Hiram was but a poor boy, and we thought it best to take a farm upon shares. It proved a wet, cold summer, and, in consequence, our share was very small.

Well, things went on with us—sometimes smoothly and sometimes joltingly, but little we gained, but never enough ahead to get a farm for ourselves. There were three babies now; and we worked early and late, and did the best we could. By practising the most rigid economy, denying ourselves everything but the necessaries of life, we had scraped together a few hundred dollars, but it would scarcely purchase a garden spot in the county. Some way they held their land to be worth its weight in gold. I know of no earthly reason of it, unless it be the rumor of "oil" having been found in some remote part of the township.

There was quite a stir about the oil discovery for awhile, and there was a company almost formed, at least they (the heaviest land-holders) had met at the blacksmith's shop at the "corners," and appointed a meeting at the school house, on the cross-road, close by the Widow Bailey's; and Hiram had been to the first one, held at the blacksmith's shop, but kept the matter to himself.

Of finding the oil, there could be no doubt, for down in Smith's back meadow, in a swale, there was oil all round on the top of the water, and "we" (that is, the company) wouldn't have to dig down very far before there would probably be hundreds of barrels in a day. And Hiram began to reckon up his share of the profit on his fingers, (Hiram wasn't quick in figures,) and all I heard for the next half hour was hundreds, thousands, and—will you believe it?—millions—yes, millions!

When it came to that, my patience gave out, and I said, "Hiram, you're a fool!" No response. "I say, Hiram, you're a fool!" Mutter, mutter—hundreds, thousands—mill—

I—yes, I'll confess it—I shook him, and screamed, close to his ear, "Hiram, you're a fool!"

He started up. "Yes, I know! What do you want? Fifty barrels of oi—?"

"Fifty fiddle-sticks! Hiram, wake up and hearken to reason! You are not going to put all the hard earnings of years into the hands of some scamp who will only pocket the money, and you may—whistle oil to your heart's content."

"Well," said Hiram, "If I don't do that I'll go to Michigan."

My heart went down into the heels of my gaiters at that threat. I thought Michigan the most terrible state in the Union, and should not have felt much worse had he said Texas. But I knew Hiram's obstinacy—knew if he was thwarted in his oil scheme he would surely carry out the next one—no matter how absurd.

So I began to think the matter over, waiting for Hiram to speak. After many days the spirit moved him, whereupon he spake:

"Louisa, I'll go up to Michigan and buy some land, and build a house, and then I'll come for you and the children. It's no use for me to stay here. We'll never get enough together in the world to buy a farm here, but if we go there, where land is cheaper, we can get quite a place with what money we have."

I gave a reluctant consent, and in three days he was off. It was pretty late in the season to build a house and get moved, but we thought we had better go in the Fall, so as to be ready for Spring work.

I will pass over the wearisome time of packing up what we concluded to take with us, and selling off the rest. We were able to go within forty miles of our farm by rail. The rest of our journey was performed in a double wagon, without springs, drawn by a yoke of oxen.

We went twenty-three miles the first day, and stopped over night at the "Log Tavern," tired—so tired that it seemed to me I could not ride another day to save the entire State of Michigan.

But the "boots" looked better the next morning, and we set out early, having to reach our destination before night. But oh, the horrors of the roads in a new country, words cannot express! The bumping, thumping, jogging, jolting, smashing, crashing, we endured that day! Our patient, calm-eyed oxen toiled on through mud and water up to their knees. The children were tired and cross, and my head ached as though the "Swiss Bell Ringers" were playing the "Harmonious Blacksmith" inside. Hiram plodded along beside the oxen, patient and slow as they; turning occasionally to make sure the wagon was right side up and none of the little "episodes" spilled out.

At length, just as the last rays of an Autumn sun were gilding the high tree tops, Hiram called out, "Whoa!" so sharply that the oxen stopped suddenly, and threw every one of the small men and women from their seats, and threw me—the "head dess" of the family—off my dignity.

"I called out sharply—"Hiram, what's the matter?"

He lifted his whip and pointed to the dim distance.

"There's our house!" he said.

I struggled to my feet as quickly as the two-year-old baby would allow me, and, shading my eyes with my hand, peered eagerly into the grey distance, and saw—a pen. I sank back in my seat, and a sob choked me.

Hiram swung his whip; the oxen moved slowly on, and we were soon within the "pen," called, by a powerful stretch of imagination, and courtesy, a house.

There was a fire burning on the hearth, and on a rude pine table was spread a warm hearty supper. While I was looking around for the genius who had done all this, behold she stood at my elbow, taking the baby from my aching arms, while the other children hovered close to the bright fire. I tried to thank her, but only covered my face with both hands and cried a good hearty cry. It was only a shower, and soon cleared off.

Hiram came in and greeted her with much good will, and introduced her as Mrs. Bunnell, at whose house he had boarded while building ours, and our nearest neighbor. We all sat down and did ample justice to the meal so kindly and thoughtfully provided.

We spread our beds upon the floor, and slept the sleep of utter exhaustion in our new home—on a new farm—in a new country!

It was late in November, and the house was not yet made tight and warm; so it must be chinked up. The floor was of rough boards—for there was no time to plane them; the windows were of four panes of glass, for the next store was seven miles away, and did not deal in window sash; the trees were all cut down around the house, for fear they would blow down upon and crush it; the ground was lower just at the door, and Hiram did not fill it, because he said it would be just mud, while now it was only water; the cold weather was coming on fast, and there must be a shed build to shelter the oxen and cow. No time to fix up, you see.

We got through the winter somehow, but I longed for the old familiar faces of my old home, and thought it would seem better there than anything this land could afford. When Hiram was out, I used to cry for hours with pure home sickness, and when he remarked that my eyes were red and swollen, I hastened to attribute it to the smoke.

Poor fellow! I thought sometimes he was not deceived, but only "played," he believed me.

One day in early spring he came in unexpectedly, and I was fairly caught crying. It was not "all smoke."

"Well, Louisa, we'll pack up and go back to Locust. I can't bear to see you so home-sick, and Bunnell will take the land off my hands."

"You'll do no such thing, Hiram! I shall get over this sort of feeling soon, and I've no notion of going back."

He drew a long breath of relief, saying, —"I'm glad to hear you say that, Louisa, for what you say I know you mean, and I think we'd better stick to it. 'Twill be hard sledding for a few years yet, but when we once get a fair start, we'll go right ahead. Bunnell says the land can't be beat, and he'll help me about getting in some crops, and it will all come out right yet."

"Yes, I know it will; and now let us make some calculation about what we want. In the first place we want some hens. Mrs. Bunnel says she will let me have two hens and a rooster, and we can get some eggs at the store and set the hens. Get some hen's eggs and some duck's eggs too, for I want some ducks—we always had them at home, you know.

We carried out our plans, and in due time we had both chickens and ducks. But they were old fashioned hens and ducks, yet better than none, and the best we could do.

As soon as the weather was dry, Hiram set fire to his fallow, and burned up all that would burn, and rolled the logs which were left partly burned into "heaps," to be burned in the fall, when they would be dry. Then he ploughed and put in the crops between them. At work all day, beginning early in the morning, and ceasing from his labors only when the grey shades of night came down and compelled him to do so, I ask where was the time to improve or beautify his home?

If you have ever lived in a new country, you will know it was not an easy thing to make a pleasant, beautiful home on a new farm. True, it can be different, but not by a *little* pains-taking; it needs a great deal of time and labor to make the "wilderness blossom as the rose."

I speak from experience, for I have helped to make a home beautiful and pleasant, and if you will make me a summer visit, I'll show you morning glories of every shade, and quite a variety of other flowers; and a troop of new fashioned hens, and some "clean ducks," that have no affinity for dirt; also, on our table, the Western Rural, which we greet with delight every week.

The Eight-hour Question.

We have asked an intelligent master mechanic and contractor what were his views respecting the eight-hour law in the States, and received for answer that he thought everything was tending that way, and before long the change would become general.

We asked what he judged would be the difference in the amount of work done in eight hours as compared with ten hours, and he replied:—"Very little, if the work be of a kind that requires vigorous exertion either of mind or body."

He further stated that ten hours was really about eleven hours, reckoning the time of coming to and returning from work, and if the workman did not go home for dinner he was twelve hours away from his family, whom he could only see for a very brief space, and that when wearied out himself.

He further expressed the conviction that though the journeyman might get less wages at first for eight hours than for ten, yet things would gradually adjust themselves so that he would get much about the same wages as at present.

If these views be correct—and we have them from a conscientious intelligent old-countryman, who has had much experience in employing mechanics in Canada—they go to prove that there is reason in the eight hour movement; and if there be, it must sooner or later succeed.

We have often observed the aversion to long hours of labor of persons who are in a position to use their own discretion, and nothing but a supposed necessity can conquer this natural aversion in all men.

It must also be admitted that men generally, if they had the opportunity, would do many things about their own houses, to make them comfortable and beautiful, from which they are precluded when they expend all their working time and strength at their trade.

One difficulty in the way of this movement is the cost of the building and machinery used in some trades, which, to yield a proper return, should not lie idle sixteen hours a day; but this objection may easily be obviated by employing relays of workers, each working eight hours.

Altogether, the progress of the eight hour movement is one of great interest to humanity, marking, as it probably does, an era in the history of labor. If successful, the change will give the masses much more time for self-improvement and attention to family, social, and religious duties; and, if so used, the effect would be most salutary; but, if the spare time should be consumed in folly and debauchery, it would prove a curse instead of a blessing.—*Montreal Wit.*

A large number of people at Aberdeen were recently hoaxed. Early one morning bills were posted in the most prominent parts of the town, headed "Blondin Eclipsed," and announcing that a gentleman rejoicing in the name of "Herr Von Verger," would cross and recross the Dee, opposite the old oak tree, precisely at half-past four o'clock, on a tight rope. In the bill spectators were duly warned to abstain from cheering while the acrobat was on the rope, and the boats were requested to keep at a proper distance from the line. The hoax took immensely, and at the time mentioned, notwithstanding the wetness of the night, the banks of the river were lined with men, women and children, all eager for the "performance." Of course, no performer appeared.

A lad named Streets stuck two fire crackers in his nose a few days ago, in Hamilton, and applied a match to them in order to outvie his companions, who had exploded some whilst holding them between their teeth. Both exploded. The effect produced the boy, and upon examination it was found that the skin of his face was seriously injured by the powder, his nose fearfully burnt, and his eyes completely closed up. It is thought he will lose his eye sight.

A bit of sharp practice has being going on at Hudson, N. Y. A man contracted to purchase a farm. The "forfeit" was $[illegible]. A few weeks subsequent to the transaction, a third party came and offered the original owner an advance of $1,500 for the farm. The seller "backed water" and paid the forfeit, when purchaser number two "didn't want to buy." Several parties have been duped in the same manner within a short time.

A little boy in an Illinois country town was recently killed under somewhat odd circumstances. His father had a butting-ram, and the boy was amusing himself by putting the handle of a pitchfork through a crack in the barn door, for the ram to butt against. The ram butted at the handle, and drove the tines of the fork violently against the boy's head, and one of the tines entered his eye and penetrated the brain.

The Chicago Times says:—"One effect of the strike, already visible, is to bring to Chicago a great influx of mechanics from other places. Probably there never were so many mechanics in Chicago of all kinds as there are at this time, and the number is rapidly increasing. If the strikers hold out, it is more than probable that every shop will soon be filled with new hands."

The Most Villainous Imposition of the Age.

Whiskey, as commonly sold, is one of the most spurious and deceitfully manufactured compounds imaginable. Putting out of the question the physiological effects on mind and body of genuine whiskey, we are met by the appalling fact that nearly all the liquor sold as whiskey is not only spurious but exceedingly poisonous. Other descriptions of liquor of reputed importation, where the hellish system of adulteration practised is conveniently shifted upon the shoulders of some degenerate race of foreigners, are altogether too diabolical in their ingredients to be classified otherwise than downright poison. A distinguished American chemist, of Boston, has recently been conducting a series of elaborate experiments with the intention of discovering how far the reputed adulteration of spirits is actually injurious to health. The result proves that fusel oil exists in all liquors made from grain, in those of high price as well as in the cheaper sorts. This fusel oil is one of the most deadly poisons, and although it is found only in small quantities, it has doubtless a very deleterious effect when liquor containing it is constantly used. This poison is supposed to become inert after spirit containing it has been kept three or four years, but *all* new whiskey contains it in appreciable quantities. Among the other poisons which have been thus far detected, are the salts of copper, lead, tin and other metals, in which the various processes of manufacture are carried on. Metallic poisoning is one of the most insidious means by which health can be undermined, as the minuteness of the dose renders the victim unconscious of the mischief that is going on until it is too late. Physicians are frequently called to treat cases of mysterious disease, which might be traced to the use of poisoned drinks. Paralysis, now exceedingly common, is often brought on by the metallic poisons, taken in minute quantities for months or years. Some of these poisons are found in what is known in the market as the purest and the oldest whiskey. These considerations should be pondered well by those who are in the daily habit of consuming a given amount of strong drink—which often proves strong enough to break down the health and permanently enfeeble both mind and body. It is a great mistake to imagine that even the purest spirits give strength or contain nutriment. They add temporarily to both mental and physical vigor, precisely as the lash of a whip adds to the power of a horse. Energy thus excited must be made up for afterwards, and a corresponding reaction is inevitable. This is the opinion of the oldest medical men of the day, and the experience of society everywhere bears ample testimony to its truth. As pure spirits are now almost unknown, the aggregate destruction of life by the poisonous compounds in daily use, is absolutely incalculable.—*Hamilton Times.*

A Royal Man-Eater.

The negro King George Pepple, of Bonny proposes to visit Paris. A correspondent of the London Star says:—Among the illustrious strangers who will grace the exhibition is a sovereign of note, the nigger King of Bonny, who, it is said, has a palace constructed of bones of vanquished enemies and who can give a human skull to his guests to drink from as with the loving cup. The Kingdom of Bonny is situated to the north of the coast of Guinea, between the Niger and one of its confluents. It has an army of 50,000 men, and 100 pieces of artillery of English manufacture. The habits of the people, says a French writer, are very simple, and if they do not love one another they love the Europeans—particularly after their flesh has been cooked upon the gridiron and if they be fat. This description reminds me of a question put by a traveller to a chief of one of the tribes of these niggers. The traveller asked if the chief's people liked the English. 'Oh, yes' said the chief; 'and so do I—I have eaten some of them.' They seem to illustrate the admonition to 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' His nigger majesty, adds the account, has not eaten any human being since his journey to London in 1861, and the lords of his court have followed the example of abstinence. The people, however still preserve their primitive taste; but, in virtue of a recent law, no native of Bonny can touch human flesh without the permission of his lord and master. The black king, it is said, will bring with him plenty of gold in barrels, and so no doubt he will be welcome.'

AN EXCITING CHASE.—One day last week as a freight train on the Michigan Southern Road was going west, a deer ran on the track just on the east edge of [illegible] prairie, and ran some distance before the engine. The engineer, says the Coldwater Sentinel, concluded to take up the challenge thus thrown down to him, detached his engine from the train, and gave chase, overtaking the deer after an exciting two mile run, near a cattle guard, drawing his revolver and shooting just about the time the engine struck the animal, throwing him into the cattle guard beside the track as the engine passed by. Before the engine could be stopped, the deer had extricated himself from the cattle guard and leaped a fence near by in the effort to escape, where he fell from the effects of his wound. The engineer, by another shot, finished him, and loading him on the train, proceeded towards Chicago. The train was going at such a rapid rate from the momentum given before the engine was detached, and being on a down grade, the train reached the point where the deer was caught, just as the last shot was fired.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.—The demonstration in Chicago on Wednesday of last week, in support of the eight-hour movement, is estimated to have cost the workmen about fifty thousand dollars in wages, and for the processions, and the city and employers, as much more. That was for the first day. The riots since then are believed to have cost a hundred thousand dollars a day.

Pigeon Scourge in the [illegible]

[*From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*]

We learn from reliable sources that the farmers of many of the western counties are much troubled with pigeons. In fact, these birds have become a perfect scourge. Vast flocks have made their appearance, the air in many places being literally darkened; and having migrated a long distance from the south they are very voracious. These flocks alight upon the fields of new sown grain, and rolling over and over like the waves of the sea, pick up every kernel of grain in sight. It is impossible to drive them away; they are unmindful of the firing of guns, throwing of stones, shouting of men or barking of dogs, and it is an easy task to kill any number of them with a pole. One farmer residing two miles east of Independence, had sown three acres of wheat, and was preparing to drag it in, when the pigeons made their appearance and gobbled up every kernel before he could get it covered. Some fields containing forty acres were absolutely covered with pigeons, and although the sportsmen waged an incessant warfare against them, and killed great numbers, their places were soon supplied with others. Hunting pigeons has lost the charm of novelty, and the main question is how to save the grain. With the present high price of seed wheat, and its scarcity, this becomes a question of serious consideration.

A great number of fields will have to be sown a second time, and we hear of some farmers who are doing it the third time. From all accounts, the main depredations of the feathered scourge appear to be confined to the region of country bordering the Wapsipinicon, as but comparatively little damage is reported along the Cedar River.

Un-[illegible] Fortune.

It was in a mill race belonging to John A. Sutter, a wealthy grazier, the owner of a principality of fifty square leagues in California, and of thousands of cattle, that gold was first found, in 1848; and James W. Marshall, the superintendent of the mill, an industrious and thriving American, was the discoverer.

Mr. Dunbar, in a very reliable little volume, "The Discovery of Gold in California," published by the [illegible], tells the story of these two men, who, according to all probability, ought now to be wealthy beyond bounds, while in fact they were both ruined and reduced to absolute want by their luck. It seems as though Nature, who had so long hidden her precious hoard, took a terrible revenge on those who accidentally laid it before the world.

Colonel Sutter lost his cattle by open robbery, was driven from his estate by squatters, crazed with the desire of gold; was involved in expensive law suits to recover his lands; and was finally and entirely ruined by an adverse decision in a case covering two thirds of his property, which he had sold with warranty deeds. It took all that was left him to make good his warrantees.

Marshall was made a homeless wanderer for years. He complains pathetically in a letter, that he could settle nowhere in California, because every miner thought where Marshall put the spade in the ground, there must gold be plentiful. A mark like that of Cain seemed to be upon him; he nearly starved to death, and is at this day a poor farmer, on a small piece of land.

It is a curious history, and a sad one, too. If republics were not ungrateful, all this would, before this, have granted to Sutter and Marshall at least a competence for their old age.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mr. Charles Bianconi, the well known Irish car proprietor, whose health has been in a precarious state for some time, is retiring from business, and has announced for sale his "lines of road," more than forty in number, all in perfect working order, the oldest having been established in 1815. He was born at Milan eighty one years ago. He came to Ireland young and began as an itinerant printseller. He subsequently settled in Clonmel as a carver and gilder. Observing the want of cheap conveyances in the south, he started a public car between Clonmel and Cahir, and this was the beginning of the immense establishment which has its ramifications in nearly all the counties of Ireland.

The Engineer of a saw mill in Minnesota, which was burned a few nights since, was awakened about midnight by the roaring of the flames, and discovered that his retreat was cut off by the fire. His only hope of life was to run some ten or twelve feet through the burning mass. He wrapped a blanket round his head, and protected the other parts of his body as well as he was able, and started, but, blinded by the smoke and flames, he fell amid the burning timbers three times before he escaped from his cruel prison.

The Caledonian Mercury, which claimed to be the oldest newspaper in Scotland, and which for some months past was issued in the form of an evening half penny paper, ceased on Saturday to be published, April 20th, after an existence (since 1662) of more than two centuries.

A large number of milch cows are now being purchased in the vicinity of Belleville for the American dairies. A few days ago the steamer [illegible] took from that port about 100, and another drove was shipped per Bay of Quinte the day following. Purchasers say they pay from $20 to $40 each.

One of the American comic papers gets off a tolerably good thing on the purchase of Russian America. The new congressman, clad in furs, arrives at Washington, and puts up at a chief hotel. Calling the waiter, he orders "tallow candles, whale blubber, and sperm oil." As these articles are not in the larder, he finally contents himself with train oil and raw pork!

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—At the time of the earthquake in Missouri and Kansas, April 24th, an acre of ground three miles south of Carthage, on the Miami Canal, sank ten feet, showing that the shock extended to Ohio. The ground sank bodily, leaving a perpendicular wall of ten feet or more on all sides. The canal bank was seriously endangered by the subsidence.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that such bad words as "liar" and the like are sometimes to be heard in the corridors of that "assembly of gentlemen," the British House of Commons. England is getting Americanized fast.

An English antiquarian confidently asserts that he has discovered in the parish church of Hyde, in Cheshire, the remains of King Alfred, which have now been buried 966 years.

The city of Moscow, Russia, is said to lie on a very thin crust of earth, beneath which is a very deep and extensive cavern.

—— Contest with a Whale.

The New Bedford Mercury prints the subjoined letter from Capt. Malloy, of bark ——, of that port, giving an account of an encounter with a whale on the 7th of December last:—

"About three hundred miles N. W. from St. Nicholas, we saw whales close to the bark, lowered the boats as soon as possible, and soon the second mate struck a large whale. In a few minutes the third mate struck and got stove. The whale then went to the second mate and knocked the bottom out of his boat. The first mate then brought the third mate and his crew to the ship. I then sent him off to bring the second mate and his crew to the ship as quick as possible, as I saw the whale was intending mischief. In the meantime, the whale was at work on the starboard boat and soon made a bad boat of her. After getting all hands on board, the first and second mates, being anxious to try him again, went off, but didn't get a chance to kill him. In fact they had as much as they could do to keep clear of him; and seeing that he was a dangerous customer, called the boats on board.

Not liking the idea of being done by a whale, I concluded to go at him with the ship; got all ready and made for him. Getting near he turned and came for us, striking the ship on her port bow with his jaw, his head coming in contact with the cutwater knocking it off and tearing off considerable copper and sheathing. The shock he gave the ship was heavy, taking some of the men off their feet, and giving them considerable of a fright. Had the whale struck the ship fair he would have gone through her as easily as a cat would go through wet paper. About the time he struck I gave him a bomb, but did not kill him. So I went at him again. This time he did not seem to like the taste of the ship, and so got out of the way as fast as he could. As he passed I gave him another bomb and two lances, but these failed to kill him. Again I tried him, but he kept clear of us.

It being late, I sent a boat off to make the wreck of the starboard boat secure to the line, to act as a drag, and went after the waist boat, now five miles to the leeward. After getting her on board (it being then dark) I worked to the windward all night, and the next morning saw him again with the wreck of the boat still fast to him. At 9.30 a. m. we lowered two boats, well manned, and went at him. After a hard tussle we got him under the care of friends and took him alongside. He was a very large whale; the largest, I think I ever saw. But he was very poor. I got 113 barrels out of him; had he been fat he would have made 150 barrels easy. His length was 68 feet; spread of flukes, 16 feet 2 inches; and length of jaw, 18 feet and 4 inches. I found, on cutting him in, that his jaw was badly shattered by his raid on our bow."

Public Reception to the Hon. John A. Macdonald and Wife.

Kingston, May 16, 1867.

A perfect ovation was given to the Attorney General on arrival here. They were met at the steamer by the Mayor of the City and a committee of citizens. The Volunteers furnished the guard of honour and a salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery. The procession headed by a band and with a cavalry escort proceeded to the City Hall where a dense crowd were assembled. An address from the citizens was presented by the Mayor to which Mr. Macdonald replied, and gave some particulars of proceedings in England, paying tribute to the lower Provinces delegates and to both government and opposition in England, and stating that he was charged with the duty of conveying the Queen's personal thanks to Canadian subjects for their loyalty, and expressing her deep interest in Confederation. He adverted briefly to the necessity of a higher tone of public discretion in entering upon the new scheme, and the avoidance of party disputes for the mere sake of party; the duty of the electors was to select the ablest men without reference to mere party antecedents. Having returned thanks on behalf of Mrs. Macdonald he retired amid great applause.

Cheers were then given for the Queen, the Attorney General and wife.

Mr. Macdonald promised to address the people of Kingston at an early day on the political aspects of Confederation and the duties of public men in connection therewith.

Great enthusiasm is manifested here, and flags have been flying over the city all day.

A Depraved Child.—A singular case of juvenile depravity recently occurred in Saginaw city, Michigan. A little girl, aged seven years, named Mary, while going down street, was met by a girl, named Eliza, aged eleven years. The elder child kept the younger in chat till they had wandered as far as the ship-yard, where no human being was in sight. When there, Eliza induced Mary to take off her hat, cloak, apron, and net, the child obeying her with a confiding look that would have changed the purpose of one old in crime. But Eliza had only half done her work. She had coveted the clothes, and now they were in her possession; but the owner of them yet remained in the way. She induced little Mary to stand on a piece of ice which floated in the water of the dock, and, gathering up the clothes, she ran away, leaving the child to perish. The ice soon yielded under the child, who slipped off into the water, and clung for life to the cold edges of her piece of ice. Providentially, a man passed within sight and rescued her, and from her statement the precocious murderess was found out and arrested at her school with the stolen goods upon her.

A number of influential parties, in the County of Russell, have waited on the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, with a requisition to stand for the County in the House of Commons.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE
BY AUCTION.
UNDER POWER OF SALE of MORTGAGE.

THE subscriber has received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for Sale

At Biggar's Hotel, Elora,

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th DAY OF JUNE,

Next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, Lot No. 40, in the 3rd Concession, South of Durham Road, Township of Kincardine, Co. of Bruce, containing 52 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and fenced, with good Log House and out buildings. This lot is only 1½ miles from the gravel road, and about six miles from Kincardine, and is situated in one of the best farming sections in Canada.

☞ Title Indisputable. ☜

W. P. NEWMAN,
Land Agent, &c.,
Bank of Montreal, Elora.

Elora, May 17, 1867.

SHEEP AND LAMBS LOST

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Lot 1, 11th con. of Elderslie, on the 14th May. Two Sheep and two Lambs. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received.

DONALD McNEILL.

Elderslie, May 22nd, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STINTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.
Wm. Wallace. James Stinton.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment is made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all my outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May, 20, 1867.

Job Printing
25 per cent below City Prices!

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the Paisley Advocate Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

BIRTH.

In Greenock, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Maher of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. D. D. Campbell, Esq., of Listowel, County of Perth, to Catharine, only daughter of the late John Ferguson, Esq., of the township of West Gwillimbury.

At Paisley, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. W. Preston, Mr. Francis Scott to Dinah Davis.

DIED.

On the 16th inst, in the township of York, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr Joseph Bales, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Christie of Scarborough.

At Southampton, on the 19th inst., at the residence of his son, Mr. Andrew Lawrie, Patrick Lawrie, Esq., well known in many parts of the province, a gentleman who had held many important positions during his life, leaving many relations and personal friends to mourn his death, aged about 89 years.

Mexico.

New York, May 17.

Vera Cruz dates to the 4th state that the siege still continued, but there was little activity on either side. The besieged hope that the yellow fever season, now coming, will cause the Liberals to raise the siege. It was reported that the Liberals have a strong war steamer at Tampico, which will soon arrive and blockade the port of Vera Cruz.

New York, May 20.

The following has been received from Mexico:—Orizaba, April 21.—Yesterday a German Princess, wife of one of Maximilian's aides, presented herself at the headquarters of Gen. Diaz, asking an interview. She proposed the following terms:—Disbanding of the Austro-Belgian corps; a guarantee of the lives of its members; and permission for their return to their countries. She also solicited a guarantee for the safety of the life of Maximilian. Camp before Queretaro, April 20.—Nothing occurred during the past night. We are engaged in burying the dead and the field is still covered with them—losses of the three corps of reserves which made the attack are as follows:—The Casadores DeGaleana, 28 men; the Supremos Poderes 13 men; the first of the line, 16 men; other losses trifling.

(Signed.) ESCOBEDO.

Loss of Sheep.—Mr. Robert Lowe, farmer, Pilkington, having lost four of his sheep within a week concluded that he would try and ascertain the cause of the sudden deaths. He opened the head of one with an axe, and found four worms nearly an inch in length, of an extremely light color, striped with dark stripes, and very lively. We examined them with a magnifying glass, and concluded that they were capable of destroying everything in their course. The worms first make their appearance in the neighborhood of the eye, from whence they gradually work in towards the brain. We see by our exchanges that Mr. D. Scott, near Galt, has lost 22 of his sheep from the same cause, and fully as many last year. This new annoyance demands immediate attention at the hands of all owners of sheep.—[Elora Observer.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

Friday, May 24, 1867.

D'Arcy McGee on the Political Situation.

Mr. McGee has issued a long and characteristic address, dated at Paris, to the electors of Montreal. The document is important, as possibly enunciating the policy expected to be inaugurated, or proposed, by the government of the "Dominion." Mr. McGee is jubilant on the passage of the Confederation Act, and the "the advent among principalities and powers of the new Dominion." After some laudation of the monarchical system of government, and abuse of our American neighbors, he proceeds to express his regret that an attempt is being made to resuscitate old party cries, and says "the new constitution has been the result of a series of Colonial Coalitions so wonderful as to deserve the title of Providential." It is probable he thinks that any objection made to the action of the Coalitionists in the future would smack of a different origin. His next paragraph is so remarkable that we give it entire, as follows:—

"In what position do we stand? A gigantic skeleton of Empire has been committed to our charge, to feed, and clothe, and equip and educate. We may—I say it advisedly—look upon this recent legislation as the last interference of England in our domestic affairs. Doubtless the mother country will watch our onward progress with peculiar interest; but the less we trouble Downing street hereafter, the more we shall be respected by all parties in England. We have passed forever, by our own act, out of the condition of Colonies; and, if we still desire to perpetuate the connection, it must be in the new, and, as yet, to be created character of Allies."

If the above does not point to the erection of Canada into a distinct and independent nation, to follow the election of the first Federal House of Commons, there can be no meaning in words. The *Globe*, which has published two lengthy articles on this address, *dares not* discuss this paragraph. Mr. Brown is too deeply compromised in the plans of the Coalitionists to allow the writers for his paper to venture on this subject!

Mr. McGee says that the *connection* of the "new Dominion" with England will hereafter be only in the character of Allies! But who is to be the Ally of Queen Victoria in Canada? The Governor General? Nonsense! How can a mere deputy—a servant—be the ally of his superior. Mr. McGee says, in effect, we shall have to cease looking to Downing street for a mere Governor General, and must place at the head of our Executive a more exalted personage to be a fit Ally of the Queen of England.

In order to qualify the people of Canada for the new state of things, Mr. McGee enumerates four distinct subjects for the attention of the government of the Confederation:—"1st—The increase and employment of our population. 2nd—The armament of our people. 3rd—The education of our people. 4th—the unification of our people."

To increase the population of the country, public works must be undertaken on an extensive scale, and for this purpose immense sums must be borrowed! A Protective Tariff is also to be enacted, with the supposition that it, too, will increase the population. As the new Dominion is erected in express antagonism to the United States, and as the frontiers of the country are so extensive and difficult to defend, Mr. McGee has a provision for this in the *armament of the whole people*. Nothing else will satisfy him than making every man a soldier. "The days of mere volunteering are gone," he says, and Canada must have a standing army.

On the question of Education, Mr. McGee is equally explicit, and goes in for sectarian education, and the right of minorities to rule majorities! He is somewhat fearful of the anti-unionists of the maritime provinces, and in order to shut their mouths, would give them more than their share of patronage—the expectants of office in the west must of course be sacrificed to the well-being of the Union. Thus Lower Canada and the maritime provinces must be bribed to peace; and, as of old, Upper Canada must pay the price!

Mr. McGee finishes his address by calling for more Roman Catholics to be nominated for members of parliament in language which must tend to increase religious animosities and sectarian bitterness.

On the whole, we think Mr. McGee ought to be thanked for being so out-spoken, and there is little doubt he expresses in a large degree the sentiments of the coalitionists, and gives an outline of the policy which it is expected the first government of the Confederation will pursue. The people will now, consequently, have some idea what is intended to be done, and the candidates for parliamentary honors are presented with subjects on which they must feel obliged to express their views. To begin at home, then, what says our North Riding of Bruce Reform Association? What say the candidates of the Reform Convention, Dr. Douglass and Mr. Sinclair? What says the "Independent" candidate, Mr. Sproat? These are the only men as yet before the electors as candidates. What are their views as to the new Nationality? Have they really any opinions of their own as to the sort of institutions Canada is to possess in the future? Do they advocate institutions for Canada in direct antagonism to the United States, which will require the Canadian people to devote their whole energies to military matters—our extended frontier to bristle with guns—and an immense standing army? Are they in favor of borrowing large sums to be squandered on public works—not because such works are desirable, but for the mere object of increasing the population for purposes of warfare? Are they in favor, or otherwise, of hostile and oppressive tariffs, under the mocking phrase of "protection to native industry"—or as Mr. McGee, with more cunning parade of words, calls, "legislation congenial to private enterprise"? Are they in favor of sectarian education in our public schools, and do they approve or condemn that part of the Act of Confederation which restricts the power of the majority in each province to control educational matters?

On these subjects, as well as on others which will no doubt come up before long, our candidates for parliamentary honors will be required to give their views, and not be allowed to enter Parliament under false pretences.

A Blind Man.

Mr. Moore, a blind man, visited our village last Saturday, and remained until Tuesday. He is a native of Ireland, and only out about two years. He has letters with him from different Presbyterian ministers bearing testimony to his good moral character, &c. Mr. Moore is a young man with pleasing countenance, and had not the small pox left such evident testimony of its visit in the deep marks upon his face he would have been a fine looking man. When two years of age he took the small pox, which affected his eyes so much that he lost the power of vision. He consequently does not remember of having ever seen the light of day. Mr. Moore had a copy of St. John's Gospel in raised letters with him, which he can read with a fluency that would do credit to many who have had better advantages and are blessed with the power of seeing. He taught a class in the Canada Presbyterian Church Sunday School on Sunday morning, and preached in the evening, taking for his text Galatians, VI.14. The subject was handled in such an able manner that the listener would be led to wonder how a man labouring under such disadvantages as Mr. Moore could possibly become so well informed and display such a knowledge of subjects in general. His whole discourse, with the exception of some uncalled for and out of place remarks respecting our beloved Queen's advisers, was certainly very creditable to him. He conducted the services in the usual way. The psalms he repeated from memory. The chapter read (St. John IX) was well done, using of course the sense of feeling instead of seeing. His prayers were clothed in appropriate language, and with at least seeming earnestness. A handsome collection was taken up in his behalf, the church being filled to overflowing.

The happy contentment which reigns in this man's bosom should serve as a rebuke to the always complaining and never satisfied, who seem forgetful of the numberless advantages they have and of God's blessings so bountifully showered down upon them day after day.

Reconstruction in the U. S.

The action taken by the States of Georgia and Mississippi, which desired the Supreme Court to restrain the Government from carrying out the Reconstruction Act, has been unsuccessful, the court having decided that the law is perfectly constitutional. All legal means of opposition being now exhausted, and as President Johnson, as in duty bound, is evincing a determination to carry out the law, it is likely that in a limited period the whole of the Southern States will organize under it, and send representatives to Congress—thus avoiding the necessity of a continuance of military rule, and settling down in the Union on equal terms with the Northern States. The disabilities which the Act enforces on the late rebels, will not likely continue longer than will suffice to bring about reorganization in all the late seceding states.

The Bruce Registry Office.—The Toronto Leader states that the case of Hammond *vs.* McLay has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench in favor of Mr. Hammond, the late Registrar; and that all the registries made by the present Registrar are illegal. Also that Mr. Hammond will resume his duties as Registrar. With regard to the two latter statements the Leader must surely be mistaken.

The Richardson Gold Mine.—The following telegram from Belleville was received last night:—"The Belleville company today paid $35,000 into the Commercial Bank for the Court of Chancery on account of the Richardson gold mine. The above amount was called for by the Court, to be deposited within seven days. The full amount was promptly paid in."

The bodies of five persons who died violent deaths were recovered in Chicago between Saturday and Monday mornings. The body of a man, burned to death, was found in the ruins of a hotel; a woman was boiled to death in a brewers vat of scalding water; and three persons were drowned. Of the latter, two were suicides.

Fortifications at Collingwood.—We learn by the Collingwood Enterprise that Col. Hassard and Lieut. Gheis, of the Royal Engineers, lately paid a visit to that town, to fix on a site for fortifications; and that they recommend that five 64 pounder guns be at once placed in position there, with suitable breastworks, the latter to be provided by the Northern Railway.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar which confirm the hope that Dr. Livingstone is still alive.

The wife of a Mr. James Thompson, of Carrick, committed suicide on Sunday, 5th inst., by taking poison.

The Double Traitors in the Fenian Ranks.

Who are the Spies and Informers—General Massey shown up.

[*From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 30.*]

In the case of the trials now going on in Dublin for high treason, the government already have effected one object, which of itself is of quite as much importance as the conviction of the persons on their trial. In the persons of two of its leaders they have dragged the Fenian conspiracy through the very foulest mud that it is possible to imagine. Convictions, executions, failures in the field, even intestine quarrels, and the embezzlement, for the purposes of selfish luxury, of the funds which were subscribed for the purposes of treason, are all less intolerably shameful than such an exposure as was made the other day by the man who calls himself General Massey and by J. J. Corydon. It is seldom given to any one to have to accept such a load of infamy as these wretched creatures put up with as the price of their worthless lives. If the Fenians have in them a single spark of shame, or even any portion worth mentioning of that sense of honor which is often so sound a guide in the business of life, they will avoid for the future any sort of participation in a conspiracy—the fortunes of which are under the direction of such inconceivably paltry and contemptible scoundrels.

Massey it appears, was born in the county of Limerick, though with a slight vestige of shame he tried as far as possible to conceal his family; and after serving for about a year when little more than a boy, in the Crimea, he went to America, and was there employed in various capacities in the Southern States, being, amongst other things, a colonel in the Texan chivalry, of which we used to hear so much. The chivalrous colonel when peace returned became a commercial traveller, and entered into the Fenian conspiracy, where he knew various centres, and amongst the rest Stephens. On one occasion he met thirty centres in New York, where, after lamenting over the inadequacy of their preparations, Stephens, "to prove his fidelity, offered to go over to Ireland, put himself in the hands of the British authorities, and get himself hanged." This proposition, we are told, "was scouted by everyone present." It is hardly worth while to inquire by how many it was believed to be in any degree sincere. This meeting was in December last. In January Massey came to Ireland, and after meeting a number of Fenian centres in London had a further meeting in Dublin, whence it appeared that the Fenian army was 14,000 strong, and had 3,000 weapons. This appears to refer to Dublin alone, as at Cork the army was 20,000 strong and had 15,000 weapons. Massey's scheme was to collect a large number of Fenians as possible at Limerick Junction, where they were to be put under the command of a General Fuzley, who had served in America, but as Massey stepped on to the platform at Limerick from a railway carriage he was arrested. "The newspapers," he added, "said that he had swooned; if he did, he was sorry he ever recovered." No one can be surprised at this. Being in jail, Massey appears to have reflected that he must have been betrayed himself, and his wife, moreover, urged him to confess; giving way to the double pressure, he told the story which we have shortly repeated.

He was perfectly right, in believing that he had been betrayed. A rather more impudent, though a less important knave than himself had been beforehand with him. This was one Corydon, the second witness for the Crown. How he was introduced into the conspiracy, what was his past history, and what particular position he held in the brotherhood, are points on which we have no information; but he, like Massey, was an American Irishman, and his chief business appears to have been in connection with the expedition against Chester, which some of our contemporaries will now perhaps admit to have been something more than a mere false fight. The scheme arranged by a number of American officers was to take the Castle, send the arms by train to Holyhead, blowing up the bridges and tearing up the rails so as to stop the communication, and then carry the arms over to Ireland by the mail boats. That the execution of such a scheme might have caused great confusion and trouble is sufficiently obvious, but Mr. Corydon from the very first gave information to the authorities for about £50 or £60. He was at the same time in the pay of the Fenians. As he beautifully observed, "he considered it his duty to the Queen and also to his friends, the Fenians, to act in this manner, as the organization in his opinion was not worth shedding one drop of blood for." Like the "creature Dougal," Mr. Corydon has gleanings of sense in him.

Such is the history of these two scoundrels, and surely of all the stories that have lately been told in a court of justice it would be difficult to mention any to match it in baseness. Treason is bad enough in itself, but double treason is something for which it is impossible to find suitable language, and double treason produced in the one case by sheer terror and in the other by the most sordid and beggarly avarice, is the most contemptible of all forms of the crime. The remarkable part of the story is, that Massey was one of the leading men and communicated with the centres, both in Dublin and Cork, and he was entrusted with the magnificent sum of £550 for treasonable purposes, which as he tells us, he distributed in slices of about £30 each to his subordinates. Such, however, is the fellow's cowardice that his first thought on finding himself betrayed by Corydon was to betray every one else all round in order to save his own contemptible neck. As for Corydon he is simply the inevitable irrepressible Irish spy, who is provided by nature as one of the regular constitutional safeguards of the English government against Irish treason. It is a strange and incomprehensible as it is true, notwithstanding the romance, the generosity, and the fidelity which are the common characteristic of the Irish in many cases, and which especially show themselves in a perverted but energetic form in the way in which they will frequently band themselves together to prevent or frustrate the execution of the law, there is also to be found amongst them an element of political treachery of which it would be hard for any other nation to show more hideous examples. It is not possible, for instance, to imagine deeper infamy than that of the wretch McNally, who, being a barrister, for many years received a pension from the Irish government for selling the secrets of his clients. There has never been an Irish insurrection or insurrectionary movement which has not been counterplotted by native traitors, and it is highly desirable that every one who has an inclination to embark in such an undertaking should be made aware of the fact that it is morally certain that some of his friends and associates will be all the while making a few pounds by informing the government of everything that is going on in the councils of their enemies. There can certainly be no doubt that Corydon was perfectly right in describing such an organization as not being worth the shedding of a single drop of blood.

An Elopement Case.

William Lewis is a stout young man of some twenty eight summers, rather good-looking, healthy and hardy. Josiah B. Rogers is a thick set, bald headed, but sprightly elderly gent, somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty. Wm. Lewis has a wife and four children, the former a woman of nearly forty to all appearance. Rogers has (or had) a wife also, who, as nearly as one can guess, is not more than thirty, with decided festive inclinations. These parties have all resided for years in the township of Tecumseth, C. W., in the most neighborly and agreeable manner. About the beginning of May, 1866, Rogers commenced building a house, having plenty of money, and seemingly willing to lavish it upon his wife to the full extent required, and employed, among other carpenters, this same Lewis. The work went on satisfactorily to all parties for a time, but it was not long before the old man Rogers discovered certain signs of intimacy between Lewis and his wife, which lacerated his faithful old heart dreadfully. Mrs. R., during the day, would frequently fix up some little delicacy, or a cooling drink for Lewis, and insisted upon passing much of her time with him, to the great delay of the work in which they were engaged. After a time letters began to pass between the two, and finally Mrs. Lewis happened to find one of the loving epistles in her husband's coat-pocket, which contained the most lavish declarations of love and abiding affection, and in which Mrs. R. called him her "dear William," and begged him to tell her if there was "anything on this earth that she could do to further his happiness." Willing soul! The two lovers continued to absorb each other's attention in this manner until the case finally terminated in an elopement on the 23rd of August last. Mrs. Rogers took a considerable amount of money belonging to her husband, and Lewis left his wife and children utterly destitute of the common necessaries of life, from which time up to the present she has been able, by taking in washing and plain sewing, to keep the wolf from her door. Nothing was heard from the guilty runaways until a few weeks ago, when it was ascertained that they were living together in the city of Detroit. Rogers immediately went there prepared to arrest them, but hearing of it, they suddenly vamoosed, and no trace of them was discovered. However, they were finally captured, and arraigned at the Police Court on a charge of adultery. The wife of Lewis rushed up to her truant husband, and clasping her arms around his neck, begged in piteous tones, "O, William, my dear husband, why did you do it? Why did you desert your broken-hearted wife and suffering little ones for that bad woman?" pointing to Mrs. Rogers, who sat in the prisoner's box, apparently unmoved by the stormy scene. The case is still on trial.

Public Benefactors.—The firm of Edwards & Griffin were lately brought before Court in Chicago, on the charge of being vagrants, when one of them made the following revelations:—These two gentlemen and myself are the firm of Edwards & Griffin. We are proposers. By that I mean we propose to young ladies and help them to get married. We are benefactors. When we see a young lady who is not, and never has been engaged, one of us says to her; 'We will get you married for ——, payable after marriage.' Of course she says yes. For the time being one of us is considered engaged to her. We trumpet the fact abroad. Whenever the other two of us meet a young man who is not engaged we say: 'What a lucky dog Griffin is! He has won Miss X.'— And we praise her. We encourage the young man to go in and cut Griffin out, for the fun of the thing. Being a fool, like most young men, he does it. He proposes to Miss X. knowing she is engaged to Griffin, and hardly expecting that she will accept him. But she always does, and he never can cut loose from her. He must marry her or be tried for breach of promise. I myself have been engaged 25 times during the past year. We are doing so well that we think of hiring a clerk to do part of the work for us. I should not have told you this but for your atrocious threat about Bridewell. But as we have given false names it does not make much difference.

Scenes on the Liberation of Jefferson Davis.—Richmond, May 13.—This has been a jubilant afternoon for the great majority of the white inhabitants of Richmond who were and who are ardent believers in secession. Their President, as they call Mr. Davis, has been virtually set at liberty without a trial, and on every hand praises are lavishly bestowed on Mr. Horace Greeley. Indeed, a newspaper man said this afternoon that if Mr. Greeley would only knock a nigger down he would be elected Governor of Virginia at the next election. Old men and women on the verge of the grave, officers and men of the Confederate army, merchants, ministers, bankers, ladies in deep mourning for loved ones who laid down their lives in the rebel cause, and the belles of Richmond crowded around the ex-rebel President. Henry Clay used to be famous for kissing the pretty girls who called upon him, but I do not believe he or any other man ever received so many warm embraces and ardent kisses from dark-eyed beauties in one afternoon as did Mr. Davis to-day.—Many a young fellow would consent to be imprisoned during half of his natural life to receive a tithe of the kisses lavished on Mr. Davis by his fair visitors.—*Boston Journal.*

A Word of Advice.—The N. Y. Albion thus counsels the people of the "New Dominion:"—"Let our friends to the north of us, awake to the importance of their position; and relying upon the sympathies of many millions, even in America, outside of their own "dominions," and the cordial support of the mother country, avoid all internal strife and dissension, and proceed to organize their new government thereby laying the foundation, of a powerful and progressive State. For defence, let them rely more upon the wisdom of their institutions than upon the feudal system of former ages. That such a course will lead ultimately to a destiny rather to be envied than despised by neighboring communities, does not, in our view, admit of a reasonable doubt."

The President has appointed George Bancroft, the historian, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Extraordinary of the United States at Berlin.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE
BY AUCTION.

UNDER POWER OF SALE IN MORTGAGE.

THE subscriber has received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for Sale

At Biggar's Hotel, Elora,

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th DAY OF JUNE,

Next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. Lot No. 49, in the 2nd Concession, South of Durham Road, Township of Kincardine, Co. of Bruce, containing 50 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and fenced, with good Log House and out buildings. This lot is only 1½ miles from the gravel road, and about six miles from Kincardine, and is situated in one of the best farming sections in Canada.

☞ Title indisputable. ☜

W. P. NEWMAN,
Land Agent, &c.,
Bank of Montreal, Elora.

Elora, May 17, 1867.

SHEEP AND LAMBS LOST

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Lot 1 11th con. of Elderslie, on the 14th May. Two Sheep and two Lambs. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received.

DONALD McNEILL.

Elderslie, May 22nd, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STINTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.
WM. WALLACE. JAMES STINTON.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him that unless payment is made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all my outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May, 24, 1867.

Job Printing
25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

BIRTH.

In Greenock, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael Maher of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., D. D. Campbell, Esq., of Listowel, County of Perth, to Catharine, only daughter of the late John Ferguson, Esq., of the township of West Gwillimbury.

At Paisley, on the 13th inst, by the Rev. W. Preston, Mr. Francis Scott to Dinah Davis.

DIED,

On the 16th inst, in the township of York, Rachel, the beloved wife of Mr Joseph Bales, and fourth daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Christie of Scarborough.

At Southampton, on the 19th inst., at the residence of his son, Mr. Andrew Lawrie, Patrick Lawrie, Esq., well known in many parts of the province, a gentleman who had held many important positions during his life, leaving many relations and personal friends to mourn his death, aged about 89 years.

Mexico.

New York, May 17.

Vera Cruz dates to the 6th state that the siege still continued, but there was little activity on either side. The besieged hope that the yellow fever season, now coming, will cause the Liberals to raise the siege. It was reported that the Liberals have a strong war steamer at Tampico, which will soon arrive and blockade the port of Vera Cruz.

New York, May 20.

The following has been received from Mexico:—Orizaba, April 21.—Yesterday a German Princess, wife of one of Maximilian's aides, presented herself at the headquarters of Gen. Diaz, asking an interview. She proposed the following terms:—Disbanding of the Austro-Belgian corps; a guarantee of the lives of its members; and permission for their return to their countries. She also solicited a guarantee for the safety of the life of Maximilian. Camp before Queretaro, April 20.—Nothing occurred during the past night. We are engaged in burying the dead and the field is still covered with them—losses of the three corps of reserves which made the attack are as follows:—The Casadores DeGaleana, 28 men; the Supremos Poderes 13 men; the first of the line, 16 men; other losses trifling.

(Signed.) ESCOBEDO.

LOSS OF SHEEP.—Mr. Robert Lawe, farmer, Pilkington, having lost four of his sheep within a week concluded that he would try and ascertain the cause of the sudden deaths. He opened the head of one with an axe, and found four worms nearly an inch in length, of an extremely light color, striped with dark stripes, and very scaly. We examined them with a magnifying glass, and concluded that they were capable of destroying everything in their course. The worms first make their appearance in the neighborhood of the eye, from whence they gradually work in towards the brain. We see by our exchanges that Mr. D. Scott, near Galt, has lost 22 of his sheep from the same cause, and fully as many last year. This new annoyance demands immediate attention at the hands of all owners of sheep.—[Elora Observer.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1867.

D'Arcy McGee on the Political Situation.

Mr. McGee has issued a long and characteristic address, dated at Paris, to the electors of Montreal. The document is important, as possibly enunciating the policy expected to be inaugurated, or proposed, by the government of the "Dominion." Mr. McGee is jubilant on the passage of the Confederation Act, and the "the advent among principalities and powers of the new Dominion." After some laudation of the monarchical system of government, and abuse of our American neighbors, he proceeds to express his regret that an attempt is being made to resuscitate old party cries, and says "the new constitution has been the result of a series of Colonial Coalitions so wonderful as to deserve the title of Providential." It is probable he thinks that any objection made to the action of the Coalitionists in the future would smack of a different origin. His next paragraph is so remarkable that we give it entire, as follows:—

"In what position do we stand? A gigantic skeleton of Empire has been committed to our charge, to feed, and clothe, and equip and educate. We may—I say it advisedly—look upon this recent legislation as the last interference of England in our domestic affairs. Doubtless the mother country will watch our onward progress with peculiar interest; but the less we trouble Downing street hereafter, the more we shall be respected by all parties in England. We have passed forever, by our own act, out of the condition of Colonies; and, if we still desire to perpetuate the connection, it must be in the new, and, as yet, to be created character of Allies."

If the above does not point to the erection of Canada into a distinct and independent nation, to follow the election of the first Federal House of Commons, there can be no meaning in words. The *Globe*, which has published two lengthy articles on this address, *dares not* discuss this paragraph. Mr. Brown is too deeply compromised in the plans of the Coalitionists to allow the writers for his paper to venture on this subject.

Mr. McGee says that the *connection* of the "new Dominion" with England will hereafter be only in the character of Allies! But who is to be the Ally of Queen Victoria in Canada? The Governor General? Nonsense! How can a mere deputy—a servant—be the ally of his superior. Mr. McGee says, in effect, we shall have to cease looking to Downing street for a mere Governor General, and must place at the head of our Executive a more exalted personage to be a fit Ally of the Queen of England.

In order to qualify the people of Canada for the new state of things, Mr. McGee enumerates four distinct subjects for the attention of the government of the Confederation:—"1st—The increase and employment of our population. 2nd—The armament of our people. 3rd—The education of our people. 4th—the unification of our people."

To increase the population of the country, public works must be undertaken on an extensive scale, and for this purpose immense sums must be borrowed! A Protective Tariff is also to be enacted, with the supposition that it, too, will increase the population. As the new Dominion is erected in express antagonism to the United States, and as the frontiers of the country are so extensive and difficult to defend, Mr. McGee has a provision for this in the *armament of the whole people.* Nothing else will satisfy him than making every man a soldier. "The days of mere volunteering are gone," he says, and Canada must have a standing army.

On the question of Education, Mr. McGee is equally explicit, and goes in for sectarian education, and the right of minorities to rule majorities! He is somewhat fearful of the anti-unionists of the maritime provinces, and in order to shut their mouths, would give them more than their share of patronage—the expectants of office in the west must of course be sacrificed to the well-being of the Union. Thus Lower Canada and the maritime provinces must be bribed to peace; and, as of old, Upper Canada must pay the price!

Mr. McGee finishes his address by calling for more Roman Catholics to be nominated for members of parliament in language which must tend to increase religious animosities and sectarian bitterness.

On the whole, we think Mr. McGee ought to be thanked for being so outspoken, and there is little doubt he expresses in a large degree the sentiments of the coalitionists, and gives an outline of the policy which it is expected the first government of the Confederation will pursue. The people will now, consequently, have some idea what is intended to be done, and the candidates for parliamentary honors are presented with subjects on which they must feel obliged to express their views. To begin at home, then, what says our North Riding of Bruce Reform Association? What say the candidates of the Reform Convention, Dr. Douglass and Mr. Sinclair? What says the "Independent" candidate, Mr. Sproat? These are the only men as yet before the electors as candidates. What are their views as to the new Nationality? Have they really any opinions of their own as to the sort of institutions Canada is to possess in the future? Do they advocate institutions for Canada in direct antagonism to the United States, which will require the Canadian people to devote their whole energies to military matters—our extended frontier to bristle with guns—and an immense standing army? Are they in favor of borrowing large sums to be squandered on public works—not because such works are desirable, but for the mere object of increasing the population for purposes of warfare? Are they in favor, or otherwise, of hostile and oppressive tariffs, under the mocking phrase of "protection to native industry"—or as Mr. McGee, with more cunning parade of words, calls, "legislation congenial to private enterprise"? Are they in favor of sectarian education in our public schools, and do they approve or condemn that part of the Act of Confederation which restricts the power of the majority in each province to control educational matters?

On these subjects, as well as on others which will no doubt come up before long, our candidates for parliamentary honors will be required to give their views, and not be allowed to enter Parliament under false pretences.

A Blind Man.

Mr. Moore, a blind man, visited our village last Saturday, and remained until Tuesday. He is a native of Ireland, and only out about two years. He has letters with him from different Presbyterian ministers bearing testimony to his good moral character, &c. Mr. Moore is a young man with pleasing countenance, and had not the small pox left such evident testimony of its visit in the deep marks upon his face he would have been a fine looking man. When two years of age he took the small pox, which affected his eyes so much that he lost the power of vision. He consequently does not remember of having ever seen the light of day. Mr. Moore had a copy of St. John's Gospel in raised letters with him, which he can read with a fluency that would do credit to many who have had better advantages and are blessed with the power of seeing. He taught a class in the Canada Presbyterian Church Sunday School on Sunday morning, and preached in the evening, taking for his text Galatians, VI.14. The subject was handled in such an able manner that the listener would be led to wonder how a man labouring under such disadvantages as Mr. Moore could possibly become so well informed and display such a knowledge of subjects in general. His whole discourse, with the exception of some uncalled for and out of place remarks respecting our beloved Queen's advisers, was certainly very creditable to him. He conducted the services in the usual way. The psalms he repeated from memory. The chapter read (St. John IX) was well done, using of course the sense of feeling instead of seeing. His prayers were clothed in appropriate language, and with at least seeming earnestness. A handsome collection was taken up in his behalf, the church being filled to overflowing.

The happy contentment which reigns in this man's bosom should serve as a rebuke to the always complaining and never satisfied, who seem forgetful of the numberless advantages they have and of God's blessings so bountifully showered down upon them day after day.

Reconstruction in the U. S.

The action taken by the States of Georgia and Mississippi, which desired the Supreme Court to restrain the Government from carrying out the Reconstruction Act, has been unsuccessful, the court having decided that the law is perfectly constitutional. All legal means of opposition being now exhausted, and as President Johnson, as in duty bound, is evincing a determination to carry out the law, it is likely that in a limited period the whole of the Southern States will organize under it, and send representatives to Congress—thus avoiding the necessity of a continuance of military rule, and settling down in the Union on equal terms with the Northern States. The disabilities which the Act enforces on the late rebels, will not likely continue longer than will suffice to bring about reorganization in all the late seceding states.

THE BRUCE REGISTRY OFFICE.—The Toronto Leader states that the case of Hammond vs. McLay has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench in favor of Mr. Hammond, the late Registrar; and that all the registries made by the present Registrar are illegal. Also that Mr. Hammond will resume his duties as Registrar. With regard to the two latter statements the Leader must surely be mistaken.

THE RICHARDSON GOLD MINE.—The following telegram from Belleville was received last night:—"The Belleville company today paid $35,000 into the Commercial Bank for the Court of Chancery on account of the Richardson gold mine. The above amount was called for by the Court, to be deposited within seven days. The full amount was promptly paid in."

The bodies of five persons who died violent deaths were recovered in Chicago between Saturday and Monday mornings. The body of a man, burned to death, was found in the ruins of a hotel; a woman was boiled to death in a brewers vat of scalding water; and three persons were drowned. Of the latter, two were suicides.

FORTIFICATIONS AT COLLINGWOOD.—We learn by the Collingwood Enterprise that Col. Hassard and Lieut Ghele, of the Royal Engineers, lately paid a visit to that town, to fix on a site for fortifications; and that they recommend that five 68 pounder guns be at once placed in position there, with suitable breastworks, the latter to be provided by the Northern Railway.

Letters have been received from Zanzibar which confirm the hope that Dr. Livingstone is still alive.

The wife of a Mr. James Thompson, of Carrick, committed suicide on Sunday, 5th inst., by taking poison.

The Double Traitors in the Fenian Ranks.

WHO ARE THE SPIES AND INFORMERS?—GENERAL MASSEY SHOWN UP.

[*From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 30.*]

In the case of the trials now going on in Dublin for high treason, the government already have effected one object, which of itself is of quite as much importance as the conviction of the person on their trial. In the persons of two of its leaders they have dragged the Fenian conspiracy through the very foulest mud that it is possible to imagine. Convictions, executions, failures in the field, even intestine quarrels, and the embezzlement, for the purposes of selfish luxury, of the funds which were subscribed for the purposes of treason, are all less intolerably shameful than such an exposure as was made the other day by the man who calls himself General Massey and by J. G. Corydon. It is seldom given to any one to have to accept such a load of infamy as these wretched creatures put up with as the price of their worthless lives. If the Fenians have in them a single spark of shame, or even any portion worth mentioning of that sense of honor which is often so sound a guide in the business of life, they will avoid for the future any sort of participation in a conspiracy—the fortunes of which are under the direction of such inconceivably paltry and contemptible scoundrels.

Massey it appears, was born in the county of Limerick, though with a slight vestige of shame he tried as far as possible to conceal his family; and after serving for about a year when little more than a boy, in the Crimea, he went to America, and was there employed in various capacities in the Southern States, being, amongst other things, a colonel in the Texan cavalry, of which we used to hear so much. The chivalrous colonel when peace returned became a commercial traveller, and entered into the Fenian conspiracy, where he knew various centres, and amongst the rest Stephens. On one occasion he met thirty centres in New York, where, after lamenting over the inadequacy of their preparations, Stephens, "to prove his fidelity, offered to go over to Ireland, put himself in the hands of the British authorities, and get himself hanged." This proposition, we are told, "was scouted by everyone present." It is hardly worth while to inquire by how many it was believed to be in any degree sincere. This meeting was in December last. In January Massey came to Ireland, and after meeting a number of Fenian centres in London had a further meeting in Dublin, whence it appeared that the Fenian army was 14,000 strong, and had 3,000 weapons. This appears to refer to Dublin alone, as at Cork army was 20,000 strong and had 15,000 weapons. Massey's scheme was to collect a large number of Fenians as possible at Limerick Junction, where they were to be put under the command of a General Fariley, who had served in America, but as Massey stepped on to the platform at Limerick from a railway carriage he was arrested. "The newspapers," he added, "said that he had swooned; if he did, he was sorry he ever recovered." No one can be surprised at this. Being in jail, Massey appears to have reflected that he must have been betrayed himself, and his wife, moreover, urged him to confess; giving way to the double pressure, he told the story which we have shortly repeated.

He was perfectly right, in believing that he had been betrayed. A rather more impudent, though a less important knave than himself had been beforehand with him. This was one Corydon, the second witness for the Crown. How he was introduced into the conspiracy, what was his past history, and what particular position he held in the brotherhood, are points on which we have no information; but he, like Massey, was an American Irishman, and his chief business appears to have been in connection with the expedition against Chester, which some of our contemporaries will now perhaps admit to have been something more than a mere prize fight. The scheme arranged by a number of American officers was to take the Castle, send the arms by train to Holyhead, blowing up the bridges and tearing up the rails so as to stop the communication, and then carry the arms over to Ireland by the mail boats. That the execution of such a scheme might have caused great confusion and trouble is sufficiently obvious, but Mr. Corydon from the very first gave information to the authorities for about £50 or £60. He was at the same time in the pay of the Fenians. As he beautifully observed, "he considered it his duty to the Queen and also to his friends, the Fenians, to act in this manner, as the organization in his opinion was not worth shedding one drop of blood for." Like the "creature Dougal," Mr. Corydon has gleamings of sense in him.

Such is the history of these two scoundrels, and surely of all the stories that have lately been told in a court of justice it would be difficult to mention any to match it in baseness. Treason is bad enough in itself, but double treason is something for which it is impossible to find suitable language, and double treason produced in the one case by sheer terror and in the other by the most sordid and beggarly avarice, is the most contemptible of all forms of the crime. The remarkable part of the story is, that Massey was one of the leading men and communicated with the centres, both in Dublin and Cork, and he was entrusted with the magnificent sum of £350 for treasonable purposes, which as he tells us, he distributed in slices of about £34 each to his subordinates. Such, however, is the fellow's cowardice that his first thought on finding himself betrayed by Corydon was to betray every one else all round in order to save his own contemptible neck. As for Corydon he is simply the inevitable irrepressible Irish spy, who is provided by nature as one of the regular constitutional safeguards of the English government against Irish treason. It is a strange and incomprehensible as it is true, notwithstanding the romance, the generosity, and the fidelity which are the common characteristic of the Irish in many cases, and which especially show themselves in a perverted but energetic form in the way in which they will frequently band themselves together to prevent or frustrate the execution of the law, there is also to be found amongst them an amount of political treachery of which it would be hard for any other nation to show more hideous examples. It is not possible, for instance, to imagine deeper infamy than that of the wretch McNally, who, being a barrister, for many years received a pension from the Irish government for selling the secrets of his clients. There has never been an Irish insurrection or insurrectionary movement which has not been counterplotted by native traitors, and it is highly desirable that every one who has an inclination to embark in such an undertaking should be made aware of the fact that it is morally certain that some of his friends and associates will be all the while making a few pounds by informing the government of everything that is going on in the councils of their enemies. There can certainly be no doubt that Corydon was perfectly right in describing such an organization as not being worth the shedding of a single drop of blood.

An Elopement Case.

William Lewis is a stout young man of some twenty eight summers, rather good-looking healthy and hardy. Josiah B. Rogers is a thick-set, bald headed, but sprightly elderly gent, somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty. Wm. Lewis has a wife and four children, the former a woman of nearly forty to all appearance. Rogers has (or had) a wife also, who, as nearly as one can guess, is not more than thirty with decided festive inclinations. These parties have all resided for years in the township of Tecumseth, C. W., in the most neighborly and agreeable manner. About the beginning of May, 1866, Rogers commenced building a house, having plenty of money, and seemingly willing to lavish it upon his wife to the full extent required, and employed, among other carpenters, the same Lewis. The work went on satisfactorily to all parties for a time, but it was not long before the old man Rogers discovered certain signs of intimacy between Lewis and his wife, which lacerated his faithful old heart dreadfully. Mrs. R., during the day, would frequently fix up some little delicacy, or a cooling drink for Lewis, and insisted upon passing much of her time with him, to the great delay of the work in which they were engaged. After a time letters began to pass between the two, and finally Mrs. Lewis happened to find one of the loving epistles in her husband's coat-pocket, which contained the most lavish declarations of love and abiding affection, and in which Mrs. R. called him her "dear William," and begged him to tell her if there was "anything on this earth that she could do to further his happiness." Willing soul! The two lovers continued to absorb each other's attention in this manner until the case finally terminated in an elopement on the 23rd of August last. Mrs. Rogers took a considerable amount of money belonging to her husband, and Lewis left his wife and children utterly destitute of the common necessaries of life, from which time up to the present she has been able, by taking in washing and plain sewing, to keep the wolf from her door. Nothing was heard from the guilty runaways until a few weeks ago, when it was ascertained that they were living together in the city of Detroit. Rogers immediately went there prepared to arrest them, but hearing of it, they suddenly vanished, and no trace of them was discovered. However, they were finally captured, and arraigned at the Police Court on a charge of adultery. The wife of Lewis rushed up to her truant husband, and clasping her arms around his neck, begged in piteous tones, "O, William, my dear husband, why did you do it? Why did you desert your brokenhearted wife and suffering little ones for that bad woman?" pointing to Mrs Rogers, who sat in the prisoner's box, apparently unmoved by the stormy scene. The case is still on trial.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.—The firm of Edwards & Griffin were lately brought before Court in Chicago, on the charge of being vagrants, when one of them made the following revelations:—These two gentlemen and myself are the firm of Edwards & Griffin. We are proposers. By that I mean we propose to young ladies and help them to get married. We are benefactors. When we see a young lady who is not, and never has been engaged, one of us says to her: 'We will get you married for $—, payable after marriage.' Of course she says yes. For the time being one of us is considered engaged to her. We trumpet the fact abroad. Whenever the other two of us meet a young man who is not engaged we say: 'What a lucky dog Griffin is! He has won Miss X.—' And we praise her. We encourage the young man to go in and cut Griffin out, for the fun of the thing. Being a fool, like most young men, he does it. He proposes to Miss X., knowing she is engaged to Griffin, and hardly expecting that she will accept him. But she always does, and he never can cut loose from her. He must marry her or be tried for breach of promise. I myself have been engaged 25 times during the past year. We are doing so well that we think of hiring a clerk to do part of the work for us. I should not have told you this but for your atrocious threat about Bridewell. But as we have given false names it does not make much difference.

SCENES ON THE LIBERATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—Richmond, May 13.—This has been a jubilant afternoon for the great majority of the white inhabitants of Richmond who were and who are ardent believers in secession. Their President, as they call Mr. Davis, has been virtually set at liberty without a trial, and on every hand praises are lavishly bestowed on Mr. Horace Greeley. Indeed, a newspaper man said this afternoon that if Mr. Greeley would only knock a nigger down he could be elected Governor of Virginia at the next election. Old men and women on the verge of the grave, officers and men of the Confederate army, merchants, ministers, bankers, ladies in deep mourning for loved ones who laid down their lives in the rebel cause, and the belles of Richmond crowded around the ex-rebel President. Henry Clay used to be famous for kissing the pretty girls who called upon him, but I do not believe he or any other man ever received so many warm embraces and ardent kisses from dark-eyed beauties in one afternoon as did Mr. Davis to-day. Many a young fellow would consent to be imprisoned during half of his natural life to receive a tithe of the kisses lavished on Mr. Davis by his fair visitors.—*Boston Journal.*

A WORD OF ADVICE.—The N. Y. Albion thus counsels the people of the "New Dominion:"—"Let our friends to the north of us, awake to the importance of their position; and relying upon the sympathies of many millions, even in America, outside of their own "dominions," and the cordial support of the mother country, avoid all internal strife and dissension, and proceed to organize their new government, thereby laying the foundation, of a powerful and progressive State. For defence, let them rely more upon the wisdom of their institutions than upon the feudal systems of former ages. That such a course will lead ultimately to a destiny rather to be coveted than despised by neighboring communities, does not, in our view, admit of [illegible] doubt."

The President has appointed George Bancroft, the historian, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Extraordinary of the United States at Berlin.

Curious Dog Story.

The *Scotsman* tells the following curious story:—A very singular and interesting occurrence was brought to light a few days since in the Burgh Court, by the hearing of a summons in regard to a dog tax. Eight and a half years ago it seems a man named Gray, of whom nothing more is known, except that he was poor, and lived in a quiet way in some obscure part of the town, was buried in Old Greyfriars churchyard. His grave, levelled by the hand of time, and unmarked by any stone, is now scarcely discernible; but though no human interest has been to attach to it, the sacred spot has not been wholly disregarded and forgotten. During all these years the dead man's faithful dog has kept constant watch and guard over the grave, and it was this animal for which the collectors sought to recover the tax. James Brown, the old curator of the burial-ground, remembers Gray's funeral; and the dog, a Scotch terrier, was, he says, one of the most conspicuous of the mourners. The grave was closed in as usual, and the next morning, "Bobby," as the dog is called, was found lying on the newly made mound. This was an innovation which old James could not permit, for there was an order at the gate stating, in the most intelligible characters, that dogs were not admitted. "Bobby" was accordingly driven out; but next morning he was there again, and for the second time was discharged. The third morning was cold and wet, and when the man saw the faithful animal, in spite of all chastisement, still lying shivering on the grave, he took pity on him and gave him some food. This recognition of his devotion gave "Bobby" the right to make the churchyard his home; and from that time to the present he has never spent a night away from his master's grave. Often in bad weather, attempts have been made to keep him within doors, but by dismal howls he has succeeded in making it known that this interference is not agreeable to him, and latterly he has always been allowed to have his own way. At almost any time during the day he may be seen in or about the churchyard; and no matter how rough the night may be, nothing can induce him to forsake the hallowed spot, whose identity, despite the irresistible obliteration it has undergone, he has so faithfully preserved. "Bobby" has many friends, and the tax-gatherers have by no means proved his enemies. A weekly treat of steaks was long allowed by Sergeant Scott of the Engineers; but for more than six years he has been regularly fed by Mr. John Trail, of the restaurant, 6 Greyfriar's Place. He is constant and punctual in his visits, being guided in his mid-day visits by the sound of the time gun. On the ground of "harboring" the dog in this way, proceedings were taken against Mr. Trail for payment of the tax. The defendant expressed his willingness, could he claim the dog, to be responsible for the tax; but so long as the animal refused to attach himself to any one, it was impossible, he argued to fix the ownership,—and the court, seeing the peculiar circumstances of the case, dismissed the summons. "Bobby" has long been an object of curiosity to all who have become acquainted with his interesting history. His constant appearance in the graveyard has caused many inquiries to be made regarding him, and efforts out of number have been made from time to time to get possession of him. The old curator of course stands up as the next claimant to Mr. Trail, and offered to pay the tax himself rather than have "Bobby"—"Greyfriar's Bobby," to allow him his full name, put out of the way.

A Duel and its Consequences.

A laughable incident is mentioned by a correspondent from Havana. He says:—An amusing duel took place yesterday about five miles from the city. It originated in a remark made by a man to his friend on seeing a lady coming out of church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the other's wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after. This was accepted and the seconds selected a place. The wife got wind of the affair, and immediately took steps to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Her first thought was to notify the police, but that might have given her husband the reputation of a coward; and she took a better method by going to the house of the other party, where she met his wife, and a plan was soon concocted between the feminines. This morning both husbands got up early; wives ditto. Husbands took carriages, and their wives—one armed with five children and the other with three—took other vehicles in waiting. When the two duelists arrived at the spot they were somewhat astonished on seeing the two other carriages drive up, with their passengers, who coolly informed the men that they also had come to fight, so as to make it a complete family quarrel, each at the same time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as their arms and munitions of war. The little ones had popguns and firecrackers, and soon some engaged in a cry. It is useless to add that the bloodthirsty Benedicts made peace on the spot, and returned to Havana, in company with their seconds, to celebrate the affair over a champagne dinner.

Scientific writers inform us that wood, when continually exposed to a very moderate heat, such as that of steam and hot water pipes, will, in a space of time varying from eight to ten years, become so inflammable that it will take fire at a temperature very little over that of boiling water. The wood undergoes a slow process of charring, and it is said only awaits the admission of air (which it gets by shrinking and cracking) to burst out into flame.

'Ma,' said a little girl to her mother, 'do the men want to get married as much as the women do?' 'Pshaw! what are you thinking about?' 'Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't.'

Curious Effects of Coffee and Wine.

At a session of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, held on the 2nd of April, was read a curious paper upon the moral influence of different kinds of food. The writer related in detail a double series of experiments that he performed upon himself with the two capital articles, coffee and wine. He prepared himself for each series by a fast of about forty hours, during which he ate nothing but a few globules of gum, in order that the stomach might be entirely empty at the moment of commencing. Then he eat nothing but bread, or wine and bread, for several days and carefully noted his mental sensations. I quote his own words:

"If I swallowed a certain quantity of strong coffee slowly I felt a singular change take place in my nature. I seemed almost instantaneously transformed into another man; all feeling extinguished itself in my breast, and at the same moment my intellect developed an unaccustomed activity; it seemed as if all my faculties had transformed themselves into intelligence. I ceased to be communicative and kindly; I became cold, cross and selfish, in a word, my whole character assumed an aspect exactly the reverse of what it had hitherto been. My intellect labored without the slightest fatigue and almost in spite of myself; upon any given subject it penetrated profoundly and drew almost infinite consequences. If I wrote, my style was correct but cold. If I remained a long time in this condition my intellect ceased its activity of production, but, like my body, it remained constantly agitated. I could not sleep or, at least, could never completely lose my consciousness. In a word, I was entirely reduced to motion and intelligence. It is worthy of note that my pulse was both slow and feeble throughout the experiment. If now I drank some wine everything changed; calm returned, followed by generous sentiments. I felt myself become again kindly and sympathetic. I ceased, as by magic, to be cross and egotistical. If the experiment was made from the beginning with wine and bread, instead of coffee and bread, these phenomena were exaggerated; the mind was dulled to such a point as to be embarrassed by the slightest effort; the character became extraordinarily sensitive. I dreaded to offend any one by the slightest thing; whereas under the influence of the coffee, the feelings or opinions of the world were completely indifferent to me. In the meantime this vicious sensibility is apt necessarily benevolent. If the person happens to fall under the influence of a malevolent feeling that is equally intensified. Finally, I became heavy, sleepy, inclined for repose; the intellect ceased to act; sensibility alone remained."

The author of the memoir observes, in conclusion, that coffee and wine may be taken as the types of two great classes of food, of which one acts on the intellect and nerves of motion, the other on the sensibility and nerves of sensation; that a majority of articles used as food occupy a middle place between two extremes.—*Cor. N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Elephant and a Rat.

A very extraordinary encounter with a rat and an elephant has recently taken place in the Garden of Plants, London, which was witnessed with interest by hundreds of persons. The keepers were engaged in destroying a great number of rats, when one of them escaped and ran to the spot alotted to the elephant. Seeing no other refuge, in the twinkling of an eye the rat suddenly ensconced himself in the trunk of the elephant, very much to the elephant's dissatisfaction. He stamped his foot and twisted his trunk around like the sail of a windmill. After these evolutions, he stood suddenly reflecting on what was best to do. He ran to the trough where he is accustomed to drink, and placed his trunk into the water, then returned to his den, and raising his trunk, with the water absorbed, he dashed out the unfortunate rat, which was in a sheet of water like that issuing from a fire-engine. When the rat fell to the ground, the elephant seized him, and made him undergo the immersion and projection four times. At the fourth it fell dead. The elephant, with a majestic air, but cool and placid, crushed his annoying little enemy with his foot, and then went round to the spectators to make his usual collection of cakes, sugar, and other dainties. The feat was received with vociferous applause, which the elephant seemed fully to understand and appreciate.

THE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.—In Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, the natives have a superstitious reverence for Pele, the goddess of fire, whom they believe to reside in an enormous volcano which is situated in the southern part of the island. This volcano is well suited for the abode of such a deity. The crater consists of a vast plain nine miles in circuit, surrounded by steep walls of rock from three to seven hundred feet high. In this plain, as a traveller remarks, the city of Boston might easily be accommodated; while it would not be much more than filled by the whole of Mount Vesuvius. Here and there in the rocky ridge are holes from which issue, gently, clouds of steam; ferns grow luxuriantly around the openings, and the condensing vapor forms pools of sweet water, the only source of drinking water in the region. At one place there is a ridge of reddish earth, from which sulphurous fumes pour. This is the Sulphur Bank, and in its cracks the most beautifully delicate crystals of sulphur, almost moss-like in appearance, are continually forming.

Madame Catalini was pious, but not humble. When a French journalist assailed her, she resented the assault as a sort of blasphemy. "When God," said Madame, "has given to a mortal such extraordinary talent as I possess, people ought to applaud and honor it as a miracle. It is profane to depreciate the gifts of Heaven!"

The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife.

A little boy, walking out with his papa last week, met the Rev. D. H. Miller, of the First Baptist Church in Trenton, New Jersey. After his papa and Mr. Miller had talked a little while, the little boy looked up at Mr. Miller, who is a very tall gentleman, and said—"Mr. Miller, doesn't your head feel giddy and dizzy?" "Why, my dear child?" asked Mr. Miller. "Because I thought it would, away up there, so high from the ground."

An editor of a Western paper is a little the "rashest" man we know of, in the offer he makes to procure new subscribers. Hear what he says:—"For two new subscribers, furnished by any good looking lady, we will furnish a husband, or if we fail in that, will marry her ourself as soon as the law will allow!"

The Buffalo Commercial tells the story of a man from the country, who called at a hardware store in that city, and after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking, "my wife's pretty sick, and its 'bout an even thing if she gets any better; guess I'll wait and see if she gets well, 'fore I buy any scissors."

The wonderful French cannon, the construction of which is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it is said, forty or fifty times a minute. It carries with accuracy 2,000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can easily lift it.

An infant in Richmond with one deep blue eye and the other a positive black one, attracts great attention.

A freedman, named Leakhorn, is running, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, for delegate to the State Convention. He announced himself recently as being in favor of "low tariff, no taxes, more money to be sent South, and especially that the price of whiskey should be put down."

Suits for breach of promises of marriage are not common in France, as the judges always rule that, up to the last moment, the parties should be free to "change their minds," and so do not decree damages except where deception has been used.

Eggs with iron shells will be a fact at the Paris Exposition. A Berlin chemist caused his hens to produce them by feeding them on a preparation in which iron was made to take the place of lime. The eggs may do very well for transportation, but how about the chickens?

SUNFLOWER SEED.—The seed of the sunflower is said to be the best remedy known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will give a perfect cure.

Our good qualities often expose us to more hatred and persecution than all the ill we do.

Fifty million feet of pine logs have been driven down the Eau Claire river, Wisconsin, this season.

If the horse can weigh when you offer him oats, he don't mean it.

It is thought that $1,500,000 worth of mining machinery will be sent to Montana this summer.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, £60 to the first and $100 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 29th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 9, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 5, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 16, 1867.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

"TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—" Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 28, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats,* and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES,* as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED,* a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1866.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are Superior Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, Band or Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store
S. Shannon's is the best in this respect alone!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN, P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. [illegible] Editor and Proprietor, at the Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and the Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office—Church Street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDER

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME

&c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

Notary Public, &c.,

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867. NUMBER 15.

TEMPERANCE—A MINE OF WEALTH.

Give me the gold the drunkard spends,
The wasted skill, the labor lost,
As ruin's downward path he wends,
Unmindful of the fearful cost.
And I will buy each rood of soil
In every yet discovered land,
Where hunters roam, where peasants toil,
Where many peopled cities stand.

I'll build asylums for the poor,
By age or ailment made forlorn;
And none shall thrust them from the door
With withering looks and words of scorn;
I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth,
In needful, nay, in brave attire,
Vesture befitting banquet mirth
Which kings might envy and admire.

In every vale, on every plain,
A school shall glad the gazer's sight,
Where every poor man's child may gain
Pure knowledge free as air and light;
A temple to attract and teach,
Shall lift its spire on every hill,
Where pious men shall feel and preach
Peace, mercy, tolerance and good-will.

To every province shall belong
Collegiate structure, and not few,
Fill'd with a truth-exploring throng,
And teachers of the good and true,
Music of bells on Sabbath days
Round the whole earth shall gladly rise;
And our great Christian song of praise
Stream sweetly upward to the skies.

The Fenian Burke's Address to the Court.

The prisoner, Thomas F. Burke, here stood forward to the front of the dock. Looking calmly and respectfully at the Bench, and straightening himself as well as his wounded leg would allow him, he spoke as follows, in a remarkably clear, musical voice, which was listened to, throughout with hushed attention: * * * There are other points that have been sworn to here to prove my complicity in a great many acts it has been alleged I took part in, it is not my desire now, my lords, to give utterance to one word against the verdict which has been pronounced upon me. But fully conscious of my honor as a man, which has never been impugned—fully conscious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied—I can only say this; that these parties, actuated by a desire either for their own aggrandisement or to save their paltry, miserable lives, have pandered to the appetite, if I may so speak, of justice; and my life shall be the forfeit. Fully convinced and satisfied of the righteousness of my every act in connection with the late revolutionary movement in Ireland, I have nothing to recall—nothing that I would not do again—nothing that would bring up the blush of shame to mantle my brow; my conduct and career, both here and in America—if you like, as a soldier—are before you, and even in this my hour of trial I feel the consciousness of having lived an honest man, and I will die proudly, believing that I have given my life to give freedom and liberty to the land of my birth. I have done only that which every man whose soul throbs with a feeling of liberty should do. I, my lords, shall scarcely—I feel I should not at all—mention the name of Massey. I feel I should not pollute my lips with the name of that traitor, whose illegitimacy has been proved here: a man whose name even is not known, and who, I deny point blank, ever wore the star of a Colonel in the Confederate army. Him I shall let rest. I shall pass him, wishing him in the words of the poet—

"May the grass wither from his feet;
May the woods deny him shelter—earth a home;
The ashes a grave; the sun his light;
And Heaven its God."

Let Massey remember from this day forth he carries with him, as my learned and eloquent counsel (Mr Dowse) has stated, a serpent that will gnaw his conscience—will carry about with him in his breast a living Hell from which he can never be separated. I, my lords have no desire for the name of a martyr. I seek not the death of a martyr; but if it is the will of the Almighty Omnipotent God that my devotion for the land of my birth should be tested on the scaffold, I am willing there to die in defence of the right of men to free government—the right of an oppressed people to throw off the yoke of thraldom. I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption, by nature a lover of freedom, and an enemy to that power that holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny. It has so often been admitted that the oppressed have a right to throw off the yoke of oppression, even by English statesmen, that I deem it unnecessary to advert to that fact in a British court of justice. Ireland's children are not —never were—and never will be—willing or submissive slaves, and so long as England's flag covers one inch of Irish soil, just so long will they believe it to be a divine right to conspire, imagine and devise means to hurl it from power, and erect in its stead the Godlike structure of self government. Before I go any further, I have one important duty that I wish to dispose of. To my learned, talented, and eloquent counsel I offer that poor gift—the thanks—the sincere and grateful thanks of an honest man, I offer him too, in the name of America, the thanks of the Irish people. I know that I am here without a relative—without a friend in fact—three thousand miles away from my family. But I know that I am not forgotten there. The great and generous Irish heart of America to-day feels for—to-day sympathises with, and does not forget the man who is willing to tread the scaffold—aye, defiantly—proudly conscious of no wrong—in defence of American principles—in defence of liberty. I now, to Mr. Butt, Mr. Dowse, Mr. O'Loghlen—all my counsel, one of whom was, I believe, Mr. Curran—and my able solicitor, Mr. Lawless—I return to them, individually and collectively, my sincere and heartfelt thanks. I shall now, my lord, as no doubt you will suggest the propriety of, turn my attention to the world beyond the grave. I shall now look on to that home where sorrows are at an end—where joy is eternal. I shall hope and pray that freedom may yet dawn on this poor downtrodden country. That is my hope and my prayer; and the last words I shall utter will be a prayer to God for forgiveness, and a prayer for poor old Ireland. Now, my lords, in relation to the other man, Corydon, I will make a few remarks. Perhaps before I go to Corydon I should say much has been spoken on that table of Colonel Kelly, and of the meeting held at his quarters or lodgings in London. I desire to state I never knew where Colonel Kelly's lodgings were, and I never knew where he lived in London until I heard the informer Massey announce it on the table. I never attended a meeting at Col. Kelly's, and the hundred other statements about him that have been made to your lordships, and to you, gentlemen of the jury, I now solemnly declare on my honor as a man—aye, and as a dying man—these statements have been totally unfounded and false from beginning to end. In relation to the small paper that was introduced here and brought against me, as evidence, as having being found on my person, in connection with that oath, I desire to say that paper was not found on my person, and I knew no person whose name was on that paper. O'Byrne, of Dublin, or those other persons you have heard of, I never saw nor met. That paper has been put in there for some purpose. I can swear positively it was not in my handwriting; I can also swear I never saw it, yet it is used as evidence against me. Is this justice? Is this right? Is this manly? I am willing, if I have transgressed the laws, to suffer the punishment; but I object to this system of trumping up a case to take away the life of a human being. Thus I ask for no mercy. My present emaciated form—my constitution somewhat shattered—it is better that my life should be brought to an end than to drag out a miserable existence in the prison pens of Portland. Thus it is, my lord, I accept the verdict. Of course my acceptance of it is unnecessary; but I am satisfied with it. And now I shall close. True, it is, there are many feelings that actuate me at this moment. In fact these few disconnected remarks can give no idea of what I desire to state to the court. I have ties to bind me to life and society as strong as any man in this court. I have a family I love as much as any in this court. But I can remember the blessing received from an aged mother's lips as I left her the last time. She spoke as the Spartan mother did—"Go my boy. Return either with your shield or upon it." This reconciles me. This gives me heart. I submit to my doom, and I hope that God will forgive me my past sins. I hope, too, that inasmuch as He has preserved Ireland, notwithstanding all the tyranny to which she has been subjected, as a separate and distinct nationality, He also will assist her to retrieve her fallen fortunes—to rise in her beauty and majesty—the sister of Columbia, the peer of any nation in the world.

The prisoner here ceased, and stepped back from the front of the dock, just as calmly as he had advanced to it, but with perhaps a slight additional lustre in his eye and a heightened colour. Throughout he never hesitated for a word but spoke slowly, distinctly, and deliberately to the end. A suppressed murmur of applause and delight with his eloquent and touching address went round the court as he stepped back, but it was, of course, instantly suppressed by the officials of the court.—*Dublin Times.*

Ants in Africa.

M. Du Chaillu, in a recent lecture on the wonders of Equatorial Africa, gave the following account of the ants that infest that region:—In these equatorial forests there are found a vast number of ants, some of which are so terrible to man, and even beast, by reason of their venomous bite, their fierce temper and their voracity, that their path is freely abandoned to them without any one being the first to commence hostilities. The kind of ant that is the most dreaded is the black bashikonay, as the Bakalai natives call it. There are two other kinds of the bashikonay besides the black kind, but they are not so much dreaded. This insect may well be called the lord of the forest. It is the most voracious creature I ever met, and is the dread of all living animals, from the gorilla and leopard down to the smallest insect. It is their habit to march through the forest in a long regular line—a line two inches broad and several miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, which act apparently as officers, standing outside their rank and keeping their straggling army in proper array. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately set about building an underground tunnel, through which the whole army of ants pass on in columns to the shade of the forest beyond.

When they grow hungry, as if by a sudden command, the long line spreads itself through the forest, advancing forward and attacking and devouring everything animate and inanimate that comes across their path with a fury that is quite irresistible. The elephant and gorilla fly before them, the black men run away—every animal that lives in their line of march is chased, and in an incredible short space of time those that are caught and killed, and their bare and polished skeletons left behind. These ants seem to travel along both night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of sleep, and been obliged to rush into the water to save myself from their greedy clutches. When they enter a house they clear it of every living thing; cockroaches are devoured in an instant; rats and mice spring around the rooms endeavoring to escape in vain. They will not touch vegetable matter, however, and are consequently very useful in clearing the country of obnoxious and unpleasant insects. When on their march all insects flee before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikonay army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of trees and houses in pursuit of their prey. Their mode of attack is an impetuous leap; instantly their strong, pincer-like arms are fastened into a person's clothes, and they never let go until they have detached a morsel of animal food. At such a time this little insect seems animated with a kind of fury which causes it wholly to disregard its own safety. The negroes relate that criminals (by which term they mean wizards) have sometimes been exposed to the path of the bashikonay, tied to a tree so that they cannot escape, and have been thus devoured. The bashikonay is larger than any variety of the ant we have in America. The number of their armies is so great that one does not like to enter into a calculation for fear of exaggeration, but I have really seen a continuous line of them passing a certain spot in their march, going at a fair rate of speed, for twelve successive hours. So you may imagine how many millions there may have been of them. Besides the study of natural history, I carefully studied the habits of the natives with whom I came in contact and association.

Canada Thistles Act.

The attention of Pathmasters should be directed to the following provisions of the Act of the Provincial Parliament to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistles.

1. It shall be the duty of every occupant of land in Upper Canada to cut, or to cause to be cut down all the Canada thistles growing thereon; so often in each and every year as shall be sufficient to prevent them going to seed; and if any owner, possessor, or occupier of land shall knowingly suffer any Canada thistles to grow thereon and the seed to ripen so as to cause or endanger the spread thereof, he shall upon conviction be liable to a fine of not less than two, nor more than ten dollars for every such offence.

2. It shall be the duty of the Overseers of Highways in any Municipality to see that the provisions of this Act are carried out within their respective highway divisions, by cutting or causing to be cut all the Canada thistles growing on the highways or road allowances within their respective divisions, and every such Overseer shall give notice in writing to the owner, possessor or occupier of any land within the said division whereon Canada thistles shall be growing and in danger of going to seed, requiring him to cause the same to be cut down within five days from the service of such notice; And in case such owner, possessor or occupier, shall refuse or neglect to cut down the said Canada thistles within the period aforesaid, the said Overseer of Highways shall enter upon the land and cause such Canada thistles to be cut down with as little damage to growing crops as may be, and shall not be liable to be sued in action of trespass therefor; Provided that no such Overseer of Highways shall have power to enter upon or cut thistles on any land sown with grain; provided also, that where such Canada thistles are growing upon non resident lands, it shall not be necessary to give any notice before proceeding to cut down the same.

4. Each Overseer of Highways shall keep an accurate account of the expense incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, with respect to each parcel of land entered upon therefor, and shall deliver a statement of such expenses, describing by its legal description the land entered upon, and verified by oath, to the owner, possessor or occupier of such resident lands, requiring him to pay the amount; in case such owner, possessor or occupier of such resident lands shall refuse or neglect to pay the same within thirty days after such application, the said claim shall be reported to the Municipal Council of the Corporation in which such expense was incurred, and the said Council is hereby authorised and required to credit and allow such claim, and order the same to be paid from the funds for general purposes of the said Municipality; the said Overseer of Highways shall also present to the said Council a similar statement of the expenses incurred by him in carrying out the provisions of the said section upon any non-resident lands; and the said Council is hereby authorised and empowered to audit and allow the same in like manner; Provided always that if any owner, occupant or possessor amenable under the provisions of this Act, shall deem such expense excessive, an appeal may be had to the said Council (if made within thirty days after delivery of such statement) and the said Council shall determine the matter in dispute.

7. Every Overseer of Highways or other officer who shall refuse or neglect to discharge the duties imposed on him by this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars.

A Singular Deer Hunt.

Mr. Kell, in his account of the early settlement of the township of Peel, published in the Elora Observer, gives the following account of a deer hunt:

In the west end of this section, a deer was hunted and killed by a woman, which "defies competition," and stands unrivalled in the annals of deer hunting. A young man, who had lately entered the marriage state, one day espied a deer feeding at a straw stack, quite a short distance from the house. He informed his wife of the circumstance, and requested her to watch his movements, while he ran to a neighbor's house for a gun. This she consented to do, and being a fine buxom lassie, in the bloom of youth, just fresh from the Emerald Isle, and possessing the courage and determination peculiar to her country, she resolved that the adventurous quadruped should not escape without at least an effort on her part to divest it of its hide. She accordingly armed herself with a powerful cudgel, and took up a position from which she could keep a close eye on the ruminating forester. Having, in some measure, satisfied its hunger, and becoming apprehensive of danger, the deer showed unmistakable signs, if permitted, of returning to its native woods. This was the signal for pursuit. The husband had not yet made his appearance, and the opportunity of procuring a piece of venison was not to be lost. Away over the frozen snow went the bounding deer, followed by our heroine and a little dog. A partial thaw, succeeded by a hard frost, had lately occurred, a circumstance which was greatly in favor of the model deer hunter; for, while the animal sank deep at every bound, she and her dog were not thus impeded, consequently she gained rapidly on the flying fugitive. The little canine soon brought up and, nibbling at the legs of the deer, considerably retarded its progress, while hope and exultation at the prospect of success facilitated the movements of the fair hunter. Coming within easy reach of the doomed animal, she made his hind quarters feel the weight of her cudgel, and, as the late Artemus Ward would say, "made the fur fly." The unfortunate animal did not, however, give up its life without a desperate struggle; every nerve was strained, and all its strength put forth. In frantic efforts to escape. The thick underbrush and projecting branches, often caught the dress of the hunter, and for a moment stopped her merciless career, but onward she went again. The overmastered strength of the deer was now fast failing, and our heroine, seizing it by the tail with one hand, with the cudgel which was in the other, plied the back and sides of the poor beast without mercy. A few well directed blows on the head soon caused it to surrender life and liberty together. Having completed the work of despatching it, she caught hold of the hind legs of her victim, and with it started for home, a distance of one mile. She had not proceeded far when she was met by her husband, and the hauling home of the deer was soon accomplished.

The Famine in South Carolina.

Mr. W. Gilmore Simms writes from Midway, South Carolina:

"As far as I can see, there is no possible escape from general famine, in which all will suffer, many perish. In a precinct of fifty miles in this district, there is not more than one planter in fifty who has corn enough to last him a single month; not more than one in two hundred who has enough for two months; none that have any that can last three months; and of these there is hardly more than five in the hundred who will be able to supply themselves with provisions of any sort, unless by borrowing money on mortgage, not only of the growing crop, but of the lands, and at such a rate of interest that no crop they can make can possibly save them from ruin. A great many will almost or quite starve, unless they can get help from some other resources than their own. Briefly, the famine which threatens the land is all over the land, and no one region can help the other. The mules and horses, especially when owned by the negroes, and upon which the hope for next years' crop must greatly depend, are dying of work without food. They literally drop down in the harness, and much the same sort of a picture may be drawn of the humans, white and black. Life is prolonged solely by spasmodic efforts and all sorts of expedients, day by day, the parties not regarding any sacrifice which will yield the means of daily subsistence to their families. Unless the charities of the outer world are more prompt and more bountiful, I do not see what is to avert the fate of thousands to whom the peck or bushel of corn, which suffices for a week, must simply prolong the agony of a death by inches."

Miscellaneous Items.

A BOY PREACHER has appeared in Wales, who, according to his admirers, is to extinguish Mr. Spurgeon. This promising youth is Master Enoch Probert, who has just completed his eleventh year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist chapel at Gladestry, Radnor. A local print says of him: "He has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such marvellous truths from a boy of such tender years." After preaching two sermons on the Sunday, Master Probert spoke at length on the following day to the Sunday scholars.

HOW TO KNOW GOLD.—A correspondent of the Belleville Intelligencer gives the following directions on this subject:—"When a miner, then, finds a piece of bright yellow, metallic substance, resembling gold in his opinion, let him lay it upon a piece of iron or steel, the handle of his crowbar, or the face of his sledge, for instance, and strike it a smart blow with a hammer. If it breaks to pieces, it is not gold, but if it flattens without breaking, it has stood the first test; it is malleable. Let him then apply the edge of his knife to the side of the metal, and if he can cut it as he can cut a piece off the rim of a silver coin, but rather more easily, and the piece cut off does not crumble, it has stood the second test; it is sectile. Let him then drop a small quantity of nitric acid (aquafortis) upon the metal; if it is base, the surface will in a few seconds turn green, and small bubbles of gas will begin to rise through the liquid, but if it is 'real gold,' the acid will have no more effect than so much water, and it has stood the third test, and its character may be considered as fully established."

BRITISH REGULARS IN CANADA.—Thirteen Regiments of British Regular troops, making about nine thousand men, are now stationed in Canada. They are distributed as follows:—East—in Quebec are the 30th regiment and the 1st battalion rifle brigade; in Montreal (headquarters) are 1st battalion 25th regiment, 2nd battalion 23rd regiment, the 100th regiment and 4th battalion rifle brigade; at St. John's, part of R. C. rifles; at Isle Aux Noix, part of R. C. rifles; at Chambly, part of R. C. rifles. These form outposts, lying as they do on the frontier. West—in Ottawa, half of 100th regiment; in Kingston, part of R. C. rifles; in Toronto, 13th hussars, 2nd battalion, 17th regiment; in London, 53rd regiment, 4th battalion 60th rifles; in Brantford, 2nd battalion 7th regiment; in Hamilton, 1st battalion 16th regiment. At all these posts there are also detachments of artillery, and at Montreal one squadron of the 13th hussars.

THE MANUFACTURE OF [illegible].—Among other articles of food exhibited at the Paris Exhibition are specimens of the various kinds of pickles, sauces, preserves, and biscuits, manufactured in this country for home consumption and exportation. In one biscuit factory at Reading, 900 sacks of flour are used weekly, and 800 men are employed. It is said that one well known firm of Italian warehousemen in London import 91 hogsheads of capers annually, 18,000 gallons of Italian oil, and 7,000 casks of anchovies. They export 17,000 tins of green peas and 200,000 tins of lobsters. They consume a ton of loaf sugar daily; and annually 140,000 gallons of vinegar, 27,000 gallons of catsup. They preserve 450 tons of fruit, and make 200,000 gallons of pickles.

NEGRO HOMESTEADS.—There are several million acres of government territory in Louisiana. The negroes of the State have accordingly undertaken to form a large colony for settling upon these lands. Three agents, despatched to examine them, report that they are fertile and valuable in every respect, free from overflows, and will yield large crops of cotton, corn, and rice. Two meetings have been held upon the subject in New Orleans. It is computed that a homestead of eighty acres can be secured on this government tract for the small sum of thirty dollars; this to include government fees, expenses of surveying &c.

The Michigan Southern Railroad, to fill a "sink hole" of forty rods under its track in Northern Indiana, has dumped in two acres of earth, averaging ten feet in depth; three acres of timber and brushwood; the ditchings and scrapings of fifty miles of railroad track for about eight years past; the old ties of about one hundred miles of repaired track; and about three thousand car loads of gravel; besides the forty rods of embankment, from four to six feet high that was made before the sinking occurred. The work of filling seems to have been accomplished.

CHINESE FISHING.—The Napa Reporter says:—"About nine o clock last evening, we saw a light flickering on the creek. Drawing near the bank we found several Chinamen with long baskets, the bottoms cut out. They would wade along, one man carrying a light, another a basket inverted, who occasionally would suddenly set his basket down in the water, run his hand in the aperture, and haul out a large fish. They had by this novel device caught about eighty fish."

The Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor, of Japan is reported to have died of small pox. That disease has been known in Japan for between two and three thousand years; but no Mikado has succumbed to it before, so that the people are beginning to doubt whether the Spiritual Emperors, are not losing their supernatural power, and whether the last Mikado was not a humbug for dying of so scurvy a malady.

DIABOLICAL PLOT TO ASSASSINATE.—Advices by ocean telegraph give the outline of a monstrous plot just discovered in Hanover, the object of which was the assassination of the King of Prussia and Count Von Bismark. Several persons of high rank in Berlin are said to be implicated in the conspiracy. Many arrests of suspected persons have been made, and it is supposed that the designs of the conspirators have been completely foiled by the prompt action of the government.

The census of the United States was taken by actual count in the various revenue districts during the last two months of 1866, and shows an aggregate in States and Territories of 34,5[illegible] souls, an increase of 3,06[illegible],361 since the census of 1861. In most of the Southern States there has been a decrease, but in the Western States a large increase is reported.

Six thousand dogs have been killed in Chicago since the dog war commenced, and the number is daily increased. It is said the dogs now flee so quickly on seeing a policeman that the officers are compelled to wear citizens' suits in order to come within striking distance.

Beef raised in Australia is offered for sale in London. It is not salted, but is the best Australian beef, carefully stewed and packed in tins hermetically sealed. It is offered for sale at fourteen cents a pound, without bone. To import beef into America at this rate would prove a profitable business.

The subject of abolishing the system of turnpike tolls and maintaining all public roads by local taxation, aided by funds from the national exchequer, is being much discussed in England, and the proposed plan meets with much favor. Prominent Agricultural Societies strongly recommend it.

LABOR IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield Journal says: "The following are the rates of wages paid per day for ten hours' work: Plasterers, $4 50; bricklayers, $5; machinists, $4; painters, $3; planing mill hands, $20 per week. A majority of the men, we understand, are willing to work 8 hours as follows: Plasterers, $4; bricklayers, $4 50, and under some circumstances, $4; stonecutters, $4 50, and carpenters, $2 75."

NOVA SCOTIA.—In view of the coming elections, the activity of the opposing political parties in Nova Scotia is on the increase. The Confederates are known as the "Canadian party," and the *antis* as the "Nova Scotia party." The latter complain that but one of the twelve Senators has been appointed from their ranks.

It is said that after Marshal Bazaine made his speech to the Mexican notables announcing the withdrawal of the French army, the Emperor Maximilian exclaimed with vehemence:—"They are placing me between disgrace and death—my selection is made."

The announcement has been made at the Cape of Good Hope that the military force is to be gradually withdrawn from the colony, and great excitement has been occasioned in consequence.

The spring season is late in Britain as well as in Canada. On the first of May snow lay deep on the Grampian Hills, near Aviemore, and other stations on the Highland Railway, and Cairngorm was nearly as white as it was in mid winter.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, an old lady, over 52 years of age, gave birth to triplets, making in all thirteen children of which she is the maternal parent.

The Toledo Blade says that the indications are, "nearer 2,000 than 1,500 buildings" will be erected in that thriving city this year.

The losses by the overflow on the Missouri River bottom are stated to be twenty millions dollars.

The French Government has purchased the celebrated steam ram "Dunderberg" for $3,000,000.

Wilkes Booth's Diary.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt certifies that the following is a copy of the writing in pencil found in the diary taken from the body of Booth:

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY.

"Te amo April 13 14 Friday, the Ides.

"Until to-day nothing was ever thought of sacrificing to our country's wrongs. For six months we had worked to capture; but our cause being almost lost, something decisive and great must be done. But its failure was owing to others, who did not strike for their country with a heart. I struck boldly, and not as the papers say. I walked with a firm step through a thousand of his friends and was stopped, but pushed on. A colonel was at his side. I shouted 'Sic semper!' before I fired. In jumping, broke my leg. I passed all his pickets, rode sixty miles that night with the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump. I can never repent it, though we hated to kill. Our country owed all her troubles to him, and God simply made me the instrument of his punishment. The country is not (April, 1865,) what it was. This forced Union is not what I have loved. I care not what becomes of me. I have no desire to outlive my country. This night before the deed, I wrote a long article and left it for one of the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which I fully set forth our reasons for our proceeding. He or the government———"

"Friday, 21st.—After being hunted like a dog through swamps, woods, and last night being chased by gunboats till I was forced to return, wet, cold and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair. And why? For doing what Brutus was honored for, what made Tell a hero. And yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cut-throat. My action was purer than either of theirs. One hoped to be great; the other had not only his country's, but his own wrongs to avenge. I hoped for no gain. I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and that alone; a country that groaned beneath this tyranny and prayed for this end. And yet now behold the cold hand they extend to me. God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. The little, the very little I left behind to clear my name the government will not allow to be printed. So ends all. For my country I have given up all that makes life sweet and holy, brought misery upon my family, and am sure there is no pardon in heaven for me since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God try and forgive me; and bless my mother. To-night I will once more try the river with the intent to cross, though I have a greater desire and almost a mind to return to Washington and in a measure clear my name, which I feel I can do. I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not before man. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned with the curse of Cain upon ——, when, if the world knew my heart, that one blow would have made me great, though I did desire no greatness. To-night I try to escape these bloodhounds once more. Who, who can read his fate? God's will be done. I have too great a soul to die like a criminal. May He spare me that and let me die bravely. I bless the entire world; have never hated or wronged any one. This last was not a wrong unless God deems it so, and it's with Him to damn or bless me. Hard for this brave boy with me, who often prays—yes, before and since with a true and sincere heart. Was it crime in him? If so, why can he pray the same? I do not wish to shed a drop of blood, but I must fight the course. 'Tis all that's left me."

The Wool Season.

Last year wool averaged throughout the season 32c to 35c. The crop went, so far as we can learn, in this manner: some small little amount to the States, some to England and France, but the great bulk into the Canadian mills, so establishing the view that the United States markets no longer control our interests. The Wool business in Canada is getting into good working order; we have now competent establishments where it is skilfully picked and sorted, and put into condition to suit every class of manufactures, and in this way every kind is put upon the market to the best advantage. The business is sure to extend to all suitable localities, and very soon the whole clip of Canada will be handled by Canadian buyers and merchants. Under these arrangements we find that a sure market has been established in England and France for well got up samples of our long, lustrous Wools, while for Clothing Wools, it is probable that Canadian mills will require every pound to be had. They have done a good business during the year, they immensely increased their capacity, and this year will want a corresponding quantity of material to meet their wants. With these facts, it does not appear likely that Wool will suffer any material depression.—[Commercial report in London Free Press.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Whitby May 21.—A collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway at three o'clock this morning. An emigrant train going west was at Whitby station connected with some freight cars. While taking off freight, a special freight train came from the east, the locomotive of which drove the rear emigrant car like a telescope into the next one, killing one man, three women and one little child. Three of the passengers are also badly hurt. Several others were bruised but not seriously. The passengers are Germans. Wallace Lasser the switchman at the place of collision, has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

New Advertisements.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I. Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of EDWARD BOLES, *an Insolvent.*

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to attend a meeting at my office in the village of Paisley, on the Tenth day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of his estate generally; and the said Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

Dated at Paisley the 14th day of May, 1867.

WM. C. BRUCE, Assignee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

WOULD respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer; so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

☞ Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION.

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

IT is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume, Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William St., New York.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

Markets.

Paisley, May 30.

Flour $8 to 9. Oats 75c. Peas 80c to $1. Butter 11c to 12. Eggs 8c to 9. Potatoes 80c to $1. Dried Pork 10c to 12½. Beef 10c. Lard 8c to 10. Tallow 8c to 10. Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50. Green Hides 4c to 5. Wool 25c

Farmers should wash their sheep before clipping, and bring the fleece in whole.

Owen Sound, May 22.

Fall Wheat $1 80. Spring Wheat $1 60 to $1 70. Oats 65c. Peas for seed 75c. Hay $18. Barley 65c. Flour $8. Pork $6. Timothy Seed $1 25 to 2 12½. Butter 12½c to 15. Eggs 10c. Black Salts $3. Syracuse Salt $2 25. Saginaw Salt $1 50 to $2.

Guelph, May 29.

Flour per bag $4 to 4 10. Fall Wheat $2 to 2 12. Spring Wheat $1 80 to 1 90. Wool 27c to 30. Eggs 8c to 9. Butter 10c. Lamb 6c to 7.

Toronto, May 25.

Flour $10. Fall Wheat $2 25 to 2 30. Spring Wheat $1 90 to 2. Oats 50c. Barley 60c to 62. Peas 60c to 63.

Montreal, May 27.

Spring Wheat $2 05. Oats 40c to 41. Barley 70c to 75. Butter—Dairy, 11c to 13c; Store packed, 9c to 10. Ashes—Pots $5 65 to 5 75; Pearls $7 75 to 8.

BIRTH.

At the village of Scone, township of Elderslie, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Robertson, of a son.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

CHURCH SERVICE.—The Rev. Mr. Brookman will hold divine service (D. V.) in the church of the Ascension, (English Church) Paisley, on Sunday next, at half past three in the afternoon.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Bible Society will be held in Wright's Hall, Paisley, on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Brookman will be present and address the audience as agent for the Bible Society, giving some description of his travels in India and the religious condition of the natives, &c.

Proclamation of the New Dominion.

The Queen has issued her proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under one Government, to be called the Dominion of Canada. It is reported the proclamation is to take effect on the 2nd July. Appended to the proclamation is a list of the Senators. Those from Ontario being as follows:

THE SENATORS FROM ONTARIO.—A telegram received from an official source in Ottawa, announces that the Senators from Ontario are: Messrs. Hamilton, of Kingston; Mathieson, of Perth; Ross, of Toronto; Mills, of Hamilton; Seymour, of Port Hope; Dickson, of Niagara; Shaw, of Bathurst; Blair, of Brock; Campbell, of Cataraqui; Christie, of Erie; Aikins, of Home; Reesor, of King; Leonard, of London; McMaster, of Toronto; Burnham, of Newcastle; Simpson, of Queens; Skead, of Rideau; McPherson, of Saugeen; Crawford, of St. Lawrence; Macdonald, of Tecumseth; Blake, of Thames; Flint, of Trent; [illegible], of the Western, and Allen, of York Division. The following is a list of the Legislative Councillors omitted:—Hon. Messrs Goodhue, *Boulton, Perry, *Bull, Bennett, *Alexander, Benson, *Read, Vidal. The names preceded by an asterisk are Conservatives.

The Queen's Birthday at Southampton.

The 24th was celebrated at this place with great spirit, and the number of people in the village was larger than ever before on such an occasion. The Review of the Bruce Battalion of Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Sproat, was the principal attraction. All the companies of the Battalion were represented, but the wet weather of the preceding day and the bad state of the roads, prevented a full muster of the corps. About two hundred men, however, were present.

The ground selected for the review was near the drill shed and tolerably favorable for the movements of the troops. The men presented a very soldier-like appearance, and the different evolutions were generally well performed.

The sham fight was a spirited affair. It was commenced by the Southampton Rifles taking up a strong position among some cedars and fallen logs to the south of the drill shed. The red coats advancing to dislodge them, were checked by the rapid and *deadly* fire of the rifles, who, sheltered by the trees, stumps and logs, were in a comparatively safe position. Their fire was returned, however, in the most terrific manner by the red coats, and the scene became most exciting. At this critical period of the battle, a very clever attempt was made by the Rifles to turn the left flank of their opponents, but the movement was as cleverly defeated by the red coats, and the Rifles were compelled to retreat after having made a noble stand against overwhelming numbers. The troops then marched back to their former position, and having formed a hollow square, the men facing inwards and the mounted officers in the centre, Colonel Sproat addressed them, commending them for the loyalty and zeal they had displayed. He expressed a hope that they would be able to assemble again on similar occasions, as it would be very beneficial to the battalion. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Col. Sproat and other officers, and the men were dismissed.

The affair was highly creditable to the officers and men of the corps. Some of the troops travelled over thirty miles on the preceding day through a pouring rain and over muddy roads in waggons and on foot.

The amusements of the day closed with some athletic and amusing sports, and all retired fully satisfied that the time had been well spent.

Mr. J. Beachell, one of the principal projectors of the proposed Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway, died suddenly in Toronto on Friday last. The deceased was at one time Warden of Grey, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The session of the Newfoundland Legislature is closed. It has neither accepted the Quebec nor the London scheme of Confederation.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The June number of this popular Magazine is before us. A charming domestic scene called "Home Treasures," is the subject of the fine Steel Plate in front. The Colored fashions present a group of brilliant and graceful figures attired in the latest mode. The literary matter is choice. "How a woman had her way," continues wonderfully entertaining. "That blessed Baby" is full of truth and humor. The Music is alone worth the subscription price. A beautiful Steel Engraving called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to every single ($2 50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced prices to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

THE SURVEYING EXPEDITION.—The party of men who left Paisley last fall with Mr. Gilmour, surveyor, to join Salter's surveying expedition to the north east of Lake Superior, returned last week. After advancing nearly one hundred miles into the interior east from Lake Superior, the party appear to have run out of provisions, and failing to receive a supply, returned to the point from which they started, after encountering considerable hardships from want of food. The country is reported to be rough, and generally unfit for settlement. One of the men, in language more expressive than refined, says the country is "not a d——d good at all, nor never will be—its nothing but rocks."

The Prince Edward Island Examiner says:—"In this Colony our people seem to be nearly as much opposed to Confederation as ever, although the opinion is, that the Union sentiment is largely on the increase in Charlottetown. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that a considerable time must elapse, and a little moral pressure be brought to bear upon us—together with some tempting inducement—before the inhabitants of this Island will join the Confederacy."

The enumerators at Toronto have just made up their lists, and return a statement that the population has decreased from 45,288 in 1861 to 40,043 in the present year. It is thought that the counting of noses has not been correctly done, since many new houses have gone up since 1861, and that there are very few houses unoccupied in the city at present.

At a public meeting at Owen Sound last week, called by the Mayor, after a discussion of the merits of the different railroad projects, a resolution was passed in favor of the cheap railroad scheme direct from Toronto.

THE SILVER NUISANCE.—In Toronto, a man has been committed for trial at the police court, for defrauding a farmer by offering silver at par for a load of hay he received, and refusing to pay anything else.

The people of Mount Forest have decided at a public meeting, to give $10,000 bonus towards the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

The Montreal Telegraph says:—In a single week since the opening of Navigation, from a single town in Lower Canada, six hundred men went to the United States either seeking present labor and its rewards not to be obtained in their own country, or to become permanent settlers; there is hardly a parish or township in Lower Canada that cannot tell a similar tale, and this exodus of the bone and sinew of the country numbers its thousands every year, and shows no signs of cessation or abatement.

STARVING.—We hear from the lower St. Lawrence that great destitution prevails on both shores, arising from the scanty crops of last year. A failure of crops this year in this region, which seems imminent, will be ruinous to the inhabitants.

THE LATE SEASON.—A gentleman who is familiar with the Ottawa district, writing from Grenville, states that on the 13th instant, he saw the snow from six inches to two feet deep in the woods. He also crossed three lakes in the rear of Grenville on the ice, and found it thirteen inches thick, and still strong and firm; and believes the lake in Argenteuil will not be open before the 1st of June. Farming operations in the neighborhood were not commenced at the above date.

The Minerve says our Ministers will not oppose double representation; that is, one man representing the same constituency both in the local and general legislature. On the contrary, most of them will seek this double responsibility for themselves.

The Kingston Whig states that on Monday last, Mr. Wm. Hopkins, of the township of Sheffield, was driving a load of hay on the road near Clare River, and, in going down a hill, the reins broke, and the fiery horses started off at full speed. Mr. Hopkins was thrown off the load, and sustained such injuries that he died in three hours. His daughter, who accompanied him, though also thrown off, fortunately was not seriously hurt.

The use of all kinds of fireworks is to be prohibited in Boston on the coming Fourth of July. That city has heretofore expended $60,000 for fireworks.

There is a domestic paradise in Worcester, Mass. It is a one-story house. In that house two Irish families reside, happy and contented, with twenty-four hogs, twenty-five hens, five ducks, and one cow.

The Globe's Ottawa special says:—It has leaked out that Mr. McGee is not to be in the Confederation Government.

Elves, the bigamist, has been again arrested, and lodged in the gaol at Walkerton.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE

Port Elgin, 29th May, 1867.

I remember having read in my school boy days in what was termed the story of the "Fat Gentleman," that being interrupted in his journey by the wet weather, and feeling anxious to know what were the prospects of favorable weather for the future, he had recourse to an almanac for information, but on turning to the day of the month he found the following words "Expect much rain about this time"; so that if Ayer, or any of those large almanac manufacturers, have been lucky enough to have guessed at such a state of things at present, it will tend to heighten their reputation, for it has almost been rain, rain, rain, continually for the last two weeks. Spring work has been much retarded in consequence; nevertheless the favourable weather which generally happens on Her Most Gracious Majesty's natal day was enjoyed by her loyal subjects in this part of the "New Dominion." At an early hour many of our citizens were astir testifying their loyalty by a *feu de joie* after a fashion. On account of the review that was to take place at Southampton, however, that place became the centre of attraction.

An object of much interest to us just now is the completion of our telegraph line, the appearance of which along our streets gives our village quite a lively look. We expect the office to be open in a few days.

Notwithstanding the wet weather, the fall wheat appears to be doing well. There is a probability of a great crop of fruit, the trees being literally covered with fruit bearing buds.

Proceedings of Elderslie Council.

Union Hotel, Paisley, May 22, 1867.

Pursuant to appointment, the Court of Revision met at the above place and time.

Present—Messrs. Gillies, Bruce, Falconer McKechnie and Noble.

It was resolved that the Reeve do take the chair.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by T. Falconer, That the assessment of the following parties be reduced as follows:—Arthur Clements, $40; Richard Woods $6; John McDiarmid, $45; James McGavin, $50; John McCannel, $30; James Saunders, $30 [illegible]; and that the Court of Revision do now adjourn.

Council room Union Hotel, Paisley, May 22.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment to the above time and place.

Present—The Reeve in the chair, and Messrs. Bruce, Noble and Falconer.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by T. Falconer, That with reference to the petition of Samuel Woods and others for the establishment of a new School Section on the 10th and 11th concessions, this Council is of opinion that the question of changing and altering School Sections should be approached with great care, and that while admitting the great disadvantage to which said Woods and others are labouring under, this council recommend that the Reeve be instructed to have side line No. 30 examined and report at the next meeting of Council as to whether said line can be made passable so as to give access to the school on that line. Carried.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by W. C. Bruce, That the petitions of John Herriot and others and John McDermott and others lay over for future consideration. Carried.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by Mr. Noble, That relative to the petition of T. Bearman and 99 others praying for this Council to open out the Town Line between the Townships of Elderslie and Sullivan, the same be referred to the County Council, seeing that such improvements properly come under their jurisdiction, with instructions that the Reeves of this Township bring it before the Council, and give it their support. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by T. Falconer, that the Collector be allowed the six dollars paid the Treasurer on account of J. McMillan's income tax; also $14 80 lost on account of discount on silver; as also his salary of $80; and that the Reeve issue orders in his favour for said amounts. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, That this council do now adjourn till to-morrow morning at eight o'clock a. m. in this place.

Council room, Union Hotel, Paisley, May 23.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment to the above time and place.

All the members present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, That the petition of Wm. Rusk and others regarding the formation of a new road beat on the 10th con. between lots No. 4 to 9 inclusive be granted. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by T. Falconer, That the account of John Flood for removing the jam of timber at the Bridge on the town line of Brant and Elderslie amounting to $16 be referred to the County Council. Carried.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by E. A. Noble, With regard to the petition of Joseph Munary and others, that a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars be expended on the road complained of, and that the reeve be appointed to examine the said swamp and to expend the said money. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, That W. C. Bruce be authorized to let a job of chopping not to exceed one acre on the south side of Goderich street, opposite the grave yard. Carried.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by E. A. Noble, That the amount of shop and tavern licenses in this village, and the amount of the Commutation of the statute labor at the rate of fifty cents per day, with the funds arising from the by law No 73 for the year 1867, be appropriated to the construction of side-walks in the village of Paisley, to be expended under the direction of such committee as may be appointed at a public meeting in said village, in connection with the two Municipal Councillors resident therein, and that the Reeve be directed to draw orders on the Treasurer for that sum at the direction of the above committee. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, That this council do now adjourn to meet again at the call of the reeve. Carried.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

THE SAFETY OF FORT BUFORD.—The following despatch was received on Thursday at the Adjutant General's office in Washington, which finally sets at rest the horrible story about the Fort Buford massacre and one more recent and of similar character:

"St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1867.

To the Adjutant General United States Army.

We have communications signed by Col. Rankin, commanding officer of Fort Buford as late as February 28. All were well then. He reports that on the 1st of January the Indians appeared in considerable force before the fort, mounted, and after a variety of evolutions, doubtless meant to terrify, upon a single shot from a twelve pounder went off in a great hurry, and have not since that time attempted any further hostilities, although encamped on the Yellow Stone, only a few miles from the fort.

General Terry telegraphs that the recent report of the capture by the Indians of the steamer Miner is false.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

McGEE'S WAR POLICY.—Mr. McGee's extravagant war policy is strangely at variance with his professed anxiety for immigration. For years, Mr. McGee has been making speeches and writing reports on that subject, and though unfortunately, the country has not yet reaped much practical advantage from his labours, we had supposed that, if there were any public question about which Mr. McGee is in earnest, the encouragement of immigration was that question. How can he possibly expect to induce people to come and settle in this country, when he is proclaiming in his most sensational style that Canada is in such a desperate state that nothing short of the arming of the whole people will answer? If he were striving to drive immigrants away from Canada, he could hardly have hit upon a more effective measure of repulsion than his recent letter. We beg of him that he will not furnish his immigrant agents with copies of his manifesto.—*Globe.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON LAKE ONTARIO.—St. Vincent, N. Y., May 21.—A terrible disaster occurred on the lake west of this place to-night, by which the steam propeller, Wisconsin, Capt Townsend, plying between Ogdensburg and Toledo, and a large number of lives, variously estimated at from 25 to 30 were lost. The Wisconsin, had about seventy passengers on board. Many of the passengers had retired for the night, but they were all aroused by the alarm, and rushing precipitately on deck added to the confusion. The captain ordered the vessel to be headed for shore, and this was promptly done. In about ten minutes the bow struck the bottom at a distance of half a mile from the beach, and the passengers prepared to make their escape from the burning steamer, which by this time was nearly enveloped in flames. Unhappily, in their anxiety to get off they jumped into the water without waiting for the small boats to be launched to carry them ashore, and in this manner most of those reported missing lost their lives.

[illegible] AT IT AGAIN!—Some individual got into the dwelling of Mr. [illegible], [illegible] on Wednesday night, shortly after the inmates had retired, and after groping about for some time entered the bed room of a lady visitor, Miss Dewar. As soon as aroused from her sleep, the young lady sprang upon the intruder and endeavored to detain him while screaming for assistance. Before aid arrived, however, he had broken away from her grasp and left the house as mysteriously as he entered it. This is the first display of female heroism in connection with these annoying visits. Let other ladies who may be disturbed follow Miss Dewar's example, and the community will soon be rid of the pest.—*London Free Press.*

BOOTH AND MRS. SURRATT.—New York, May 21.—Gen Baker, the well known Government Detective during the war, has published a narration of his experience, and in it states that Mrs. Surratt confessed to him her complicity in the plot to abduct President Lincoln but affirmed that she reluctantly yielded to the urging of Booth in aiding the plot of assassination. Booth insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspiracy. Baker states he buried Booth's remains beneath the old penitentiary adjoining the arsenal in Washington.

Jefferson Davis keeps himself almost constantly shut up at the house of his mother-in-law, visiting sometimes the places where he can walk *incognito*. He took so much care to avoid public notice that he came alone from New York to Montreal, and Madame Davis came next day, with two other persons and two colored female servants.—*Minerve.*

Major Cornwallis, one of the "Six Hundred" of Balaclava, died a few days ago, from the effects of an accident in the hunting field. He was in his thirty-fifth year.

Lord Brougham is dangerously ill at Nice. The veteran statesman and scholar is still in the full possession of his mental faculties, but his physical powers, which for many years have seemed to defy the encroachment of time, are yielding at last to the infirmities of age.

The Brazilian Diario Official of the 11th April denies that any bill respecting the emancipation of slaves has been prepared by Government to lay before the coming Assembly, although, it says, the Government has the case under consideration.

Reported Preparations for an Invasion of Canada.

The New York Herald, publishes a long and circumstantial account of alleged gigantic preparations now being made by the Fenians for another invasion. We know the Fenians are capable of great folly but not so great we fancy as the Herald would have its readers believe.

It may have been supposed by many, owing to the lull in Fenian matters during the present year, that the attack on Canada was finally and forever postponed; but any one acquainted with the interior workings of the organization would be disabused of the idea by observing the magnitude of its secret operations. Inconsideration of the fact that the United States Government is said to have formed a determination not to intercede or interfere in any movements of the Fenians against Canada in future, it was not deemed inappropriate to obtain privately the details of their preparations during the past eighteen months for a public announcement.

By a visit to the iron foundry of McDermott & Co., in Eighteenth street, near avenue B, it was observed and learned that since January, 1866, the most active preparations have been in progress in the way of manufacturing ordnance and arms for the Fenians under the leadership of President Roberts. During this time they have been manufacturing at this foundry, large numbers of twelve and twenty-four pounders, of bronze metal, of ten hundred or twelve hundred pounds weight each, and shells of various sizes, at the rate of two or three per day. Besides this, three or four tons of grape and canister shot have been manufactured daily, or, since the receipt of the contract over two thousand tons. Three or four United States service field cannon have also been made. Howitzers have been principally made at other foundries. About twenty or thirty twelve pounders, or Napoleon guns, have also been made during the past year. These are manufactured of bronze metal brass, and weigh about seven hundred pounds each. They are to be drawn by four horses.

This foundry employs thirty-five men, who are constantly engaged in the manufacture of ordnance for the Fenian service. These have been actively employed in this work for the past eighteen months. Three or four mounted howitzers have also been made during this year by McDermott & Co. These weigh nine hundred pounds each, and can propel a twelve pound shot or shell a distance adequate to effectual work in actual service. These arms and munitions of war are stationed in twelve buildings in this city, ostensibly rented for mercantile purposes, but which are soon to yield forth their arsenal contents of deadly weapons to deal another and severe blow on the Canadian government. A similar arrangement obtains in every prominent city in the country.

The Fenians in this city alone have already stored away enough artillery and ammunition to equip 100,000 men and supply them with the material of war for six months. These are made in greatly improved methods, which make them immediately superior to those used in the great rebellion. All the inventions and improvements in Europe and elsewhere, whose excellence has been established by actual use, are being availed of to the amplest extent of the Fenian exchequer. Many of these guns far supersede anything heretofore invented. They have cannon which will impel ten shots per minute, and only require three men to manipulate them. Formerly it required at least eight men to fire a single gun. These arms have cost the Fenian organization $500,000, and the ammunition for six months over $1,000,000. This firm have also manufactured torpedoes of the most destructive character at the rate of six per day, and have therefore stored in their private arsenal about twenty-five hundred, varying in weight from two to six hundred pounds each. They cost about $100 each, and are to be used for harbor purposes, in order to destroy the commerce of an enemy. A vessel coming in contact with one of these will be blown up or so impaired as to be unserviceable. They are filled with powder and nitro glycerine, or Greek fire—a very recent invention, remarkable for its destructive qualities. Millions of fuses are also being manufactured by this firm. These are, of course used for igniting and bursting the shells. They are made to explode in from two to thirty seconds. A large number of spherical case shell have been made. These are filled with gun or round musket balls. They are the same as the ordinary shell, only a little heavier, and are filled with balls. They contain but a small charge internally in order to break the shell. The force of the explosion breaks the shell and scatters the ball far and wide with a deadly effect a distance of over 1,000 yards.

In the secret arsenals of this city alone there are 10,000 spherical case shells, 20,000 grenade shells, 32 tons of grape, and 6 or 7 tons of canister shot, as well as 100 twelve and twenty-four pound howitzers, together with others mentioned. These latter were bought cheap from the United States at the rate of old iron, one cent and a half per pound, as well as a large amount of common and ammunition not mentioned above. Two or three tons of hand grenades are being manufactured per day by McDermott & Co. for the approaching Fenian movement. These are three inch shells, and can be thrown by the hand among a garrison, or impelled from the mouth of a gun or howitzer.

A mightier than Tamerlane will sweep down upon the British provinces in America, and if not successful will at least give the British Lion a bitter foretaste of what feeling prevails against his majesty among the exiled Irishmen of America and of the wide world over.

Boston, May 24.

At a Fenian meeting held here to-night, speeches were made by Gen. Spear and others, and companies were organized for the invasion of Canada.

New York, May 28.—The Herald says the proposed Fenian raid is taking definite shape. A secret circular has been distributed to all the Circles, calling them to arms. Munitions of war in large quantities have been taken towards the border and secreted, ready for use when wanted. Quite a number of persons, supposed to be Fenians, are in St. Albans, Vt. 50,000 troops are reported ready to take the field, backed by 50,000 more in case of need.

The Herald says the Fenians are making extensive preparations for war; that arms and ammunition for 100,000 men are being prepared: that the iron foundry of McDermott & Co., on 8th street, since Jan. 1, 1866, have made large numbers of 12 and 24-pounders, and shells at the rate of two hundred per day. Also three or four tons of grape and canister shot have been manufactured daily. The foundry has 35 men constantly at work on Fenian war material. The Fenians have several secret arsenals in this city, all stored with this material.

A St. Albans special to the Herald says: There are mysterious movements in that quarter looking to an attack on Canada.

A Buffalo despatch makes a similar report.

Montreal, May 28.

Information has been received that seven well known Fenians arrived at St. Albans, and forty at Malone. It is stated that 3000 muskets and accoutrements are stored at Malone.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, May 22.

The Derby races took place to-day. Although the weather was unfavourable, an immense assemblage of spectators were present. The race was won by "Hermit" in the midst of a snow storm.

Earl Derby says officially that the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case has been refused.

The National Reform Union, in an address to Mr Gladstone, asked him to take up the bold cry of Household Suffrage as it would have the sympathy and approval of the whole nation. He responded reassuringly, and was caustic in criticising the Government bill. He explained the reasons which led him to adopt the five pound line, and would not say that under no circumstances would he revive it. He did not, however, commit himself to the bold cry of household suffrage.

Mr. Bright addressed the Union, advising petitioning throughout the country.

Vienna, May 23.

The Austrian Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government to enter into negotiations with President Juarez of Mexico, with the view of securing the safety of the Emperor Maximilian in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

London, May 23.

The English Government has made representations to the leading Powers of Europe, urging a general disarmament.

Sir Archibald Alison the historian, is dead.

Liverpool, May 24.

Advices received here from Hong Kong says that it was reported there that the United States gunboat Ashuelot had bombarded a town in the Island of Formosa, the natives of which murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American barque Rover.

Dublin, May 24.

If the Fenian leaders, Col. Burke and Col. McClure, who pleaded guilty and thus avowed their treason, are hanged, pursuant to law, the authorities expected sudden and sharp reprisals on the part of the members of the Fenian organization here. The government is anxiously yet actively preparing the dwelling of the Right Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, with those of his two associates on the Bench at the trial, as well as the house inhabited by the Right Hon. Attorney General and the other counsel who prosecuted for the Crown, which are even now guarded day and night by a force of armed policemen, who appear in citizens dress.

Col. Burke was sentenced to be hung on the 29th of May.

London, May 25.

Another imposing and very influential demonstration has been made in favour of Parliamentary reform, in the shape of a crowded meeting in St. James' Hall to-day. John Stuart Mill, M. P. with the Liberal members of the House of Commons, spoke in support of the extension of very comprehensive measures of enfranchisement for the people.

The Queen's Birthday was duly celebrated. The city was illuminated, and there were municipal dinners and public entertainments, with other manifestations of respect on all sides.

St. Petersburg, May 25.

The Government of the United States has offered to sell to the Czar Alexander the famous iron-clad monitor Miantonomah, a frigate, and two new iron-clad war cruisers. The proposition has been favorably received by the Emperor and his Cabinet and is likely to be accepted.

London, May 26.

Notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary, it is thought the Government will not carry into execution the death sentences of Fenians.

London, May 27.

The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts shall be carried out or not engrosses public attention. The press of England and Ireland generally urge that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life. A despatch from Dublin states that the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner O'Brien, but coupled with a recommendation to mercy. It is said that the American minister, Mr. Adams will interpose his good offices to save the prisoner McClure from the scaffold. A meeting in Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, adopted a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, asking that the lives of the condemned Fenians be spared.

The cattle plague had reappeared in London and Leicestershire. The Dutch government was taking energetic measures to stamp out the disease. 1,000 healthy cattle had been slain in a week. Some resistance was made to the wholesale slaughter, and two men were killed and two wounded by the soldiers.

The whole Russian army is to be provided with breech loaders by the end of June.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that another war with the Basutos is feared.

London, May 28.

In the House of Lords, the Bill continuing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was passed.

The clauses of the Reform Bill providing for more liberal extension of franchise had been adopted by the House of Commons.

CANDIA.

New York, May 25.

A letter from Athens says, the arrival of Omar Pacha at Crete and his formidable preparations against the insurgents seem to make little impression on the latter, who are prepared for an attack.

The blockade runner Arcadi has successfully accomplished her ninth voyage and supplied Cretans with all necessaries of life and warfare. The Cretans have formed a provisional government and promulgated a liberal constitution and appointed Demetrius Mavrocordato, Ex-Minister of foreign affairs for Greece and an eminent statesman as Governor General of Crete.

Details of the last engagement of the insurgents with the Turks which took place on the 19th of April at Tillass near Heraclion, state that the Cretans three times repulsed the enemy five thousand strong, and at last routed them with heavy loss. All the provisions and war ammunitions, fell into the hands of insurgents.

American Expansion.

The London Spectator has heard a story which it thinks must have some sort of foundation, that Mr. Seward is "negotiating for the purchase of all British America from the Pole to 40 degrees latitude, and from the Pacific to the Canadas." The Spectator remarks:—"It is actually said that Lord Stanley is only holding out for Vancouver's Island (!) and, in conclusion, adds:—"If Mr. Seward has made any such offer, we trust Lord Stanley will remember that the owner of the American Pacific seaboard will always be the most formidable enemy India could have."

We surmise that the story of the Spectator is in advance of events. It is quite likely that in recent diplomatic passages between the American and English Governments, mention has been made of a territorial cession by England as one of the probabilities of the future; but that the matter has been defined as here told, is altogether fictitious; and that the question is narrowed down to a dispute as to the possession of Vancouver's island, is nonsense.—[New York Times.

Australia.

Australian "advices," dated Sydney, 1st April, and Wellington, 9th April, are received.

Clarke's gang of outlaws were still at large, committing depredations.

The wine vintage was larger than ever known before.

Parliament was to meet early in June, and a stormy session was expected.

There has been an increase in the gold yield thus far this year, as compared with that of last year.

The new settlement of Townsville, in Queensland, has been nearly destroyed by a hurricane.

South America.

New York, May 23.

The steamer "Merrimac," from Rio Janeiro, arrived last evening. No news of importance from Paraguay. Active operations would soon be commenced. Cholera had appeared in the allied camps, and also at Monte Video. The rebels in the Argentine Republic had been routed. Cholera also appeared Buenos Ayres, and consternation prevailed. The deaths exceed 50 a day. The U. S. Minister of Paraguay proposed to the allied forces that the belligerents hold a conference at Washington. The Argentine Confederation declined the proposal.

The last news from Peru tends to confirm the belief that the present administration cannot hold out long. Revolutionary outbreaks occurred in every direction.

Accounts from Chili are but little more encouraging. Though the administration is strong enough to quell any attempt at revolution, the feeling between the two countries is such that a rupture is only prevented for the present by the Spanish difficulty, on one hand, and internal disturbances on the other.

Important from Mexico.

New York, May 25.—Advices via New Orleans from Queretaro to the 7th, are received. It is reported that on the 6th Miramon sallied out with the entire force, and engaged the Liberals for an hour and a half, but was driven back with heavy loss. A great battle was daily expected.

Washington, May 27.—The following has been received:—

New Orleans, May 26.—To the Hon. W. H. Seward:—I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph, dated Matamoras, May 21—I have the honour to transmit you the following official letter—"San Luis Potosi, May 17. Gen Berriozabal, my esteemed friend. Vive La Patrie. Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this morning at 8 o'clock. Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and Miramon are prisoners.

(Signed) Benito Juarez.

Matamoras, May 23rd.—The following was received from Escobedo to day:—

Citizen Minister of war.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 15th La Cruz was taken by our forces who surprised the enemy. The garrison were made prisoners and our troops occupied the plaza. Meanwhile the enemy retreated towards the Cerro De La Campana, where our artillery caused him to surrender. Maximilian and his generals, Mejia and Castello surrendered unconditionally.

(Signed) Escobedo.

Matamoras, May 25.—The Liberal force which took possession of Queretaro has started for the Capitol. Commander J. D. Peyan, of the Mexican Navy has been ordered to command the expedition against Vera Cruz.

San Francisco, May 24.

A telegram from Victoria reports that the British Colonist publishes despatches of an important nature from England concerning the Confederation scheme. The Colonist says:—It is believed that the cry for annexation will be the means of attracting the attention of the Imperial Government to the deplorable condition of this neglected colony, and hasten confederation.

The Hamilton Spectator has a double-leaded editorial on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. Our contemporary calls for an immediate cash subscription of thirty thousand dollars, as the charter of the road expires on the 29th June next. A deputation from the Board of Trade of Hamilton, was to leave Hamilton on the 28th, to hold railway meetings in North Wellington and Grey.

The use of all kinds of fireworks is to be prohibited in Boston on the coming Fourth of July. That city heretofore has annually expended [illegible] for fireworks.

FARM FOR SALE
BY AUCTION,
UNDER POWER OF SALE IN MORTGAGE.

THE subscriber has received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for Sale

At Biggar's Hotel, Elora,

ON WEDNESDAY, 5th DAY OF JUNE,

Next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, Lot No. 49, in the 3rd Concession, South of Durham Road, Township of Kincardine, Co. of Bruce, containing 50 acres, of which about 30 acres are cleared and fenced, with good Log House and out-buildings. This lot is only 1½ miles from the gravel road, and about six miles from Kincardine, and is situated in one of the best farming sections in Canada.

☞ *Title indisputable.*

W. P. NEWMAN,
Land Agent, &c.,
Bank of Montreal, Elora.

Elora, May 17, 1867.

SHEEP AMD LAMBS LOST

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Lot 1, 11th con. of Elderslie, on the 14th May. Two Sheep and two Lambs. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received.

DONALD McNEILL.

Elderslie, May 22nd, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.

WM. WALLACE. JAMES STIRTON.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May, 20, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of COREY & STAFFORD, *Boot and Shoe Makers*, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. COREY.

Witness, JAMES MUIR.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES

Cheap at WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

Down with High Prices and let the People Live!

IS THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE

Commercial House

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Village of Paisley and of the County of Bruce generally,

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in introducing to your notice and inspection their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which are now to hand, and which will be found to be the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK*, not only in Paisley, but in any village in our county. We have made it our study this Spring (though with much labor and expense) to procure everything belonging to the Dry Goods trade, and we now invite the attention of our customers, and the public at large, to the choice selections we have made.

Attention is directed to our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND TWEEDS

This season, comprising

Superfine Black Broad Cloths,
West of England Broad Cloths,
Silk mixed Coatings,
Ladies' Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,
Spanish Cloths,
Italian Cloths,
Russel & Queen's Cords,
Alpaca and Linen Coatings,
Gambroons, &c.

Also Black Does, Cassimeres, Shepherd's Checks, Clan Tartans and Fancy Vestings and Trouserings.

In PRINTS, and Grey and White Cottons, we have been enabled to secure some excellent value, inasmuch as we got the benefit of the late decline in the markets.

☞ *Come and look at these Goods and compare our prices with others.*

Upwards of 50 pieces of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS, the latest styles out from England, such as Chenies, Poplinetts, Organdie Stripes, Plain and Checked Challies and Lustreens, from $1 50 the dress, full 12 yard lengths.

A beautiful assortment of Single and Double SHAWLS, bought at manufacturer's prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Please come and look at them.

SILK PARASOLS in every color, and latest styles, from 75c.

Particular attention is directed to our HOOP SKIRTS this season, as we offer them at less than half the usual prices charged by others. We will sell our 15 Spring Skirts for 40c., 20 for 60c., 25 for 75c., 30 for $1; also the Trail Skirt in proportion. The new Croquet Skirt and other fancy Skirtings from 25c. per yard.

GLOVES and HOSIERY in every style, size and price, to fit the largest hand or foot, down to the very smallest.

TWEED SUITS made to order, from a selection of about 150 different patterns, commencing at $6.

Coats, Vests and Pants Cut free of charge if the cloth is bought in our store.

STRAW HATS in endless variety from 12½c.

FOR GROCERIES,

The COMMERCIAL HOUSE has stood, and continues to stand, unequalled in the county. On hand, and now arriving, a large assortment of every requisite. ☞ Inspection invited.

LADIES, don't forget our Dresses, Shawls and Hoop Skirts.
GENTLEMEN, don't forget our $6 suits and our Blacks at $10.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, May 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, taken in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferrotypes, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*
You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*
You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*
You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*
You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and*
You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Josh Billings on Lynch Pins.

I want to bet three dollars that no man ever matched himself agin the devil but what he got beat.

Aim hi, if you strike low. The man who undertakes tew jump three hundred and seventy five feet ahead will certainly make a good try.

I never knu a man who was always anxious tew repent of his sins before he had committed them who didn't want the sharpest kind ov watching.

I never bet any stamps on the man who is always telling what he would have did if he had been there. I have noticed that this kind never get there.

Faith don't appear to me to be anything more than tip top good sense; and the faith there is in the world now won't keep a man from falling to the bottom of a well if he lets go ov the curb to spit on his hands.

When I get to not having any good luck it dos seem to me that I kan have more of it than any man I ever knew and not half try. I suppose it seems just so to you, my friend, don't it?

I kant think of any talent now that is so apt to descend from father and son unfurnished as the gift ov exaggeration.

A man may have a perfekt right to be born single but I doubt whether he has a right to continue so.

The Little Brown Birdie.

As I was retiring from the dinner-table of a friend in the country, one bright sunny day last autumn, as I cast my eye through the box window, my attention was arrested by a little brown birdie, sitting on the ground near a mirror, which the coachmen had brought from the city that morning, and left leaning against the wing of the house. A group of friends and children immediately gathered around to look at birdie, and with one voice we said it had received an injury, and could not fly; but next moment we found ourselves mistaken, for it took wing and was off. Very soon, however, it returned, taking its position before the mirror; and by its movements we soon discovered that it was watching its own reflection in the glass—mistaking it for a foe. It gazed a moment, moved its head towards one side, then towards the other, raised its feathers, stepped back a little—the reflection, of course, making the same defiant movements—and then, with all its power, rushed forward to strike its foe. The force with which it struck the mirror of course sent it backward. Recovering its position, it would resume the same position and go through the same belligerent movements till exhausted. Then it would fly away for two or three minutes. On returning, it would repeat the same, till again exhausted, but with little variation, and sometimes, before flying away to recruit it would step behind the glass, as if looking for its foe there. The bird was left undisturbed by the family, though it was closely watched till sunset. I do not think it was absent five minutes at any one time.

The next morning, when the family assembled in the dining room, the first inquiry was for birdie. The mirror having been left in its position, we found birdie still at his post, apparently with the motto in his mind, "Never give up." The same defiant spirit, the same belligerent evolutions were acted out, with but a few minutes recess, till late in the afternoon when the mirror was removed.

As I watched the little birdie's movements, and saw its persistent, unforgiving spirit, I thought how much this is like the spirit and conduct of too many human beings both of larger and smaller growth. How many, like birdie, are fighting shadows or imaginary enemies; how many think they have detected an enemy, when if, like birdie they will look behind that which caused the shadow, they will find that there was no enemy to defeat!—[Christian Treasury.

The following is a school-boy's composition, printed as written:

OX.

Oxen is a very slow animil they are good to brake ground up I wood drather have horses if they didn't have kollick, which they say is wind collected in a bunch, which makes it dangerous for to keep horses than an ox if there was no horses the people wood have to wheal there wood on a wheelbarrow it wood take them two or three days to wheal a cord a mile. Cows is useful too i have herd som say that if they had to be tother or an ox they would be a cow. But i think when it cum to have their tits pulled of a cold morning they wood wish they wasn't, for oxen don't generally have to raise caves if i had to be eny i wood drather be a heifer. But if i coodent be a heffer and had to be both i wood be an ox. ISAAC SPIKER.

EXPERIENCE.—We cut the following from the Hingham Journal. If any one can see anything in it, we advise him to keep his eye on it:—" We have been an editor for several years; its a big thing to be an editor, as it costs nothing for advice. Some advise us to pitch into our political opponents, others to keep out of politics; some advise us to pitch into sinners, others doubt the propriety of Satan rebuking sin; some advise us to ventilate scandal rumors, others suggest that persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones; some advise us to print stories, others think that we had better stick to truths; some say if we would keep certain articles out of our paper it would double our circulation, others think if we would print more of that sort it would double; those who have personal contests think we are stupid if we do not get angry and pitch into their opponents, and their opponents have the same opinion of us for not siding with them. We have not found a single adviser who could not, in his own estimation, edit a paper much better than we do; have a larger circulation, make more money, have more friends, have less enemies, devote less time to it and suit everybody. With all this advice free and more in prospective, our patrons will readily perceive that it is a big thing to be an editor.

A GOOD HIT.—To the soulless stariing apes, who sport the habiliments and assume the appearance of men, only to stand on the street corners and watch the ladies passing by, frequently indulging in ribald comments in tones sufficiently loud to reach the ears of the objects of their blackguard remarks, we commend a perusal of the following morceau.—[Am. Paper.

WHO WAS IT?

He was standing on the corner,
 In the place where loafers meet.
And he watched the dressy damsels
 As they waded o'er the street,
From his mouth came innuendoes,
 And his eyes were opened wide,
As on tip-toe they came dancing
 O'er the muddy, sloppy tide,
When a lady and her daughter,
 Stepping carefully along,
Closely veiled from street inspection,
 Heard his slimy venomed tongue.
Then the little veils were lifted,
 And with shame his head he hung,
For his mother and his sister
 Thus had struck the speaker dumb.

The habit of drinking, says the La Crosse Democrat, can be cured by giving the drinkers all the liquor they want all the time. That this experiment will prove a success we know. It was tried on a whiskyist in Milwaukee not long since, who after drinking all the liquor he could hold for two weeks, imagined he saw snakes, devils, Ben Butler and Thaddeus Stephens, and jumped out of a four-story window, running a curbstone into his head. He has not drank any since, nor will be the rest of the century.

A Clergyman writing to the Times gives two recent interesting instances of how sermons are concocted. The writer says that he heard at one of the principal West-end churches a few mornings since, a very beautiful sermon delivered by the incumbent and which he immediately recognised as one of Dr. Arnold's early school sermons. The discourse, although slightly altered in mane and tail, was on the whole a reproduction word for word from the printed volume. In another West end church, the same clergyman had the gratification of hearing a sermon of his own, which he had printed and published not long before.

A QUIET HOUSE.—A son of Neptune, who was in the habit of quarreling with his better half, was one day remonstrated with by the minister of the parish, who told him that he and his wife ought to live on more amicable terms, as they were both one. 'One!' said the old salt, shifting his quid, 'If you came by the house sometimes, you would think we were about twenty.'

THE WRONG HOLE.—A man inquired at the post office in Erie, N. Y., the other day, for a letter for 'Enry 'Edgen.' He was told there was none; 'look ere,' he replied a little angrily, 'you're bexamined a bodd letter for my name. It don't commence with a hatch! It begins with a hol Look in the ole that's got the ho's.

An aunty-quated Ethiopian dame once sapiently remarked "I'se hearn a heap ob talk 'bout gibbin all we darkeys a Bureau but bless your soul, honey, I ain't seed eben a washstan' yit."

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat says: —Along the road between this place and Monroe, Union County, we saw several white girls in the field plowing. In one instance we saw two girls about sixteen years old, managing a plough with two oxen attached—one held the plow handles and the other drove the oxen."

At Steubenville, Ohio, a few nights since, a young Cuban having made a call upon some ladies, was bowing himself out of the house, when his coat caught fire from a gas jet, and before it was extinguished he received fatal injuries.

Fine Unsophisticated Old Boy from the Country :—" Well, my dear, he seems a capital young fellow, and I am sure he will make you a good husband. But I say, Jessie, what did you mean by ' No Cards?' Surely, your father-in-law, the parson, doesn't object to a mild rubber at whist ?'

Before the recent purchase of Russian America, Great Britain had 76,172 more square miles on this continent than the United States. Now she has 385,166 square miles less.

At Sigel, Mo., recently, a wedding party assembled at the appointed time, but the bridegroom did not appear. The guests were shocked, the bride hysterical, until a nice young man, one of the spectators, offered himself in place of the faithless swain, was accepted and married on the spot.

The American fish-hook and needle company of New Haven, turn out one hundred and eighty million fish-books yearly, with a force of seventy hands, on machines invented by C. C. Crosby, the President of the Company.

The name of Surratt is one of the oldest in Maryland. The Surratts were French Catholics in Lord Baltimore's time.

Greeley says the man who pays more for shop rent than for advertising, don't know his business.

A retired editor says that during thirty four years of continual editorial service he wrote eight thousand columns, and all for victuals and clothes.

It is thought a dangerous thing to board a man of war, but I have known fifty soldiers each a man of war, boarded by a single landlord—but he was a host.

Lydia Bliven put out one of her eyes at Lanox, Massachusetts, last week, while attempting to untie her shoestring with a fork.

It is asserted that a lady in Petersburg, Virginia, only 76 years old, has just cut eight new teeth.

While getting over a fence, near the city of Louisville, Ky., recently, a young lady was strangled to death by her bonnet strings catching on a picket.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAISLEY

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Messrs. W. F. & J. F. Adams

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have opened a

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IN PAISLEY,

Opp. site F. McCalder's Hotel,

Where they are prepared to do all kinds of photographic work that may be required of them,

From their extended experience in the business, and sparing neither labor nor means to keep pace with the progress of the Art, and having built an Operating Room expressly for the purpose, at considerable expense and with suitable apparatus, they feel confident, as heretofore, of giving general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

That photographs may come within the reach of all we have placed them at the lowest paying figures.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Only $1 50 per dozen !

To those who may think the price too low for a good article, we would simply say, call at our rooms, Kincardine and Paisley, and see for yourselves.

Photographs—either portrait or of Family groups, or

VIEWS OF BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPE SCENERY

Taken of any size from common card size to 23 x 27 inches. Also the

OPALTYPE OR PORCELAIN PICTURE, the richest production of the Art; and the

"DOUBLE PICTURE,"

A curious and interesting arrangement, by which the same individual occupies two distinct positions on the same card—as, for instance, a gentleman, after being "absent minded" for a time, meets himself and shakes hands—or he may be sitting and standing "beside himself," &c., &c.

Good pictures taken in all kinds of weather.

Bring very small children on bright days only.

☞ All photographs must be paid for when the negative is taken.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, March 7th 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows —namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate fo Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 3, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

FREE MISSOURI!!

Rich and Cheap Lands

FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

"TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him—" Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic weather or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 400,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary,

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA,

TRANSACTS business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 23, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. H. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into Paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

☞ Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Fall Importations!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous Customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall Importations, consisting of

Dry Goods,
 Ready-made Clothing,
  Groceries,
   Crockery,
    Boots and Shoes,
     Hardware, &c.

To all of which he calls the particular attention of intending purchasers, as they will be found to compare favorably in price and quality with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

Also, *JUST RECEIVED*, a Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Nubias & Santogs.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1866.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

*Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 30c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 50c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Bolts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes

JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods, at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
 Groceries,
  Shelf Hardware,
   Hoop & Bar Iron,
    Clothing,
     Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Caps, and Furs,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

20 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, [illegible] and [illegible] Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Editor and Proprietor, at the Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed [illegible]

Advertisements occupying a quarter or a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months, charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others to be inserted, will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867. NUMBER 16.

MARY HAY.

"O'ER TRUE A TALE."

By the Editor of the Guelph Herald.

He woo'd her when a happy girl,
In youth and beauty's pride;
She knew no guile, she feared no guile,
He won her for his bride.
A brief, bright hour, and then a change
Came o'er him day by day,
And grief, Oh grief, was breaking
The heart of Mary Hay.

A thousand tongues proclaimed his shame
She struggled as for life
Against conviction—but it came—
She was a *Drunkard's* wife;
The wine-cup and the wassail bowl
Had stole his heart away;
And grief, Oh grief, was breaking
The heart of Mary Hay.

An exile from her island home,
Striving her tears to hide,
Over the waters she has come,
A maniac for her guide.
She weeps and prays for him by night,
She toils for him by day,
While grief, Oh grief, is breaking
The heart of Mary Hay.

She sinks upon her lowly bed,
No friendly hand is nigh;
Her little orphans wail for bread,
She hears not now their cry.
Her pale cold lips have breath'd *his* name,
And now—they close for aye—
Oh grief, Oh grief has broken
The heart of Mary Hay.

The drunkard's wife sleeps sweetly now,
Her toils and tears are o'er;
She rests where Huron's waters flow,
Far from her native shore,
No tear o'er her lone tomb is shed,
None linger there to say,
"Oh grief, Oh grief has broken
The heart of Mary Hay."

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible]

From the Philadelphia Saturday Even. Post.

CHAPTER I.

The master and mistress of Green Oaks were seated in their drawing room when Joyce Dormer entered.

When I say the mistress, I make use of a mere form of speech, for Mrs. Carmichael had but little voice in the management of the household. She was a short, plump, submissive looking woman, with ruddy cheeks and hair that was neither thin nor gray, despite the years that had rolled over her head; and this still luxuriant hair curled in tiny ringlets beneath the borders of her blonde cap.

Why she had married Mr. Carmichael had always been a mystery to her family, since he was a man to whom none of them had ever taken kindly. He was a person of essentially cold exterior, who never seemed to connect himself with them in any way, or to emerge from the ice in which he was imbedded. He was rather an appendage, tacked on my stitches, that appeared in constant danger of giving way, than one who was now part and parcel of the family circle.

No one knew whence he originally came; he turned up, as people sometimes do, and gave out that he had made money in Australia, and had returned to the old country to enjoy it; and, inasmuch as he could substantially prove his wealth to be no fiction, it was of course believed in.

He also gave out that he had fallen in love with Miss Charlotte Dormer, and as he made her an offer of marriage every one was bound to believe that that was true also. And as Miss Charlotte Dormer accepted him, it was naturally to be supposed that she had fallen in love also, at least it was to be hoped so, since in due time, she became Mrs. Carmichael.

In spite of the veil that was thrown over Mr. Carmichael's early history, he was looked upon as a man who was not to be altogether lightly esteemed. He was a man of substance, and the possessor of very fair landed estate. Moreover, he was a staunch supporter of church-rates, and always plumped for the conservative candidate at the county elections; both of which proceedings were considered vouchers of extreme respectability. Indeed, Mr. Carmichael's characteristic might be said to be eminent respectability. And doubtless regarding him from this point of sight, Miss Charlotte Dormer's kinsfolk and acquaintance thought it a lucky day for her when she became Charlotte Carmichael. Still he did not make much headway with the Dormer connection, nor did he act as though it was his intention to keep up any very intimate relation with them.

Periodically, as in duty bound, Mrs. Carmichael paid a visit to one or other member of her family, and on these occasions, Mr. Carmichael brought her and fetched her away, though he never remained with her during her stay. If possible, he would leave on the day he arrived; but if this were not possible, he would take his departure as early as he conveniently could on the day following.

In event of his staying over a night, it was customary to have a state party, to which all the available Dormer clan were invited, together with the squire and his lady, and the vicar and his wife. And, as the squire was a pompous man, with whom the Dormer clan were not on the most intimate terms, it was supposed that the frigidity which prevailed these entertainments was attributable to his presence, for it was not for a moment to be allowed that such a highly creditable connection as Mr. Carmichael could cast a gloom over the family circle. And yet, if each one had spoken freely the thought of his or her heart, it would have been found that Mr. Carmichael and not the squire, was in fault; though, out of courtesy to Mrs. Carmichael, who was a general favorite such an opinion was never mooted.

This chilling influence, which seemed to emanate from him, made itself manifest as he advanced to greet Joyce Dormer, a fair, quiet-looking person, whom one scarcely knew whether to term a girl or a woman.

"I do not remember you," said Mr. Carmichael, extending two fingers of his flabby hand; "you must have been a mere child when I was last at Credlington. What is the name of *your* niece?" he asked, with a strong emphasis on the possessive pronoun, and turning to his wife.

"Joyce," she answered.

"Joyce," repeated Mr. Carmichael, and he paused; then after a moment's reflection he added, "Joyce Anne, or Joyce Elizabeth, or Joyce Jane, or—"

"Only Joyce," interrupted the girl in a low tone.

He looked coldly and sternly at her, but whether in anger at the interruption, or in deprecation of her name, she could not determine.

"I am sorry to hear it," said he; "had there been any reasonable second name we might have called you by it. As there is not, it cannot be helped, though I must remark that I consider Joyce as an exceedingly inappropriate name for a young woman."

"My mother's name was Joyce," observed Mrs. Carmichael, timidly.

"I regret that it should have been so, Charlotte," replied her husband, "as it forces upon me the unpleasant conviction that her parents could not have been people of sense."

"My grandfather and my grandmother—" began Mrs. Carmichael; but Mr. Carmichael stopped her.

"Are dead, and therefore we have nothing further to do with them. It is with the living we have to deal, and since your niece has the misfortune to be called Joyce, we must make the best of the circumstance. I presume that it will prove no obstacle to her doing her duty in that state of life into which it has pleased the Lord in His providence to call her.

Here Miss Dormer, had she framed her thoughts into speech, would have ejaculated "Hypocrite!" for she was not favorably impressed with her aunt's husband. But she gave no utterance to her sentiments, and Mr. Carmichael went on as though he were reciting something he had previously noted down.

"Your father," said he, "died deeply in debt. The house, the household effects, and what little property he was possessed of at the time of his death, are insufficient to meet the demands of his creditors. Therefore you are left dependent on the bounty of your relatives. I have permitted your aunt to offer you a home, and I trust that you will give me no cause to repent a step that I have somewhat against my judgment been induced to take. Whilst under my roof—"

Here Joyce Dormer was about to burst forth indignantly, and to protest that she would not remain under Mr. Carmichael's roof, but, seeing that she was going to speak, he waved his hand to enforce silence.

"Another day, another day," said he; "I know all that naturally must arise in your heart, but I require no thanks. A good deed is its own reward. Doubtless grateful words fall pleasantly on the ear, but they are a temptation. I would do good for its own sake."

"But you do not understand," began the girl, half choked with indignation.

"Your feelings have overcome you," returned Mr. Carmichael; "I receive your thanks as though they had been spoken. In future, however, remember that I object to scenes. I consider all emotion as to be avoided."

So saying he left the room.

The girl turned to her aunt.

"Aunt Lotty, Aunt Lotty," said she, for her words came freely now that the chill presence was removed, "I cannot stay here, I will go away, I will do anything—I will be a dressmaker, a housemaid, anything sooner than stay here.'

"No, no," answered Mrs. Carmichael, soothingly, "you will understand Mr. Carmichael better when you know him dear; he is a very good man"—here she looked nervously round—"very upright and conscientious; he felt it his duty to speak openly. He always does, whatever it may cost him."

"He always does, whatever it may cost," mentally repeated Joyce; "poor aunt, poor aunt!"

"It was your poor father's wish, Joyce, that in case anything happened to him, you should come to me. Your father was very fond of me, and I've no children of my own, and I feel as if some one who would be like a daughter to me would be a great comfort."

The girl bent a glance of scrutiny on her aunt, and pondered as to how far trouble might affect her, as it certainly had taken no effect upon her in a personal point of view, for she was no less stout and no less ruddy than she used to be. But then Mrs. Carmichael—for Joyce unhesitatingly assumed that he was a tyrant—she might have fallen into a state of complete and contented slavery.

"Mr. Carmichael's own niece is coming to live here, is she not?" said Joyce, suddenly, her thoughts flying off in a new direction.

"Yes, dear; but she is a stranger. I never knew that Mr. Carmichael had any relations until a month since; and then he went down somewhere in the south to see a sister who was dying, and to arrange that Miss Carmichael should come here. He has suddenly found out that there is some large property that ought to be hers, and he's been writing to his lawyer about it. But I don't know anything about it, and I never ask Mr. Carmichael any questions; he does not like it. If there's anything that he wishes me to know, he tells me at the right time, for you see I never could understand much of business matters."

"Miss Carmichael is an heiress, then?"

"Yes, dear, but you need not say anything about it. I don't know about it, and I daresay I ought not to talk. Mr. Carmichael has not known about it long, but it seems to occupy him a good deal; and he's very anxious that his niece should be taught something, for I think she's been rather neglected and he doesn't want to send her to school, and he thought, as you are said to be a clever girl, Joyce, that you'd be a help in the matter; and I was only too thankful to think of having you with me."

Mrs. Carmichael's lips quivered, and two tears [illegible] into her eyes, but she wiped them away immediately and said that she had a scratching at her throat. Joyce put her arms round her and would have kissed her, but Mrs. Carmichael drew back hastily.

"No, no, dear, don't kiss me; Mr. Carmichael objects to anything demonstrative, and if he should ask me, it will be better to be able to say that we have not kissed each other. But we can love each other all the same."

"We can," returned Joyce, in a determined voice; and it seemed to her as though they were entering into a silent compact against Mr. Carmichael.

"You will like to see your room," said Mrs. Carmichael, leading the way up stairs.

They mounted a fine old staircase with handsomely carved balustrade, and landed on a long gallery that seemed to run from one end of the house to the other, with doors on either side.

Mrs. Carmichael opened the door of a small room over the porch; it was very plainly furnished, and there was no bed in it.

"You are to sleep here," said Mrs. Carmichael, opening another door to the right of it, and entering a large chamber very handsomely fitted up, which had a communication with the small apartment first mentioned.

"This is Miss Carmichael's room. I believe she is timid and dislikes being alone at nights, so I have moved the little bed out of the porchroom into this corner."

"Yes—"

"And the porchroom you can make into a sitting-room. I hope you will like it," said Mrs. Carmichael, looking anxiously at her niece; "though it's not so well furnished as the large room," and she passed into the smaller chamber where Joyce's two boxes and a portmanteau were standing. "I think you had nothing else," said she.

"Nothing," replied Joyce.

"Well, then, I will leave you to unpack and arrange your affairs."

And Mrs. Carmichael went away.

Two boxes and a portmanteau, there they stood, containing the whole of Joyce Dormer's worldly possessions.

She took out her purse, there was a five-pound note wrapped up in a piece of paper at one end, and two sovereigns and some silver at the other.

And what was she to do when that was gone? She was an orphan, dependent, as Mr. Carmichael had said, upon the bounty of her relatives. And sitting down she leaned her arms on the window sill, and her heart filled with grief and indignation.

There is something very soothing in looking upon a beautiful landscape, and Joyce's eye fell upon a very beautiful one. She saw it through an archway made by a couple of majestic beech trees that stood in front of the house. It was a quiet country scene, telling of peace and plenty; the corn in the nearer fields was being gathered in; the church was seen in the distance, its gray tower half-concealed in glossy masses of ivy, whose leaves glittered with golden edges as the sunlight fell upon them. Further away still ran the dark woods already turning gray as evening drew near and the sun sank slowly. Gray, ah, no, not gray, for a hazy cloud of gold seemed to float over them, and their outlines were only just visible through the brilliant veil.

As Joyce steadfastly gazed on the scene before her, it seemed as though some mysterious power were breathing comfort to her soul; as though Mother Earth were whispering, "Peace, peace, art thou not my child? Be comforted, for brightness as well as gloom hath a place in this world."

And the soft wind stealing through the sweet-scented clematis rolled a cloud of rare perfume into the little room, and was, as it were, incense upon the altar that had risen up before her; and the song of the birds was as a far off chorus, that by its melody lulled asleep the indignation that had been awakened in her breast.

A beautiful butterfly flew upon the window frame, and when it had remained long enough to rivet her attention to its marvellous coloring, it fluttered its wings and flew upward, upward, until she could see it no longer. Her thoughts soared after it, and rose higher than the gay insect's flight. And she learned two lessons.

Ah! but would all this calm feeling remain in Mr. Carmichael's presence?

Joyce was not sure, but her aunt's quivering lips and her words, "your father wished you to be with me," came into her mind.

"But not with Mr. Carmichael," she added, half interrogatively; "nevertheless, I am determined to make trial for a time of my new home."

Before long Joyce had unpacked and disposed of all her property to her entire satisfaction. The few books were placed on a shelf against the wall; her desk on the round table in front of the window. And from her desk she took a little book that was closed with a lock. It was half filled with writing, the latter part of which was blurred and illegible; short entries, some half-dozen words at a time. It was the record of the last few months of her sorrow-time, after some twenty years of tranquil happiness.

She took a pen, and on the last blurred page wrote,

"Here endeth a sad and buried life."

And at the top of the next page,

"The diary of a new life."

Joyce had always had a fancy for being an authoress, and her diary was to be her first work.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Carmichael was a man of average height and inclined to be stout. His complexion was whitey-brown, and his hair which lacked the redundance of his wife's tresses, dark and lank. His eyes were sharp and bead-like, though he had the faculty of withdrawing all brightness from them, when they would assume a fixed and almost stupid stare. They were so placed in his head as to bring before one the physiognomy of a horse, a peculiarity often noticeable in human faces. His lips, which were very thin, were perhaps his most remarkable feature, as in them lay his chief power of expression. One twitch of them would alter the whole look of his face, though not a muscle in the rest of it should move. Mr. Carmichael always spoke in a slow monotonous drawl. Seldom, even if excited, did he raise his voice; indeed, if anything, he appeared at such times to speak more slowly and in a lower tone than usual.

He always dressed in black, and wore a white tie, presenting somewhat the appearance of a dissenting minister in comfortable circumstances. Perhaps this style of dress was in keeping with his general bearing, dress being to a certain extent the indicator of the inner man. At any rate, it commanded a certain sort of respect from his poorer neighbors, in whose eyes the glossy broad-cloth, delicate cambric, and thick gold chain bore unequivocal token of confirmed respectability.

Mr. Carmichael had taken up farming as a pursuit. He had time on his hands which he wished to occupy, and, having a turn for chemistry and no lack of means whereby to try experiments, his crops turned out better than any in the county, and yielded him a good profit in addition to the amusement he derived from their culture.

He had bought Green Oaks principally on account of the farm that was to be sold with the estate, for the house was larger than he would otherwise have cared to have. It possessed, too, in the eyes of Mr. Carmichael, another recommendation; it was not within easy distance of neighbors, the only house near being the property of an elderly gentleman, who lived in London, and never came down to it. His house was, therefore, shut up, as its owner, from some caprice or other, refused to let it. Now, Mr. Carmichael disliked society, and therefore felt that at Green Oaks he could not be called upon to enter into any, as a drive of from ten to fifteen miles might be looked upon as a reasonable excuse for declining a dinner invitation.

But elderly gentlemen cannot live forever; and in process of time the elderly gentleman died, and the estate passed into the hands of a younger man, a nephew of the deceased.

Mr. Carmichael was exceedingly irate when this came to pass; but, as he could neither prevent the man's dying nor his nephew coming into possession, he was obliged to make the best of it; but he announced to his wife soon after the arrival of the new comers that he did not intend to visit them.

"I have excellent and unanswerable reasons for this decision, Charlotte, though at present it is not necessary to explain them to you," said he.

Now Mrs. Carmichael had, in common with most other women, a very fair share of curiosity, and she had already been making inquiries in divers directions, and had discovered that Mr. Gresford Lynn came from abroad, that he had a beautiful wife and three lovely children, the eldest a fine boy, about a year old; the two younger, twin-girls, only a few weeks old. And Mrs. Carmichael's heart yearned after the children; she was devotedly fond of children, and would now and then steal into the cottage of some young mother for the mere gratification of holding the baby in her arms for a moment. But these visits were few and far between, as Mr. Carmichael strongly objected to the poor being visited, on the ground that such visits encouraged pauperism.

Why, Mr. Carmichael never had had the courage to enquire, nor, if she had made the inquiry, would she have had the power to argue against it. As Mr. Carmichael had enunciated the sentiment, she was bound to believe in it, for great was her belief in her husband's infallibility.

But now that a neighbor in her own rank in life had arrived with children, and such beautiful children, her heart leaped within her as she pondered over the source of pleasure within her grasp, and her heart sank in proportion as she listened to Mr. Carmichael's announcement.

"Therefore," concluded Mr. Carmichael, "you will in no way take the least notice of these Gresford Lynns."

Mr. Carmichael, being an autocrat, knew that the matter was settled. And therefore Mrs. Carmichael's pleasure was curtailed to looking at Mrs. Gresford Lynn in church, and to seeing the children with their nurses, when she approached nearer than usual the outskirts of Lynncourt.

[To be Continued.]

RED CLOUD, THE INDIAN LEADER.—Speaking of the forthcoming war on the Plains, the Sioux River Reveille says:—"The greatest leader of the Indians is Red Cloud, or Mahpiatlan, who is represented as one of the ablest Indian warriors of any time. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, handsome, athletic, and perfect in his horsemanship as in his physical appearance. He has commanded in several battles previous to the massacre of Col. Fetterman's command, and has never been whipped. He was at Laramie last spring, at a treaty making, enjoying the farce and treating it as such without disguise, yet accepting all the presents offered, but left with the declaration that his country should never be occupied by the whites, nor garrisoned by them, nor should their roads cross it. Then he was at the head of but 300 warriors of the Ogallallah Sioux, but his marshalling 3,000 at Fort Philip Kearney shows the influence he has over others, and his determination to make his threat good. He is an active, energetic, and able warrior, and he who conquers Red Cloud will do more than he who conquered Tecumseh or Black Hawk or Osceola.

The New Dominion.

The act of Parliament establishing the "New Dominion" is to take effect on the 1st of July. Senators for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, (Upper and Lower Canada) twenty-four for each, have been appointed; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have each twelve Senators.

It is understood that the present administration of Canada have secured their own permanent ascendency in the new government, leaving out Mr. Galt of Canada East, and Mr. George Brown of Canada West. If everything should work as it is intended, we are to witness the results of a government that is monarchical without a crown, aristocratical without an hereditary nobility, and popular without fluctuations of parties.

Upper Canada, which has the greatest population and wealth, which will pay the greatest amount of taxes, and which is sure to have much the greatest growth hereafter, is to be permanently content with a fixed one-third of the Senate, in order that Lower Canada, which is French and not English, may retain its political equality, and thus perpetuate ascendency.

It is anticipated that, under this act of confederation, a spirit of nationality will be created, without national privileges or responsibilities; and an ardent unionism is to grow up where there is no unity either of laws, interests, or origin, or of constitutions except the privilege of having two thirds of the government appointed by an irresponsible foreign power three thousand miles away.

As the nationality of the new dominion is to consist in not being a nation, in exercising none of the functions of a nation, and in having no relations with other nations, so the loyalty of the people is to show itself in a consent to be involved in all the foreign relations and liabilities of the Imperial government, without any hand in their management or interest in their objects; and in standing ready, in case of a foreign war, to defend at their own expense, the most exposed frontier of the British empire.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

American Expansion.

The recent cession of Russian America to our Government, through the diplomacy of Secretary Seward, has been spoken of in official quarters in England with something like apprehension. With this new territory British Columbia is at our mercy. A difficulty with England would give it to us at any time. This was so clearly discerned, that the feasibility of offering it to us in return for certain considerations, if ever in our power to give, suggested itself to several Englishwriters. This section is completely isolated by these mountains from the remaining portion of the British possessions—which could be formed into a "Dominion" all the more conveniently after the excision.

We ourselves regard such a cession as this as being well worthy of Mr. Seward's diplomacy, and quite within its power. It is, in fact, necessary, in order to render complete the labors which have given us Russian America. Until we get possession of this section, Russian America will be isolated from the rest of our country; but with it, our territorial line would run continuous from California to the Arctic Ocean.

We trust that before the expiration of Mr. Seward's labors as Foreign Secretary, he will be able to consummate this important matter. And with such co-operation as he can command in Great Britain, we do not consider the work impossible.

The monitory suggestion which the Spectator makes to Lord Stanley that the British rule in India might be endangered by our ownership of the Pacific seaboard, is regardless of facts as they already stand. As things now are, we own and control by far the greater part of the North Pacific seaboard. We should gain but a little additional portion of the Pacific coast line if we were to obtain possession of the British territory referred to, or if we were to obtain the whole of British America. In the latter event, India would be in no more peril, in case of a war between us and England, than it would be if no change whatever were made.—*N. Y. Times.*

FIREWOOD ON THE PRAIRIES.—The impression, once entertained, that trees would not flourish on the prairies, is found to be erroneous. Wherever young trees have been planted and cultivated, and protected from the ravages of vermin and cattle, they grow with astonishing rapidity. It is now calculated that a prairie farmer need wait only five years to grow wood enough from the seed and from transplanted seedlings to supply his own fire perpetually, and to keep up his fences. In a few years longer, the trees will give him abundance of timber for his own use, and to sell. A few trees recently measured in Iowa gave the following results: No. 1, planted 20 years, measured 16 inches above the ground 91 inches in circumference, and is estimated to contain 1½ cords of wood. No. 2, planted 16 years, measured 76 inches, and will make a cord of wood. No. 3 measured 86½ inches at 21 years of age. No. 4, 75 inches, and No. 5, 80 inches. It is estimated that some single acres of prairie planted forest, 20 years out, will now cut 300 cords of wood to the acre. Facts like these account for the change that is taking place in public opinion in regard to the value of these lands. It is found in practice to be much easier to get wood upon the prairies than to get cleared fields in the timbered districts. The labor of clearing a farm upon heavy timbered land is immense, and many of the stumps linger through the first generation. —*American Agriculturist.*

NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.—French names of newspapers sound strange to English ears, such as *La Minerve*, the Minerva; *L'Evenement*, the Event; *Le Foyer*, the Hearth; *L'Aurore*, the Dawn; *La Veille*, the Eve; *Les Debats*, the Debates; *L'Ordre*, Order; *Le Semeur*, the Sower; *Le Pays* the Country; *Le Defricheur* the new Settler or Backwoodsman, &c. Most of French names are, however, very similar to those of English journalism.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN ENGLAND.—In a late communication to the English Presbyterian Synod, Professor Leone Levi said that it would be gratifying to the Synod to know that the English Presbyterian Church was making a decided progress. In proof of this he further stated that in 1841 there were thirty-nine congregations connected with the church. In 1851 the number had increased to seventy seven; in 1861 to ninety three; and now in 1867 there were one hundred and twelve.

The richest member of the Connecticut Senate is an Irishman, whose property is valued at two million five hundred thousand dollars. He made his money from an oil farm purchased for two thousand and two hundred dollars.

Shameful Barbarity.

Shortly after noon on Sunday, a long and heavily loaded emigrant train passed through Guelph en route to the Western States. There were, we should think, 300 or 400 persons, crammed into 10 common grain cars, with the doors boarded up part way, and a small square hole in the upper rear corner to let in the air. For the benefit of those who have less knowledge of railways than ourself, we would say that these cars are built perfectly tight, for the conveyance of grain and other inanimate things. Cattle and pigs would suffocate in them, and so they have superior accommodation—their cars having strips up the sides, with plenty of space for ventilation between.

These emigrants were from Germany, and had ridden all the way from Point Levi (near Quebec) boxed up in this fashion. The train probably left there on Thursday previous, and might reach Sarnia on Sunday night—so that they would have to remain on board three whole days and nights, at the least. There was not the ghost of a seat to be had; and if there were no one would have had a chance to sit down; even standing up, they were wedged in so tight as hardly to be able to move. It was not thought worth while to give the smaller children, girls and women a separate car, or to leave them enough room to sit on the floor once in a while, and rest their aching limbs. No doubt the burly "yahoos" and their impromptu sweethearts had a huge time of it, jammed in a perpetual embrace akin to a moderately powerful hydraulic press; but what a pitiable plight for poor old women, expectant mothers and decrepit grandfathers—for stumpy boys and delicate little girls, who stood on tip toe, turning up their pale faces between their taller fellows, to get a mouthful of fresh air!

Every one who has ridden a good distance on a train, knows very well how sweet it sometimes is to get a draught of fresh water, the mingled dust and heat of a crowded car making the traveller drink like a fish. By the time these poor half famished wretches reached Guelph, they were actually panting for water; and when they caught sight of some pails which had been placed for them on the platform, several sprang over the boarding before they could be handed up to them. The two or three buckets passed into the cars were seized by strong, rude men in front, who dipped in their heads almost to their ears, and then gulped down the precious liquid. Meanwhile could be heard from the midst of the car the tearful cries of mothers in behalf of their babes, the passionate appeals of old men and damsels, and the sobs and groans of children, who stretched forth their little hands with faint entreaties. "Wasser! Wasser! O geben wasser!" In vain, however, as the gruff tones of the conductor was heard above all, "No time; get on; get on." They seemed scarcely to understand the order, till they heard the engine whistle; when they redoubled their cries, clapping their hands to their lips and exclaiming, "Dursten!" "Wasser!" in the most affecting strains. The train rolled off through the town amid the maledictions of the bystanders, who declared it the most shameful sight they had ever witnessed in Guelph.—[Guelph Advertiser.

A Ship of Death Floats into a Port of the Shetland Islands.

Since the time when the Ancient Mariner told the terrible tale of the curse laden ship with her crew of ghastly corpses, no more thrilling story of the sea has been related than that of the whale ship Diana, that recently drifted into one of the Shetland Islands.

A year ago she left the Shetland on a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions, having on board fifty men. From that time nothing more was heard of her. The friends of those on board became alarmed. Money was raised and premiums offered for the first vessel that would bring tidings of the missing ship, but all to no avail. Hope was almost abandoned.

On the 2nd of April the people near Ronas Voe, in one of the Shetland Isles, were startled at seeing a ghastly wreck of a ship sailing into the harbor. Battered and ice crusted sails and cordage cut away, boats and spars cut up for fuel in the terrible Arctic winter, her decks covered with dead and dying, the long lost Diana sailed in like a ship from Deadman's Land. Fifty men sailed out of Lerwick in her on a bright May morning last year. All of the fifty came back on her on the 2nd of April, this year; the same, yet how different!

Ten men, of whom the captain was one, lay stiffened corpses on the deck; thirty-five lay helplessly sick and some dying; two retained sufficient strength to creep aloft, and the other three crawled feebly about the deck. The ship was boarded by the islanders, and, as they climbed over the bulwarks the man at the wheel fainted from excitement; one of the sick died as he lay, his death being announced by his fellow occupant of the berth feebly moaning, "Take away the dead man." On the bridge of the vessel lay the body of the captain as it had lain for four months, with one of his dead shipmates by his side, all decently laid out by those who soon expected to share their fate.

Hayti.—Advices from Hayti state that Salnave was at the head of the revolutionary army, making use of despotic powers. The Provisional Government was dissolved on the 2nd, and Salnave declared himself Protector in the name of the Sovereign, who was anxiously expected to take the reins of Government on the invitation of the Protector.

Vermont has a strict prohibitory liquor law, but some of her people will have their liquor. Distilleries are established and the man who wants rum takes a quantity of meal to the distiller, who converts it, reserving a certain portion as toll. This business is done openly, and there is no law forbidding it.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Great Bargains in Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the Dry Goods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

The SHOW ROOM is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS and SHOES. Every style in Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our stock of HARDWARE is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

The GROCERY department of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

An Infant Murderer.

A letter from Fort Pitt, a small settlement in the Saskatchewan Valley, British America, narrates a horrible incident that took place in that settlement some weeks ago:

"A French Canadian had killed several pigs, and his little children had looked on in approving wonder at the process. Soon after the parents went to church, and on their return were met at the door by their oldest child, Gustave, an eight year old boy, who exclaimed in childish glee, 'I have killed little piggy; come and see.' He was covered with blood. What they saw may be inferred from the confession of the boy as to what had taken place. When the parents had gone to church, Gustave proposed to his little brother, Adolphe, that they should play killing pigs. In this request, it is supposed, the unfortunate fellow acquiesced. The youngest was to be the pig, the oldest the butcher. Gustave eagerly assisted his brother to undress for the tragedy, and, taking a small rope, tied him down securely to a rough lounge that stood in the room; he then procured the butcher knife that his father had used in slaughtering the pigs the day before, and plunged it into the throat of his passive and helpless brother. The wound was a mortal one, and it is supposed that death must have immediately resulted. After the child had bled his little life away, the unnatural brother, with the most incredible heartlessness, took the cord which confined the body to the lounge, and tying one end around the feet of the corpse, threw the other over the beam, and, lending his weight and strength, hoisted the body to the position in which it was found, then, not satisfied with the programme thus far carried out, the little butcher must needs disembowel his dead brother almost in the exact manner in which his father had the pigs the day before."

Bear Story.—On the morning of the 26th inst., Mr Dalgarno of the Township of Derby, shot an immense black bear on the farm adjoining his own, while in the act of devouring a lamb, which his bearship deemed necessary to his creature comfort, irrespective of the claims of ownership. He should have taken a sheep, for he might just as well have been shot for a sheep as a lamb. But the bear did not know the old saying, and besides lamb is a much more seasonable dish. We forgot to inquire if he had mint sauce with it. We fancy he had, for judging by his weight, which reached some 268 pounds, he must have been a good liver, and no doubt knew what was in the gastronomic line. His mortal remains were disposed of to Lewis Smith Esq., of this town for $8 and, barring his belt and inside, are now making glad the hearts, to use a Homeric expression, of the untutored Indians on the marshy banks of the Potowatamie, and wreathing in sweet smelling savor the smoke-stained poles of their wigwams. It will be a source of melancholy satisfaction to his bereaved mate, and of proud recollection to his orphaned cubs, that he died as the brave should—shot in front—through the head.—[Owen Sound Advertiser.

The Farmer's Trial.—This wet, cold, backward spring implies a summer of hard work for the farmers. We shall soon, in all probability, have bright, hot days; then planting, weeding, and hay-making will be upon us "all in a heap." The "eight-hour rule" will not then answer for farmers—in fact, the eighteen-hour rule is a good deal more likely to be enforced. In many localities, crops will suffer from want of hands. We beg farmers to begin at once to prepare for the emergency. To get behind hand with work, and stay behind, is wretched economy. Better have too much help than too little; in fact, nobody can have too much in June and July, 1867.

Jeff. Davis at Niagara.—The ex-President and other dignitaries of the Southern Confederacy, were received with great enthusiasm on the arrival of the steamer at Niagara yesterday, the inhabitants of the old Capital turning out en masse, and extending to the expatriated a rousing welcome. We regret to learn, however, that the demonstration was attended with quite a serious accident. A deputation being present from St. Catharines with an address, the Editor of the Journal, who headed the same, proceeded to read the document to the distinguished visitors, and ascended an empty salt barrel for that purpose, when the head gave way, and he was precipitated with great force into the cavity. In his fall, a glass bottle deposited in his side coat-pocket, which was filled with a beverage very common at St. Catharines, was broken, and the fragments penetrated his side, causing inoculation of the poisonous contents, which brought on an attack of tetanus. The festivities were much impaired in consequence of the accident.—*Hamilton Times, 31st.*

Markets.

Guelph, June 4.

Fall Wheat $1 80 to 2 10. Spring Wheat $1 60 to 1 75. Eggs 8c to 9. Butter 10c.

London, June 1, 1867.

Fall Wheat $1 80 to 1 95. Spring Wheat $1 60 to 1 75. Barley 50c to 53. Peas 65c to 66. Oats 45c to 47. Seeds—Clover $7 50 per 60 lbs. Timothy, $2 75 to $3 per 48 lbs. Hides $7; Sheep Skins, $1 to 1 50 each. Wool [illegible] per lb. Potatoes, 50c per bushel. Butter, fresh, 10c to 12½ per lb.

BIRTHS.

At Paisley, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Arnell of a daughter.

At Walkerton, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Samuel Rowther, of a daughter.

In Greenock, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. George Hatch of a son.

DIED.

At Paisley, on Wednesday, 5th inst., Charlotte, the beloved wife of R. M. Hay, Esq., aged 23 years.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

Mr Galt on the Future of Canada.

In a late speech, Mr. Galt said:—

"The question of Confederation is not with me the question of this hour or this day. I have long regarded it as the one question which offered a future to this country; for I have long seen that, short of our ability to form a New Nation, there is no future for us except annexation to the United States. It is still more plain now, sir, that unless we can sustain ourselves under our new constitution we must join the United States;—and how should we join them now? It is clear that after we had shown by our acts that we were unable to govern ourselves, so situated a people as our neighbours would consider us but hewers of wood and drawers of water. No, sir, even though we have to join them in the end, we must show them that we have the ability to govern ourselves; that we are not afraid to undertake responsibilities for ourselves. Then, whether we join them or not, we should show ourselves worthy to be attached to them or to any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. Galt plainly indicates in the above that independence or annexation to the States are the only alternatives for Canada—a conclusion which most thoughtful people have arrived at long ago; and nine-tenths of the people believe that annexation is our ultimate destiny, though few may be prepared to advocate it at the present time. There is no necessity for annexation, however, if, as Mr. Galt says, the people show any ability to govern themselves. It is a matter of choice, or bargain, which the people of Canada will decide for themselves when they have the privilege of doing so—that is, when they are really and truly a New Nation, and Independent.

But it is idle of Mr. Galt to talk of Confederation itself erecting Canada into a *New Nation*. Confederation will unite the colonies under one government, but will not increase our responsibilities. The provinces will still be mere colonies, and dependent on Great Britain. In fact, the term "New Dominion" with respect to Canada under Confederation is a gross misapplication of the term. It will be the *old dominion* still, call it by whatever name you choose. Possibly something is intended to follow confederation which will increase our responsibilities—which, in fact, will give us independence! And it is in relation to this important matter that should arouse the people to a consideration of their true interests. Confederation has been accepted by Upper Canada wholly on account of its giving the province the control of its local affairs, and without acknowledging the wisdom of the measure as a whole, or approving the mode in which it has been carried. The present government, by an iniquitous coalition of parties, is enabled to rule with almost absolute sway. They have managed to carry Confederation without referring the matter to the people. Let them clearly understand now, however, that there will be *danger* in pressing further vital changes in the same mode and in the same direction. However prejudiced the people of this country may be on many subjects, they are, whether Conservatives or Reformers, essentially democratic in their ideas and feelings; and while nobody pretends to be otherwise than loyal to the British Crown while the connection between the colonies and the mother country continues, any attempt to establish independent monarchical rule in Canada would be a different matter, and would meet with uncompromising opposition.

Bible Society Meeting.

Agreeable to notice given in last week's issue of the ADVOCATE, the annual meeting of the Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening last in Wright's Hall. Mr. William Anstead was chosen as chairman for the occasion. The chairman called upon the Rev. R. S. Cooper to read a portion of sacred scripture, and to offer up prayer, after which the Secretary for the past year, the Rev. R. S. Cooper, read the annual report, which was unanimously adopted. The chairman, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the Rev. Mr. Brookman, agent for the Bible Society, to the audience. The Rev. gentleman rose and said he was much pleased to see that such an interest was manifested by the people of Paisley in the diffusion of God's Holy Word. He hoped there would be a still greater interest manifested (and there is undoubtedly much room for it) in this great, noble, and philanthropic work. Mr. Brookman's arguments in favor of liberally supporting the Bible Society, were so lucid and persuasive, that even the most sceptical could not gainsay or resist their power. He spoke at considerable length, and was listened to with the greatest attention. His suggestions respecting the mode of conducting the business of the Society were good, and it is to be hoped will be acted upon. Undoubtedly the Bible Society made a good choice when they engaged Mr. Brookman to act as agent for this noble Society! He is certainly the right man in the right place. Having travelled in India, China, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, South America, &c., he has seen how destitute millions of the human race are of such a precious boon as the Bible. He is a man of learning as well as of experience, and whose heart overflows with Christian philanthropy. We wish him God speed.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Paisley Branch of the Society.

The Rev. George Brommer, President; Rev. Mr. McLean, Vice President; Mr. W. Keyes Secretary and Depositary; Mr. W. B. Mills, Treasurer. Messrs McMorris, Malloch, Joliffe, McKechnie and Anstead, Committee.

After hearty votes of thanks were given to the Rev. Mr. Brookman for his able and interesting address, and to the Rev. Mr. Cooper for his valuable services as Secretary, the meeting dispersed, feeling amply rewarded for travelling through the mud to attend.

Sidewalks.

The energetic action taken in Paisley lately in favour of building sidewalks in our village, we are happy to note, has resulted most favorably, to the credit of the active movers in the business. Over $150 has been subscribed, and the liberal grant by the township council will, it is thought, amount to nearly $200, which, with the amount received in commutation of statute labor, will go a good way towards building sidewalks on both sides of the main street. In accordance with the resolution of the township council, a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, and Messrs Johnson, Fotherstonhaugh and Irving were chosen to act with the two members of the council resident in the village as a committee to manage the work.

The following is a report of the proceedings of the meeting, as furnished us by the Secretary.

Mr. W. C. Bruce was unanimously chosen as chairman, Mr. H. A. Wilson as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Benjamin Mills, seconded by Mr. John Ralston, that Messrs John Johnson, John Irving and F. Fetherstonhaugh be a committee to act with the committee appointed by the council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Orchard, seconded by Mr. S. T. Rowe, that this meeting give the committee full power to collect and expend all the funds available and proceed with the building of the side walks at once. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Benjamin Mills, seconded by John Irving, that the committee be authorized to commence at each end of Mud River Bridge, giving the north side 2/3rds of the advantage, and build both ways as far as the funds will allow. Carried.

Mexico.

The London Times of the 21st, in an editorial on Mexican affairs, says:

"Juarez can neither construct nor maintain a Government, and it appears he believes the United States must attempt an intervention if the Mexicans are incapable of self-government. This the Americans may be reluctant to undertake, but they brought it on themselves, for the American government said the French must quit Mexico. They will experience the same resistance the French did, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever principle of policy they may proclaim, they will find a faction ready to oppose their intervention and rise in opposition. They must suppress it, as the French would have done, by force of arms, and with little respect to doctrines of nationality or independence. The work will probably be troublesome, but as there will, at any rate, be nobody to hinder it, we may presume it will be accomplished at last."

The London Times has often been mistaken in its estimate of the position of affairs in America, and its prophecies have generally been very wide of the mark. Because Mexico has been so long in a state of anarchy, it would be a melancholy faith to believe that it will always continue so, or that the principles of a free government are inapplicable to the people of that country. There is no evidence that Juarez "can neither construct nor maintain a government." Neither is it likely that the American government will interfere by force of arms in the internal affairs of Mexico; or as some suppose, forcibly annex it to the States. The acquisition of new territory by the Americans has, heretofore, always been by purchase; and it is contrary to the genius of American institutions forcibly to annex a neighboring country against the wishes of its inhabitants. Such acts are confined to European potentates, who usually show little respect for the feelings or wishes of the people of the territories they wish to acquire. The Mexicans deserve great credit for their determined resistance to foreign rule, and it is to be hoped they will be able to establish a government on sound democratic principles.

The North-Western Railway.

We are glad to see that there is, at last a satisfactory movement towards constructing a line of railway through the Northern counties from Guelph. The Hamilton people appear to have taken hold of the matter in earnest. It is said that nearly $300,000 in stock has been subscribed, and 10 per cent paid in. $8,000 per mile is required from the municipalities on the route.

A county convention is to be held at Walkerton on the 26th for the purpose of discussing railway matters generally. Now that there is a prospect of real work being done, it is to be hoped that North Bruce will be largely represented on the occasion.

We are requested to state that there will be no service in Ferguson's Hall next Sabbath evening, in consequence of the annual conference being in session. On the Sabbath following there will be service as usual to commence at half past 6 p.m.

Mr. Brown to Speak.—The Reform Association of West Elgin having invited the Hon. George Brown to speak on the "Political questions of the day," that gentleman was to address the electors at Fingal on Tuesday last.

There is likely to be a democratic upheaval in Lower Canada very shortly. Meetings have been held at Montreal to take public affairs into consideration. Confederation is accepted as an accomplished fact, but is to be turned to advantage in the formation of better institutions.

The Battle of the Registrars.

Mr. Hammond has issued a hand bill giving notice that he is the legal registrar for Bruce. He may be such, but people will require some further assurance of the same before taking his word for it. Some one interested should write to John A. Macdonald to enquire who is the real Simon Pure, and publish his answer for the benefit of the public. Perhaps it may be desirable for the county council to take some action in the matter in order to put an end to the present state of affairs. It is discreditable to the government and legislature that two rival claimants should be allowed for over three years to contest their claims in courts of law to this important and responsible office. The Government which dismissed Mr. Hammond should have taken measures to put his successor in proper possession of the office at the time.

A "National Day."—It is said that the 1st of July is to be proclaimed a public holiday, on account of the advent of Confederation. Well, the people have no objection to a holiday at any time, though there may not be a great deal of rejoicing as to the occasion.

The London Free Press says:—

"A national holiday—that is, a Canadian Day—is wanted for many reasons, and as the occasion serves, why should it not be observed on the day when a "new nation" is struck off the stocks of incipient nationalities."

We are astonished that the *Free Press*, usually so sensible, should indulge in such nonsense. Where is the evidence of a "new nation"? The passage of the Confederation Act shows very clearly the want of real control the people possess of their own affairs, and the political dependence of the provinces upon Great Britain. We can not see in all this anything to be proud of; and to talk of celebrating the birthday of a new nation which does not yet exist is rank folly.

The British government has informed Governor Seymour, of Victoria, that one of the first measures brought before the Canadian Legislature in August next will be the extension of the Confederation, to all the British North American territories.—*Exchange Paper.*

Would it not be as well for the British government to appoint the members of the Canadian House of Commons, as they do those of the Senate, for life, and thus do away with responsible government, which is nothing but a sham while the Legislature is elected merely to do the bidding of the British government.

In this day's paper we commence an interesting story, entitled "Joyce Dormer's Story."

The Weather.—During the past week we have had considerable rain and [illegible] weather. The trees are at last in the full leaf. Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, there is a prospect of good grain crops where the seed has been sown at proper time on suitable land. The fall wheat is generally looking well.

The accounts of preparations for Fenian invasions, published in the New York Herald, are contradicted from all quarters, and that paper declares Fenianism to be a nuisance and a swindle which ought to be put down by law.

We understand a new set of magistrates have been appointed for this county, but have not seen a list of the names. Paisley is at present without a resident magistrate, and new appointments were much required.

Great quantities of mullet and other fish are caught by net almost every evening below the dam on Mud or Teeswater River in Paisley.

Jefferson Davis.—A portion of the Toronto people appear to be making fools of themselves by mobbing and annoying the ex president whenever he makes his appearance in public. On the 3rd inst. he arrived from Niagara for the purpose of attending the wedding of one of his countrymen, which took place at the Cathedral. When he appeared on King street in the afternoon, large crowds collected, causing him to retire into a store. He then called for a cab, and upon getting in was loudly cheered by the spectators.

Ireland and Canada.—It is stated in the papers that Mr. Peabody, in company with Sir Curtis Sampson, for the privilege of fishing for trout and salmon on a nobleman's estate near Queenstown in Ireland for six months, is to pay the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. No wonder the Irish are poor and discontented when the landed proprietors claim such privileges. Here in Canada the trout streams are free to all. There is, we understand, splendid fishing in the neighborhood of Paisley. Messrs. Doyle and Johnson caught over a hundred trout one day lately in a creek near by.

The Ottawa Citizen announces that, owing to Fenian intelligence, it is probable that a large proportion of the volunteer force, if not the entire body, will be called out for active service within a few days.

Communications have been interchanged between our Government and the Washington Cabinet with a view to common concerted action should another Fenian raid be organized.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says General O'Neil, the Fenian leader, has been travelling *incognito* through Canada during the past six weeks, and on Monday arrived at Prescott and examined the works at Fort Wellington, by permission of the commandant of that place. He then returned safely to the American side.

Diplomatic.—The Missouri says:—' We learn that Mr. Adams, on the 11th inst, visited Lord Stanley to inform him that the United States Government rejected the proposition of the British Government to submit the "Alabama" claims to arbitration. He also asked how a proposition from the United States to purchase British Columbia would be received? He did not speak of Canada, but seemed to insinuate that Mr. Seward would like to acquire that too. Lord Stanley did not reply.' Lord Cowley, who has been for fifteen years British Ambassador at Paris, is going to leave that position next month."

The American Farmer.—In the June number of this sterling agricultural monthly, just received, we find a most interesting and instructive Essay on Cooking Food for Stock, which should be read by every farmer in the land. Also other valuable matter suitable to the season. We notice that subscriptions are received for six months at the remarkably low price of 50 cents for single subscriptions, from those who wish to give The Farmer a trial, and all names received this month, get the June number extra. Subscription price for the year only $1.00, published at Rochester, N. Y.

North-West Railway.

A deputation from the Hamilton Board of Trade, comprising Messrs. Brown, McGilverin, and White—accompanied occasionally by Mr. Maclean of Hamilton, who has written a pamphlet in advocacy of the North west Railway, and Mr. Fowler, of Toronto, the erewhile strenuous advocate of the central route—have been making the tour of the north west townships of Wellington and south west townships of Grey, with the view of obtaining grants from the different municipalities to make up the required large bonus necessary to secure the construction of the proposed line or a part of the route.

The deputation appear to have met a warm reception, and the meetings called at their instance have resulted in resolutions in favor of grants of from $10,000 to $80,000 each in aid of the North west line. On Friday the deputation encountered Messrs. Cumberland and Jackson—the zealous advocates of the Angus and Durham line—at Ayton, in the township of Normanby, where a "passage of arms" between the antagonistic delegations, ensued, and resulted in a resolution for the municipality to grant $30,000 to the North west line.

But by far the greatest triumph achieved by the deputation during the tour was gained in Egremont on Saturday. Messrs. Cumberland and Jackson, warned by the defeat of the day before, had rallied their forces, and a large party from Durham and from the northern part of the Township were present. Upwards of five hundred people had assembled, when the chair was taken by the Reeve of the township, the meeting being held in the open air. Mr. White opened the ball on behalf of the North Western road, and was followed by Messrs. Jackson, Brown, Cumberland, and McGilverin. After short replies from Mr. White and Mr. Cumberland, the vote was taken on a resolution granting $50,000 to the North Western Railway, provided it touches Mount Forest, and $100,000 if it goes through the Township, and carried by nearly four to one. An amendment granting $24,000 to the Angus and Durham line was defeated by a similar vote.

The resolutions passed at the different meetings in favor of divers bonuses amounting in the aggregate to some $500,000 in North Wellington and South Grey, are of course merely expressions of the opinion of the persons assembled, but it is highly probable that the municipal Councils of the townships and villages interested will endorse the resolutions of their constituents to a very considerable extent, in which event the construction of the road at no distant date is insured. As the charter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, under which the road is proposed to be built, will lapse if a commencement be not made before the close of the present month, the parties interested will have to hurry up their arrangements, in the knowledge that it would be difficult to obtain a renewal of the charter in face of the determined opposition of the merchants of Toronto and the proprietors of the Northern Railway.

A meeting of the Hamilton Board of Trade has been called for this evening, to receive the report of their deputation, when the further proceedings to be taken will be determined.—*Guelph Herald.*

Fenian Talk.

Correspondence to a New York paper from Malone says:—

Last year, when the Fenian forces were here, the people exhibited their sympathy in a very substantial and generous manner, receiving them into their houses in the most hospitable manner, and, in fact, gratuitously feeding them during the greater part of their stay. The Irish element in this neighborhood is unusually strong, and it is estimated that if an invasion of Canada actually takes place, and there is a reasonable hope of ultimate success, over a thousand men could be raised in this county. This is, however, entirely conditional upon the non interference of the United States government. If the President interferes, it is universally conceded that failure is inevitable.

At the close of the demonstration last year about twenty wagon loads of arms and ammunition, which had been confiscated by the government, were returned to the Fenian authorities. Although no one seems to know exactly where those stores are, it is stated that they have never been removed from the county, and that, when needed, they can be readily produced. At the time of their return a promise was demanded by the government, and given, that they should not be used for any warlike purposes. Like all enforced promises, however, this pledge will not be very rigidly observed.

There is no point on the border so well adapted as a base for Fenian operations as Malone. Although within a few hours march of the boundary line, there is no direct communication with Canada. The border line for a few miles immediately north of the town passes through an uncleared forest. These woods are, however, easily penetrated, and a gentleman here, of considerable military experience, and who would undoubtedly co-operate with the Fenians in any active movement, although he is not a member of the brotherhood, states confidently that he could lead five thousand men over the border at this point with almost complete secrecy. Until the St. Lawrence was reached, no obstacle of any importance would present itself, and, if the incursion were suddenly and quietly made, it is almost certain that the river might be crossed before the British gun boats could be despatched to dispute the passage. If an invasion is really made this year—and there are certain indications all along the border that one is contemplated—the first serious movement will probably be the one above suggested.

The Paris Exhibition.

SOME OF THE MORE STRIKING FEATURES.

Paris Cor. of the N. Y. Times.

Near the picture galleries in the Paris Exhibition are photographs of all nations, books, paper, stationery, musical instruments, surgical instruments. In these, as everywhere, France is supreme. There is one exception. In dentistry the Americans are beyond all competition. The display of artificial teeth, the perfect imitation of nature in gums and palate are wonderful. But the French are equally great in artificial eyes and ears. The eyes are life itself. They not only supply an eye that is lost, but cover a shrunken or injured eye ball with a shell that perfectly matches the other eye. The ears of delicately rosy gutta-percha are very pretty. If one has an ear cut off, bitten off, frozen off, or eaten away, here is a light and elegant substitute. It is said that ladies with large ears cover them up with their hair, natural or acquired, and annex these pretty little artificial ears, of course with handsome ear rings.

English landscape photographs are claimed superior to the French, but the English concede French superiority in portraiture. And they are wonderful. There are probably more beautiful women in England and America than in France, but the French people know how to pose. They make the best of themselves. In dress, in attitude, in expression, they give the photographer every advantage.

Russia astonishes people by other things than the extent of her Empire and the variety of her population. She has sent works of wonderful richness and beauty—grand mosaics, pictures, gold and silver work, furniture of ebony and malachite, encrusted with ornaments of stems, leaves and flowers in natural colors, all carved from precious stones. The English are astonished to see such things come from what they imagine to be a semibarbarous country. Then the glass of Poland is not far behind that of Bohemia, and its porcelain rivals that of Dresden, and is not far inferior to that of Sevres. There is a fire place of Russian workmanship—the finest in the Exhibition—made of two kinds of marble, with large figures, wonderfully bold and elegant. The effect of the pure white marble figures and sculptures over the body of bluish tint is very curious. In works of art and elegance, of richness and splendor, Russia is well represented, while of all these things America has sent nothing at all, or nothing above mediocrity. I except the piano-fortes, which are solid and good. There is a neat cabinet organ also. There are a few good landscapes. Then to send a common, ugly wooden clock! Why, there is one room of carved wood clocks of every size and variety from Carlsruhe and Baden, which make a Yankee long to pitch his country's collection into the Seine, and the collection of clocks and watches in the French department is astonishing in its variety, elegance and wonderful combinations of machinery. You can buy a neat and excellent, and even pretty clock for twenty-cents. In Germany and Switzerland, of course, they are even cheaper.

In France the manufacture and coloring of delicate porcelain has been carried to its highest perfection. Dresden alone can be considered a rival. Two years ago, one of the prettiest things I saw in Paris was the porcelain flowers, looking fresh plucked, with the dew drops glittering upon them—single flowers and so up to large bouquets. After admiring them two summers in Paris I this spring saw a few in a shop window in Regent street, London. Of course they are to be seen with all the beautiful things in the Exhibition. Some one has made a porcelain fiddle. It is strong, but what kind of a tone it has I had no chance to determine. And when you want a cheap and good stove, which will give, with the least fuel, the most and the hottest heat, send to Paris or Germany, or Sweden, or Russia, if you like better, for a porcelain stove; or, better still, go to work and make them.

Emmanuel, the great London jeweller, displays a diamond brooch, with a large yellow diamond in the centre, all the stones of which are so set as to move with a perpetual tremulous motion, and scintillate like the stars of a glorious constellation.

Prussia has the largest cannon in the Exhibition, and has impudently placed it in the principal building, pointed at the center in a way to smash everything if it should go off. Prussia is very strong in iron and machinery but it is hard to tell which has precedence in these works, France, Prussia or Belgium. The latter has a wonderful variety of works in metal of all kinds, from steamboat shafts to needles. There is the prettiest Belgic case of machine made nails I ever saw, from the largest size down to those so small that you want a microscope to see them. These are not roughly cut heads or tacks, but perfectly formed nails, made from wire.

The wonderful effect of genius for organization, and the influence of an elegant and symmetrical arrangements is seen, and ought to be studied everywhere in the French Department. The roughest products, the woods of the forest, coal and turf, minerals, wool, grain, butter, even soap and candles, when properly displayed, become attractive. In the English Department much has been left to the fancy of individual exhibitors. A handsome show case stands next an ugly one, and the effect is marred. In the entire French Department the hand of power and the genius of order are visible. The result is a display so immense in its quantity and variety, so rich in its materials, so tasteful and elegant in design, so perfect in manufacture, so splendid and magnificent in its whole effect as to excite universal admiration.

On the occasion of a Sunday visit the picture galleries, immense as they are, were found crammed. All the more attractive parts were crowded. There was a crowd moving around the great circle of restaurants like a procession. Steam was up, but very little of the machinery was in motion. The workmen, like the rest, have their holiday. On the Continent, to enjoy Sunday as a day of rest and recreation, is not to break it. They have more or less conscience against work, but none against play. Should next Sunday be a fine day, the Exhibition will have from 150,000 to 200,000 visitors, mostly of the working classes.

In my first letter from the Exposition I told you that it was still possible to get a nice bedroom in a nice hotel for 20 cents and less a day. After a little experience and observation I can now tell you how little it may cost to live. For breakfast your bowl of *cafe au lait* and roll need cost you but six cents. At noon you may have a bowl of soup, a plate of meat and potatoes or other vegetables, more bread than you want and a glass of wine for 15 cents. At 6 o'clock you can have your dinner, soups, meats, vegetables, dessert and half a bottle of wine at from 30 to 40 cents, or you may repeat the midday meal. You can live very well for 30 cents a day, or lodgings included for 50, though not at the Grand Hotel.

By the Atlantic Cable.

New York, May 29.

The Herald's special of the 28th says:—In the House of Commons at an early hour, and after an exciting debate, the question of borough franchise right, as embodied in Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, was settled on the basis of household suffrage. The Compound household plan at first proposed is practically abolished.

In the matter of the purchase qualification in the Counties, it has been voted that the settled occupants of lands or tenements worth the sum of £10 stg. shall enjoy the right of voting when duly registered. Government at first proposed that the value of the lands and tenements should be £15 stg. The Liberals wanted it fixed at £10 stg. A compromise took place in the House when £12 stg. was agreed on. After which the House adjourned.

The Herald's London special says influential deputations, with petitions numerously signed, asking mercy to Fenian convicts are arriving in that city.

Cardinal Paul Cullen had called on the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and advised that the lives of all the condemned Fenians should be spared.

Prayers were offered in all the Catholic Churches of Dublin, on Sunday, invoking the Almighty to incline the royal mind to clemency.

Public meetings were called in Birmingham for the same purpose.

A deputation of members of the house of Commons, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, was to call upon the Queen and present a petition for mercy.

Lord Derby tendered a Cabinet recommendation to the Queen, who after anxious consideration, assented to it.

The announcement of the result was received in the House of Parliament with loud cheering.

Lord Derby stated that the only reason for his giving way was the overwhelming testimony of the Irish people that it would be politic not to let the law take its course.

The Herald's Dublin special says: The news of Burke's commutation was read with joy by all classes.

The Herald's Cork special says: Advices from the country districts report that a Fenian force attacked the military station at Mitchelstown, in this county on Thursday, and beat them with bludgeons and stones. No particulars or relation of facts are given.

London, May 30.

Uncertainty of the fate of Maximilian creates painful anxiety throughout Europe.

London, May 31.

In the House of Commons, to-night, another division took place on the Reform Bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000 in order to be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons. The Division resulted in a victory for the Liberal party, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

London, May 31.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the bullion in that institution has increased $753,000 sterling. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent. This very favourable financial exhibit has caused activity and buoyancy in the money market.

Paris, June 1.

Extraordinary preparations are being made by the French Government for the reception of the Royal visitors who are expected during the present month. The Czar of Russia arrived this afternoon. It is announced the Czar will extend his visit to London.

St. Petersburg, June 2.

The Imperial Government has issued a proclamation extending a general amnesty to the Poles engaged in the last insurrection in Russian Poland.

London, June 2.

Despatches from Constantinople report that the Sublime Porte has consented to entrust the solution of the Cretan question to a commission of the European Powers.

Lord Derby said, in reference to the Alabama claims, that the American government had admitted the principle of arbitration, but no agreement had been arrived at. He would say, however, that negotiations had been carried on in a spirit likely to lead to a satisfactory termination.

Dublin, June 3.

A despatch from Dungarvan reports that some 20 or 25 Fenians, who attempted to land near that place, have been arrested and lodged in Waterford County gaol to wait their trial.

Hard Bet.—A Lieut. Tolbert, formerly of the rebel privateer Shenandoah, is said to have made a bet with somebody in Calcutta of $2,500 that Wilkes Booth is still alive—and to have won the money—but how is not stated. The scene of the bet is conveniently distant, all the parties to it are conveniently obscure, and everything about it is conveniently vague. Booth's body was perfectly identified, and there is not the slightest shadow of doubt about his death.

A remarkable case of longevity has just occurred at Heiligenstadt, in Lower Saxony where a shoemaker, named Joseph Tanol, has died at the age of 114 years. He was a Hungarian, born in 1752, and had taken part in the campaign against the Turks, in which he received five wounds. He had lived a very temperate life, and for the last eleven years had not touched meat; on the other hand he was a great smoker, and scarcely ever without a pipe in his mouth.

Fenians—Toronto, May 27.—There was some Fenian excitement here yesterday evening, in consequence of a report to the effect that the British consul in Buffalo had been here, and communicated with the military authorities, to the effect that the Fenians were quietly arriving there with a view of making an immediate attack upon Canada. Subsequently, Lieut.-Col. Brand, of the 10th Royals, told the men in the drill shed that they might be soon called upon for active service.

A New Wrinkle.—A story is going the round of the papers about a poulterer in the neighborhood of the Regent's Park coming unexpectedly into possession of £25,000. He had for some little time served a lady over ninety years of age, and had evidently succeeded in pleasing her by his civility and attention. She in the first place gave him £1,000 to pay the cost of sending his daughter (who was not well) out of town, and subsequently sent for him to her house, desiring him to bring with him two respectable persons, which he did, one of them being the curate of the parish. The lady then told the poulterer that she had no relatives living except one, who had treated her badly, and that she intended to give him the money, but should transfer it to him in her life time to save him the cost of legacy duty. On hearing this the clergyman suggested that a solicitor should be sent for. This was done, and the transfer was executed with due formality. A few weeks after the lady died.

Shocking Tragedy.—A shocking tragedy occurred not long ago, in a Court of Justice at Mantanzas, Cuba. A suit for alimony had been commenced by a married lady who had for some months been separated from her lord, Santiago Manzanet, of literary reputation. The case was proceeding, when Manzanet drew a revolver and fired at his wife. The ball entered her forehead, causing her to fall over into her mother's lap, an aged lady who was sitting beside her. He then fired at the mother, when both fell at his feet, gasping in death. The murderer then turned on the persons present, and threatened them with the same fate if they dared to interfere with him. He then took a few strides across the room, approached the corpses of the hapless women and emptied the remaining charges of his revolver into their bodies. The last shot was aimed so as to kill his wife's unborn infant. After the deed he threw down his revolver and gave himself up to the officers of justice.

In New Durham, N. H., on the 13th, a little boy, only four and a half years old, wandering from home barefooted and bareheaded, and became lost in a forest of two thousand acres in extent. Search was kept up ineffectually during the week, and on Sunday a sagacious dog found the little fellow alive in a cavity under the roots of a tree, having had nothing to eat except leaves and berries for six days and nights. He had seen the searching party advance toward him, and being almost delirious from hunger and exhaustion, he imagined they would hurt him, and for protection he hid himself under the tree. It is thought that he will recover.

The premises of Robert Clark, saddler and harness maker, in the village of Clifford, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 31st ult. The property was partially insured.

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 30, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the matter of Edward Boles, *an Insolvent.*

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to attend a meeting at my office in the village of Paisley, on the Tenth day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and the ordering of his estate generally; and the said Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

Dated at Paisley the 14th day of May, 1867.

WM. C. BRUCE, Assignee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

WOULD respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer; so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Albert House, Paisley.

SPRING CIRCULAR.

We have pleasure in announcing the purchase of our Spring Goods. Being early in the Eastern markets, we had the advantage of selecting from full and fashionable stocks.

We shall have arriving in a few days, Splendid Stocks of *Prints, Cottons, Dress Goods, Summer Tweeds, Mixtures, Coatings, Mantles, Hats*, and the largest Stock of STRAW GOODS ever brought into paisley.

Also, choice TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO, and general Groceries.

We shall receive, at the opening of Navigation, extensive additions to our already large stock of *HARDWARE.*

We would direct attention to our stock of Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Children's *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, as the *largest and most complete* in Paisley.

Our Fine New SHOW ROOM will be Opened shortly.

DINNA FORGET THE ALBERT HOUSE!

JNO. D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1867.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION,

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S

WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

IT is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume, Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, *post-paid*, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers, 118 William St., New York.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the Paisley Advocate Office with neatness and despatch.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.

Wm. Wallace. James Stirton.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May, 20, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Corey & Stafford, *Boot and Shoe Makers*, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. COREY.

Witness, James Moir.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*
You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*
You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*
You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*
You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and*
You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON, Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD. County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Weel may the Tatiee Grow.

O weel may the taties grow.
An' better may they spread;
O weel may the taties grow
For eatin an' for seed.

May the taties grow—the taties grow,
May the taties grow fu' weel;
Until the shaken o' the shaw
Fast fills the gath'rin creel.

Our cotter's much yeace th'ckly spread,
Grow bows three four to ane;
The muckle yens to champ an' boil,
The sma' yens for the swine.

When bairns cam hungry frae the schule,
They get their heart's desire,
O' mealy crachet taties placed
To brisle at the fire.

But, sae the [illegible] dwining things
Wi' hunger whinge and squeel;
For look! hoo can we fill thae wames
Wi' steatet pecks o' meal?

An' ilka bind sae sairly troubled,
Is heartless, lank, and lean;
I grieve to see his clappet face
An' muckle glowrin een.

Last simmer bonny taty fields
Wi' thankfu' hairts we saw,
But soon our happy hopes were chill'd
To see their blackened shaw.

"Farewell!" we're said, "to jolcy pork,
For pigs we hav'na meat;
Farewell to "champins"—"taty bree"—
To "stovies"—"peel-an'-eat."

"O may the taties grow again
As weel as e'er they grew,
That plenty we may ha'e to eat,
An' plenty for the soo."

May the taties grow—the taties grow,
An' meat across the drool;
'Till healthy wallyremors fill
The muckle gath'rin' creel.

Singular Fight Between an Eagle and a Fox.

A Strathmore correspondent of the Northern Ensign records a singular encounter between an eagle and a fox on a hill called Benalskie. The eagle was devouring the carcase of a mountain hare, when a fox sprang from a bush of heather and seized upon the intruder (which had come to rob him of his prey) by the wing. A well contested struggle ensued in which the bird made a desperate effort to defend itself with its claws, and succeeded in extricating itself from his enemy's grasp, but before it had time to escape Reynard had seized it again by the breast, and seemed more determined than ever. The eagle made another attempt to overpower its antagonist by striking him with its wings, but that would not compel him to quit his hold. At length the eagle attempted to take wing, but Reynard was not to be cheated in this manner. At last the eagle succeeded in raising the fox from terra firma, and in a few minutes he was suspended by his own jaws between heaven and earth. He was now placed in an unfavorable position for fighting; but his courage did not seem to forsake him, as he firmly kept his hold, and seemed to make several attempts to bring the eagle down, but alas, he soon found the strong wings of the eagle were capable of raising him above the clouds. There was now no way of escape unless the bird would alight somewhere. The eagle made a straight ascent, and succeeded in rising to a considerable height in the air. The two combatants were still struggling, and in a few minutes a disengagement appeared to have taken place Reynard, from some cause or other, was obliged to quit his grasp, and he was now descending much quicker than he went up. In a few seconds he was dashed to the ground, where he lay struggling in the agonies of death. The eagle made its escape in a southern direction. It appeared weak from exhaustion and loss of blood; but, notwithstanding, managed to fly until at last it was obscured in the distance.

Antiquities in America.

The London Spectator thinks it would be worth the while of two or three of the learned English Societies to combine and make a thorough exploration of American ruins through men who know well the ruins of early Asiatic Art. Those who have studied these ruins are it says, certain that an Asiatic civilization, or two civilizations, or many civilizations, was or were imported into America, flourished and passed away, leaving no histories in written words, and no record except its works. The Edinburg Review likewise suggests America as a new, interesting and valuable field for the Geographical, Archaeological or Ethnological Societies of England, and remarks among other things:

From Guatemala to Upper Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the surface is strewn with stupendous ruins of pyramidal temples and tumuli, intrenched camps and fortifications, walled towns and villages, amphitheatres and pictorial grottoes, embankments and bridges, towers and obelisks, wells and aqueducts, high roads and causeways, gardens and artificial meadows; the greater part of which were designed, constructed, and maintained by numerous intelligent and skilful races of men, who have long since disappeared from the several scenes of their labor, bequeathing to posterity no written, nor even a solitary traditional memorial of themselves or of their ancestors.

One day lately a little girl named Dean met her death in Liverpool under very curious circumstances. She was passing along a street near her own home, when she slipped and fell, breaking into pieces a large jug which she was carrying. One of the pieces penetrating her throat near the jugular vein caused death almost immediately.

Remarkable Discovery of Lake Dwellings.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "A complete Pompeii of lake dwellings has been discovered near Daber, in Pomerania. Professor Virchow, to whom the discovery is mainly due, has succeeded in laying open on the western side of the Daber Lake more than twenty larger and as many smaller rooms or dwellings. Each of the former is twelve feet large, ten feet deep; the latter average from six to four or four and a quarter feet. Between every two of the larger huts there is a distance of a foot to a foot and a quarter; between the smaller ones the distance is about four feet, while the larger and the smaller are some three feet apart. It is doubtful whether the smaller buildings are meant for stables or cowhouses. Many remains of bones, horns, leather, combs, needles made of bones wooden and clay vessels, &c., were found. Similar dwellings have also been discovered near Persanzig, in the new Stettin district which seem to have been destroyed by fire The wood used in them, where not burnt, is in a remarkable good state of preservation."

Butter Making.—The Revue d' Economie Rurale states that from recent experiments made by a French farmer, it appears that the last milk drawn from a cow contains ten times more milk and butter than the first milk. Hence it follows that if, after drawing eight or ten litres of milk from a cow, the operation is stopped, and about a litre left in the dugs, nearly one-half of the cream and butter is lost. The best way of making butter, according to the same authority, is to pour cream into a linen bag, then tie it up and put it into a hole dug in the ground, which is afterwards covered with earth. There it must remain for twenty-five hours; after which, on being taken out, the cream is found to have become quite hard. It is then crushed in a mortar with a wooden pestle, half a glass of water being added to separate the butter, an operation which does not last two minutes. No other system of making butter is now employed in Normandy, for there is not only a saving of time and labor, but a large quantity of butter is got out of the cream, and its quality is excellent. Some people put the first bag into the second one, in order to avoid bringing the earth too closely into contact with the butter.

Preserving Potatoes.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for two years with complete success, though in some instances the tubers were diseased when taken out of the ground: "Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put in about six or seven inches of potatoes, and dust with lime as before. Put in six or seven inches of potatoes and lime again; repeat the operation until all are stored away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.

Hen Manure.—A correspondent of The Germantown Telegraph speaking of the value of hen manure says:—It possesses a value almost equal to that of the best guano, even when mixed with half its bulk of garden mold. By mixing the excrement of hens with muck, or well decomposed peat, and saturating the whole with urine, or diluted sulphuric acid, a compound of great energy will be found, and which, when applied to the purposes of vegetable enrichment in the ordinary way, will insure the best and most salutary results on any crop.

Strong Men of Boston.—Boston, May 23, 1867.—There are strong as well as solid men in Boston. A lounger in the gymnasiums says that there are among the amateur gymnasts sixty gentlemen who can lift six hundred pounds; thirty who can lift eight hundred pounds; ten who can lift nine hundred pounds; two who can lift one thousand pounds, and one who lifts twelve hundred and thirty pounds. This lifting is unaided by straps, pulleys, or any other mechanical help. The majority of these strong men of Boston follow sedentary pursuits—they are editors, clergymen, lawyers, tracers and clerks. At one of the gymnasiums there are three ladies who can lift six hundred pounds each, and one who lifts seven hundred and forty pounds; a boy of eighteen who lifts eight hundred pounds; a boy of twelve who lifts three hundred pounds, and a "sweet little girl" who lifts two hundred pounds.

How to Get Up Early.—Place a basin of cold water by the side of your bed; when you first awake in the morning, dip your hands in and wet your brow, and sleep will not again seal you in its treacherous embrace. This is the advice given by an aged man, who had been in the habit of rising early during a long life. By attending to this advice you may learn to rise every morning at five o'clock. The editor has found it a better plan to go to bed at one regular hour. Leave your bed the moment you awake of yourself, after daylight; nature will thus regulate the sleep to the exact amount required by the system.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

A school boy "down east," who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics among the girls, was reading aloud in the old testament, when, coming to the phrase, "making waste places glad," he was asked by the pedagogue what it meant. The youngster paused, scratched his head—but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin and cried out:—"I know what it means, master. It means hugging the gals; for Tom Ross is always huggin' 'em around the waist and it makes em as glad as can be.

A lady writes the Texas Christian Advocate that salt is a sure thing on bed bugs. Wash the articles and places invested with salt and water, and fill cracks and crevices where the vermin hide; they will give no more trouble. They cannot abide where salt is.

An Irish gentleman thus accounts for the fact of his countrymen making so many bulls:—I cannot tell if it is not the effect of the climate. I fancy, if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would make just as many."

THE COLONIAL
SECURITIES COMPA'Y
Of London, England,
Have a large amount of
MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce
Dec. 18, 1866.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS
Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.
Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

in the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD.
County Clerk.
Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of
WALL PAPERS and
WINDOW SHADES
Cheap at
WM. KEYES.
Paisley, May 15, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING Lot No. 2, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.
Feb. 18, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 80 cents per gallon.
S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands
FOR SALE
ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Hear Him:—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in unobstructed wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner,
Hannibal, Missouri

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

Is prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.
Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
Departmental, Parliamentary,
AND PATENT AGENT.
OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.
Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Jones, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving Horses, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the
Butchering Business,
and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.
Paisley, May 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.
T. R. FARR.
Paisley June 19, 1866.

Down with High Prices and let the People Live!
IS THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE
Commercial House

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Village of Paisley and of the County of Bruce generally,

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in introducing to your notice and inspection their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which are now to hand, and which will be found to be the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK*, not only in Paisley, but in any village in our county. We have made it our study this Spring (though with much labor and expense) to procure everything belonging to the Dry Goods trade, and we now invite the attention of our customers, and the public at large, to the choice selections we have made.

Attention is directed to our
SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND TWEEDS
This season, comprising

Superfine Black Broad Cloths,
West of England Broad Cloths,
Silk-mixed Coatings,
Ladies' Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,
Spanish Cloths,
Italian Cloths,
Russel & Queen's Cords,
Alpaca and Linen Coatings,
Gambroons, &c.

Also Black Does, Cassimeres, Shepherd's Checks, Clan Tartans and Fancy Vestings and Trouserings.

In PRINTS and Grey and White Cottons, we have been enabled to secure some excellent value, inasmuch as we got the benefit of the late decline in the markets.

Come and look at these Goods and compare our prices with others.

Upwards of 50 pieces of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS, the latest styles out from England, such as Chenies, Poplinetts, Organdie Stripes, Plain and Checked Challies and Lustreens, from $1 50 the dress, full 12 yard lengths.

A beautiful assortment of Single and Double SHAWLS, bought at manufacturer's prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Please come and look at them.

SILK PARASOLS in every color, and latest styles, from 75c.

Particular attention is directed to our HOOP SKIRTS this season, as we offer them at less than half the usual prices charged by others. We will sell our 15 Spring Skirts for 40c., 20 for 60c., 25 for 75c., 30 for $1; also the Trail Skirt in proportion. The new Croquet Skirt and other fancy Skirtings from 25c. per yard.

GLOVES and HOSIERY in every style, size and price, to fit the largest hand or foot, down to the very smallest.

TWEED SUITS made to order, from a selection of about 150 different patterns, commencing at $6.

Coats, Vests and Pants Cut free of charge if the cloth is bought in our store.

STRAW HATS in endless variety from 12½c.

FOR GROCERIES,

The COMMERCIAL HOUSE has stood, and continues to stand, unequalled in the county. On hand, and now arriving, a large assortment of every requisite. Inspection invited.

LADIES, don't forget our Dresses, Shawls and Hoop Skirts.
GENTLEMEN, don't forget our $6 suits and our Blacks at $10.

G. & W. SMITH.
Commercial House, Paisley, May 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 35c. each. Coal Oil 30c. per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, butt-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap
Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,
S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store
S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!
Come one, come all,
And give me a call

Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.
Jan. 3rd, 1866.

ALBERT HOUSE, PAISLEY

3,000 pairs Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes
JUST OPENED.

1867] PROCLAMATION! [1867

Know all you, Inhabitants of bonnie Bruce County, that it is an acknowledged fact that you can find larger varieties of first class goods,—at lower prices, at the Albert House, than at any other house in the trade. We keep extensive stocks in the following departments:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Shelf Hardware,
Hoop & Bar Iron,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,

Millinery, Hats, Cap, and Furs,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, & PUTTY.

For prices and particulars, see our price list. Terms, one price and ready pay.

Farm Produce wanted for Cash or Goods.

90 Barrels of No. 1 Coal Oil very low.

Remember the Albert House, Paisley.

JOHN D. KERGAN. P. OSCAR SULLIVAN

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of [illegible]

Published every FRIDAY, by D. McLEAN [illegible] at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week			0 75
do.	do.	two weeks	0 [illegible]
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	2 00
do.	do.	six months	1 00
do.	do.	twelve months	[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 6 cents per line.
Every additional insertion...... 2 " "
Double column (mercantile) ......10 " "
Every additional insertion...... 2 " "

At the above rates per line, a [illegible] will be allowed of [illegible] per cent for three [illegible]; [illegible] per cent for six [illegible]; and [illegible] per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, [illegible] twelve month's charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for societies, will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867. NUMBER 1[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

[illegible] Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

Lines

Written for St. Paul's Church School Feast, June, 1867.

Father, hear thy children bless thee,
 Daily favor'd by thy choice,
Before all men to confess thee,
 Bear thy name, obey thy voice.
E're by earthly contact frozen,
 O'er our hearts blest spirit move,
And as we are called and chosen
 May we also faithful prove.

What though every season passing
 Bears some dear friend far away,
Many at our feast are missing
 We should welcome here to-day.
All are seeking—some have entered
 Into their eternal rest,
We with hopes on Jesus centred
 Look to join their spirits blest!

SIDNEY THORP, *Saugeen.*

A HIELAND HAGGIS.

A SENTIMENTAL DISH FOR MORAL EPICURES.

I dinna' care how many ken' my nation or
 my breeding:
The scoff o' country, name or race is scarce-
 ly worthy heeding;
I've known some chiefs were born in caves,
 —the brood o' tinkler randies—
Who own'd mair worth and common sense,
 than palace fondled dandies.

Chorus, "I'm just as hielan' as the hills
 And this my greatest brag is:
 Let him who scorns a highlan name
 Just taste a hielan haggis."

My faither was nae vaunty duke, my mith-
 er was nae duchess
They lived and fen'd by honest toil, and
 never glaumed at riches;
They paug'd my feet in hose and brogues,
 as soon's I learned to toddle:
A pliisbeg my hinches deck'd a bonnet,
 blue my noddle.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

They trained me soon to hate deceit, and
 every practice knavish,
To scorn ilk, Jewish Judas trick, and every
 feeling slavish:
To speak and act with due respect to folk
 in every station
And reverence every honest man, what e'er
 his creed or nation.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

My mither strave wi pious zeal to fortify
 my conscience
'Gainst a' the fause besetting wiles o' folly
 vice and nonsense,
My faither too wi counsel grave in glowing
 tones advised me,
To brand hypocrisy and cant, nae matter
 wha despised me.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

They sent me early to the schule to learn
 some lallan reading
Where soon I push'd in doitles den, some
 bairns in richer cleeding.
I learned to spell and scribble too without
 much kind palaver,
Till half by nature half by force I grew a
 tasty shaver.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

So thus prepared, with ardent trust, on
 wide perambulation;
I've trode the soil o' many climes, in many
 an occupation
By manual art, or mental poise, with moral
 pride to guide it.
I've ate the bread and quaff'd the draught
 by industry provided.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

With ready will I change my craft—and don
 the garb that suits it;
For which I thank my native wit, and carena
 wha disputes it,
I never pir the flatterer's fraise—ne'er beg
 and seldom borrow
What providence withholds to day, it may
 provide to-morrow.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

I've mix'd the choir o' social life in many a
 jovial quarter,
And hob-a-nobb'd wi' better chiels than oft
 wore star or garter!
The proffer'd draught frae honour's hand,
 wi' honest pride I've drank it,
But, ne'er was muzzled for a boro; nor
 tossed in folly's blanket!

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

I've piped my strains on hills and plains,
 where gleesome flocks were friskin,
I've measured lines wi' learned divines;
 and strode in socks and buskin!
I've toil'd mid civic smoke and din, I've
 tugged on briny Ocean,
And borne my country's banner up 'midst
 gory wars commotion.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

My cousins south o' Tweed and Tyne: when
 foreign loons would skelp them,
I ne'er was laith in heart or hand, wi' dirk
 or gun to help them;
Tho' aft wi' rude ungrateful jeer, in turn,
 they whiles might daunt me;
I just forgave their silly spite—their bom-
 bast couldna daunt me.

I'm just as hielan as the hills &c.

To season oot my country dish, the relish
 strength and sae on,
I'll add another grain o spice, that epicures
 may prize it.
A Hielan man adores his hame, and if he's
 forced to shield it;
A claymore, frae a parritchstick, he'll aye
 ken how to wield it.

WM. BANNATYNE.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY [illegible]

Continued from last week.

Within a year of the Grosford Lyons' arrival at their new home, sorrow had visited them; the twin sisters were laid in the grave, and the boy's life was despaired of. However, he recovered from the fever that had carried off the little girls.

Then another child—a boy—was born, and then Mrs. Grosford Lynn's health began to give way. And poor Mrs. Carmichael noted it all from afar, and her sympathetic heart grieved silently that it could offer no aid or succor to her sorrowing neighbor. She had, therefore, anticipated Joyce's arrival as the beginning of a new epoch in her existence; her brother's child would make up to her for the want she had felt throughout her married life.

And being somewhat off her guard, she greeted Joyce, when she came down to breakfast, rather more warmly than was her wont, and was immediately made uncomfortably sensible of it by a short cough from Mr. Carmichael, and the measured tone in which he said,

"Good morning. I hope you have recovered from the fatigues of yesterday."

Very little conversation took place during breakfast; and when they rose from the table, Mr. Carmichael, turning to his niece, said in a solemn voice—he always spoke in a solemn voice, even about the most trivial matters, and his requests at dinner-time even to "potatoes," were like tragic petitions issuing from a sepulchre. (I give this simile because "whited sepulchre" appears rather an appropriate epithet for the master of Green Oake.)

But to return.

Mr. Carmichael said in a solemn voice, "Joyce,—since you must be called Joyce, —put on your hat, and I will show you the new kitchen-garden."

Joyce put on her hat, but with small expectation of seeing the new kitchen garden. She felt intuitively that Mr. Carmichael had some other motive for asking her to accompany him. When she had been longer at Green Oake she found out that Mr. Carmichael had a prejudice in favor of ostensible reasons.

As she expected, the new kitchen-garden was left to the right, and she followed her companion to the willow walk by the riverside. There he motioned her to sit down.

She sat down, and Mr. Carmichael, sitting beside her, delivered, in the reciting manner of the previous evening the following speech:—

"I am this evening expecting my niece, Miss Carmichael. She is the daughter of a sister of mine, who married a cousin. This accounts for the similarity of name. Her father died when she was an infant, and owing to some family quarrel, I never saw her mother again. Indeed, I had lost sight of her, and supposed her dead. But this was not the case; she died only about a month ago in a remote village in the south of England, and on her death-bed wrote a letter to me, committing her daughter to my charge."

Here Mr. Carmichael paused, and passed his hand across his forehead, as though he were trying to remember what came next. After a moment he proceeded,

"My sister's means being limited, she could give the girl no advantages of education. I now wish to make up for this, and yet I do not care to send her to school. I must have my only relative with me," he sighed. "An only relative is too precious to part with."

"Sometimes," observed Joyce dryly.

Mr. Carmichael looked up quickly; then he continued, in the same measured tone,

"You are right Joyce—sometimes. It depends upon the measure of gratitude that one meets with."

Was this intended as a cut? If so, it fell unheeded.

"I wish no one," Mr. Carmichael went on, "to do a service for me without emolument. I shall, therefore, pay you a certain stipend annually for superintending the future education of my niece. This will enable you to feel more independent than you might otherwise do."

Joyce felt obliged to him for that, at any rate, and she told him so. Then she waited to hear what further he might have to say, for there was evidently something more to come.

Mr. Carmichael coughed once or twice, gave a prefatory hem, and again resumed his speech.

"I wish to mention one other point. I have lately discovered that my niece is heiress to a large property, now illegally held by others. Illegally, illegally," he repeated; "in unworthy hands, from which it must be wrested, unless it be given up with a good grace, which it never will be. But," said he almost in a whisper, "secrecy as to means and movements is necessary for some time, in order that I may carry out all my arrangements. Therefore, at present, I merely give out that Miss Carmichael is an heiress. I think you now understand the position of affairs. You are said to be a clever girl, Joyce, and you have, I know, received great advantages in your education, greater perhaps than your father was warranted in giving you. But that is a thing of the past. Let me beg of you to turn them to account now, and so render yourself independent in some degree whilst you are under my roof."

The color rushed into Joyce Dormer's face as Mr. Carmichael concluded his oration, and an angry answer was rising, but the girl had a strong will. She had made a resolve the night before, and she determined to carry it out. She would stay for a time at any rate; so she mastered her indignation, and remained quietly waiting for any further remarks that Mr. Carmichael might desire to make.

Apparently he had come to an end of his recitations, for he too was silent.

"Is there anything else you wish to say?" asked Joyce, at last.

"Nothing," replied Mr. Carmichael. "I have explained the matter as far as it is necessary to explain it."

"Yes," returned Joyce, though she had a vague sense that there was something unsatisfactory that she could neither define nor fathom.

"And you understand the part you have to take?"

"Perfectly. How old is Miss Carmichael?"

"About eighteen."

"Will she care to continue her education?" asked Joyce.

"Under my roof," replied Mr. Carmichael, authoritatively, "people have no will of their own." Certainly Mr. Carmichael would find it to be the case with his new inmates remained to be proved.

"Then there is nothing else for me to hear?"

"No, you can go and make yourself useful to your aunt; I do not like idle people."

Joyce went to Mrs. Carmichael; but Mrs. Carmichael, in spite of her husband's dislike to idle people, had very little to do. No responsibility being allowed to rest upon her, the poor woman was obliged, out of sheer necessity, to spend her days in "strenuous idleness," but, as her fingers were always moving upon some piece of work or other, Mr. Carmichael conceived that she was fulfilling the destiny of woman.

The work she was engaged upon now was a set of knitted counterpanes and toilet covers for every room in the house; some were of very elaborate patterns, and there was something quite touching in the patient air with which she daily sat down to her self-imposed task.

"It was a great while," said Mrs. Carmichael to her niece, "before I could think of a long piece of work, but I've found one at last."

"Let me help you, aunt Lotty?" said Joyce.

"Help me, my dear," replied Aunt Lotty; "no, no, that would never do, I should get them finished much too soon; I want them to last me as long as possible, for what shall I do when they are all knitted?"

There was a hopelessness in the tone of the speaker that told how dreary her life must be.

But Joyce replied cheerfully,

"What do you think of netted curtains to drape the French beds with?"

Aunt Lotty left off knitting and looked up at Joyce with an expression of intense relief upon her countenance.

"I always knew you were a clever girl, Joyce; who but you would have thought of such a thing, and all in a moment too? You can't think how much obliged I am to you. It will be work for years. I knew you would be a comfort to me."

And whether it was the prospect of having something to do for some time to come, or whether it was that Joyce's conversation was more cheering to Mrs. Carmichael than what she was generally accustomed to, may be left as an open question; one thing however, was very palpable, and that was that poor Mrs. Carmichael had not spent so pleasant a morning for many a day as the one she was now enjoying with her niece in the bay-window.

And Joyce looked out on the close-shaven lawn and the flower-beds, where the last of the crimson roses were blooming amidst the heliotropes and scarlet geraniums. She was idle according to Mr. Carmichael's definition of the word, and yet she was busy doing a work that he had neglected.

CHAPTER III.

Later in the day Miss Carmichael arrived but Joyce saw little of her until bed time, for Mr. Carmichael immediately after tea carried her off to his study. "He wished to hear much that she could tell him of his sister." Here Mr Carmichael's face assumed a more sombre expression than usual, relieved by something supposed to be a faint smile that attempted to play round the corners of his mouth, and was intended to convey to the observer that melancholy and pleasure were mingled in the anticipated revelations; but the smile, signally failing in its efforts to perform an unusual task, served only to elongate Mr. Carmichael's lips, and display a narrow gleam of shining white teeth.

Whatever Mr. Carmichael wished to hear, and whatever he might have to say, took some time, and when he returned from the conference there was a look of satisfaction upon his countenance that was by no means premeditated, but was, as the most casual beholder could at once perceive, the index to what was passing in his mind.

Aunt Lotty glanced at him and became less constrained than she generally was in his presence, and with a cheerful air she knitted away as though the knitting had to be finished within a limited period,—her senses being pervaded by a misty impression that something good was going to happen to every one.

So the evening wore away and every one retired to rest, and Joyce sat brushing her hair before the glass.

There came a gentle tap at the door leading into Miss Carmichael's bed-room, and a voice said,—

"May I come in?"

"Yes," replied Joyce.

The door opened, and Miss Carmichael entered.

"Oh," said she, looking round the room, you have but one easy-chair, and, as I want to have a long talk, I may as well bring in one of mine."

She darted back and reappeared carrying an arm-chair almost as large as herself. It was a wonder to Joyce how so slight a creature could carry so great a burden; but Miss Carmichael was lithe and well-made and it was apparently little exertion to her.

She was a slender creature, with large brown eyes, and dusky brown hair, and a clear white complexion without a tinge of color in it. A fairy like being who seemed to float about and be here, there, and everywhere at the same moment.

She seated herself in the arm-chair and gazed steadily and scrutinizingly at Joyce.

"Put down your brush and attend to me," said she, when she had finished her survey.

"What do you want, Miss Carmichael?"

"Miss Carmichael!" she repeated, with a contemptuous curl of lip, "Miss Carmichael! Nonsense, my name is Doris. Call me so if you please. What is yours?"

"Joyce Dormer."

"Are you my cousin, Joyce Dormer?"

"No, I am Mrs. Carmichael's niece."

"Oh, then," returned Miss Carmichael, you have an advantage over me."

"What do you mean?"

"Mean? why, that your aunt is infinitely preferable to my uncle. Have you not found that out? How long have you been here? Longer than I have, at any rate, and I came to the conclusion in half a second."

"Mr. Carmichael is said to be an upright and conscientious man," answered Joyce, quoting from Aunt Lotty's commendations.

"Said-to-be's don't generally amount to much," responded Miss Carmichael; "besides which, I asked for your own opinion."

"Suppose I don't choose to give it?"

"That's all I want," said she; "we shall get on capitally; you're to be my instructress, I hear. If you had been an ally of my uncle, I should not have paid the slightest attention to you; as it is, I see that our views coincide with regard to him, and therefore I am led to conclude that they may agree in other matters. I've a natural inclination for learning, but there's not been much thrown in my way, and I should be too old to learn from any one else; but I like your looks, and, though you can't be so very much older than myself, I don't mind following your directions."

"I am twenty-one," said Joyce.

"Of age," said Miss Carmichael musingly; "do you feel very old and very important? I am to come into a fortune when I am twenty-one, so my uncle has been telling me; but where it is to come from is more than I can tell, for my father left nothing, and my mother and I have had hard work to get along."

Joyce looked at Miss Carmichael in surprise; her hands were white and delicate, as though she had never used them for work.

Miss Carmichael's eye followed in the direction of Joyce's glance.

"I can make beautiful lace," she said, "and my mother could make it even better than I could."

She covered her face with her hands and was silent for some moments, rocking backwards and forwards in her chair. Suddenly she burst forth;

"I don't want this fortune—it's come too late. Why did'nt it come sooner? Why didn't my uncle do something for us whilst there was time?"

"But he did not know where you were," said Joyce; "how should he be able to do anything for you?"

"Did he tell you that?" asked the girl, almost fiercely, "did he tell you so? Did he tell you nothing of the letters that my mother wrote to him seven years ago when we were all but starving? He took no notice of them at first, but at last he sent a reply, and after that my mother never wrote again. Soon afterwards she was very ill, and I thought she would have died. About a year after that, as she was still far from well, she went away somewhere for change of air, but I did not go with her, for we could not both afford to go, and she did not stay long. I don't know that it did her much good; at any rate, she never was the same again. She had grown weak through not having food enough, though I did not know it at the time, and she never recovered her strength, but drooped and failed until—" but Doris bent down her head, and her sobs prevented her continuing her speech.

"Joyce Dormer," she suddenly exclaimed "would you not think a fortune a mockery if you were in my place? When I think how small a portion would have kept us from the misery we have suffered—when I think that—oh, Joyce! it cannot give me back my mother. And yet I believe that that letter had even more to do with her illness than our privations; there must have been something dreadful in it, or it would not have shaken her so. I have it carefully sealed up, and sometime I shall open it; sometime she said I might; and then you shall read it, and we shall learn more of my uncle Carmichael."

Joyce was silent. Mr. Carmichael had practised deception even at the outset; but she could scarcely understand how so shrewd a man should have so blundered. Had he not foreseen that she and Miss Carmichael were likely to compare notes? True he might regard his neice as having been too much of a child at the time of his correspondence with his sister to be capable of making any very important revelations; indeed he evidently looked upon her as so much of a child even at the present time that he would probably not give her credit for understanding much of her mother's affairs seven years ago. Still, Mr. Carmichael had deceived her. Joyce felt it, and Miss Carmichael appeared to have strong misgivings of his integrity, from her next remark.

"We must stand by one another, Joyce; we shall perhaps need a friend in this house."

"My Aunt Lotty," suggested Joyce.

Miss Carmichael shook her head.

"Aunt Lotty is too much afraid of uncle Carmichael."

"How do you know that?" inquired Joyce in some surprise.

"Can I not see with my own eyes? Poor people watch a good deal, Joyce; their eyes get sharpened," said she, half smiling and half sighing. "Poverty improves some part of the mental machinery, but I am not learned enough to tell you which portion. But we will not go into that, or I shall keep you sitting up all night. I see that you are just on the eve of a disquisition that I am not quite up to yet, though I have thought more on such subjects than you would imagine. Good night," and she rose, lifting the chair with the same ease that had so much surprised Joyce before.

"I shall see you again," answered Joyce. "For I sleep in the little bed in your room. Have you any objection?"

"None in the least. I suppose they thought I should be frightened in such a large room. Is it haunted?" she added, [illegible].

"I thought—I heard—"

"that you were a little timid," said Joyce hesitatingly.

Miss Carmichael clapped her hands.

"Joyce," said she, when she could speak without laughing, "you must not believe all you hear; just take me for what you find me. I am not more afraid than you are."

"But I am a little afraid sometimes," replied her companion.

"I never am, so I can take care of you; I am as bold as a lion, and have need to be, for I have come into the lion's den. My uncle has no fear neither; there is that much of a Carmichael about him, but not much else. "See," said she, leaving the chair, and unfastening a locket that hung by a black velvet round her throat, "here is a likeness of my mother; it was taken many years since by an artist who lived in the village where we were living; not the one that I came from, but one where we were happier." We removed to the village where my mother died, on—on account of work," finished up Miss Carmichael, with a great sob.

Joyce took the locket, and opening it, discovered the miniature of a fair woman, with the sweetest expression she had ever seen.

Certainly it bore no resemblance to Mr. Carmichael; the eyes were blue, the hair very light; neither could Joyce trace any likeness in it to Miss Carmichael.

"I am not like my mother," observed Miss Carmichael, noting Joyce's look.

"No."

"We had no likeness of my father, and I was but a baby when he died, so I don't know if I am like him either," said Miss Carmichael, "my mother never spoke of him, and so I never heard what he was like."

She took the locket which Joyce was still examining.

"It is a curious locket," said Joyce.

"Yes, it is one of my mother's few remaining treasures, and Gabriel painted the portrait to put into it."

"Gabriel! Who was Gabriel?"

"The artist I was speaking of; his mother was a friend of my mother's; she was very kind to us, but she is dead now." Again she turned towards her own room. "We are firm allies, Joyce," said she, looking back.

"Yes, Miss Carmichael."

"Doris," said she, somewhat impatiently; "you cannot think how much out of place Miss Carmichael sounds."

"Doris, then."

"Thank you," rejoined Doris, gravely; "good night," and she closed the door.

And then Joyce opened her diary and wrote until a late hour.

When she retired to her little bed, Miss Carmichael was asleep.

[*To be Continued.*]

A Town under the Snow.

A California paper gives a rather hard-to-believe story of the depth of the snow on the Sierra Nevada mountains, in February and March, by describing a visit of a merchant named Adams, from the valley to the mining town of Meadow Lake, on the top of the mountains. He procured a pair of snow shoes, and took the tracks of some who had gone over the day before. After some hours of hard travel, he arrived where the town should be, but not a house was visible. While he was looking around, a man suddenly came up out of the snow, like a mermaid out of the sea. Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was a man or a spirit. "Why," said the fellow, "you are right on the plaza." Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. "Oh, yes, come along!" A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought them to a round hole in the snow, and Adams was told that that was the hole which led to the store. There were stairs made in the snow like a spiral stairway, twisting several times round the hole in making the descent. Finally he arrived at the bottom, and was astonished to find his friends there happy and gay, and ready to vouch for the country being one of the richest ever discovered. From the store they travelled over town through tunnels. Every one seemed to be content with his lot. The citizens seldom go to the top of the snow, except when there is a snow shoe race, at which time the whole town turns out.

THE KING OF BELGIUM AND NAPOLEON.—But here comes the King and Queen of Belgium and the Emperor and Empress of France. It is the official visit to the Belgian department, and a certain parade attends the visit. The King and Emperor of course are on foot; and here the king is much the tallest, whereas while riding there does not appear to be much difference. Leopold is too short sitting and Napoleon is too short standing, showing that nature did not make the two royal personages a good distribution of legs. The King swings his arms awkwardly in walking like a great awkward country boy, but the quietude of the Emperor brings this movement more into relief. The Queen appears more natural, and is one of the best samples of the Hapsburg family.—*Paris correspondence.*

Robert Otterson died at Springvale, Penn., last week. He had been insane for thirty years, but recovered his senses on his death bed, and conversed intelligently of occurrences that transpired the day and week previous to his insanity, making inquiries about a yoke of oxen which he had valued, of the work on the farm, and of old neighbors who had been dead for years, while the intervening space was a perfect blank in his memory.

An Ohio paper tells a novel love story. A young couple planned an elopement, the girl descending from her room upon the traditional ladder; but at the gate they were met by the father of the girl and a minister, by whom the young couple were escorted to the parlor, where, to their surprise, they found all their relatives collected for the marriage ceremony, which took place at once. It was a neat and paternal freak. [Perhaps the bride knew something about it.]

AISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

E III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867. NUMBER 17.

Lines

St. Paul's Church School Feast, June, 1867.

r thy children bless thee,
r'd by thy choice,
sen to confess thee,
name, obey thy voice.
ly contest frozen,
hearts blest spirit move,
are called and chosen
faithful prove.

h every season passing
e dear friend far away,
r feast are missing
l welcome here to-day.
ing—some have entered
eternal rest,
pes on Jesus centred
in their spirits blest!

SIDNEY TICER, *Saugeen.*

LAND HAGGIS.

AT DISH FOR NOBLE EPICURES.

how many ken' my nation or
ing:
untry, name or race is scarce-
heeding;
me chiefs were born in caves,
nd o' tinkler rendies—
air worth and common sense,
re fondled dandies.
just as hielan' as the hills
this my greatest brag is:
im wha scorns a highlan name
taste a hielan haggis."

s nae vaunty duke, my mith-
e duchess
l fen'd by honest toil, and
umed at riches;
ny feet in hose and brogues,
I learned to toddle;
y hairches deck't a bonnet,
addle.

e hielan as the hills &c.

me soon to hate deceit, and
e knavish,
Jewish Judas trick, and every
avish:
act with due respect to folk
station
every honest man, what e'er
or nation.

e hielan as the hills &c.

rave wi' pious zeal to fortify

e false besetting wiles o' folly
nonsense,
wi' counsel grave in glowing
ised me,
ociety and cant, nae matter
ised me.

e hielan as the hills &c.

early to the schule to learn
an reading
push'd in dolties den, some
richer cleeding,
spell and scribble too without
palaver,
nature half by force I grew a
ver.

e hielan as the hills &c.

ared, with ardent trust, on
mulation;
soil o' many climes, in many
tion
l, or mental poise, with moral
guide it,
read and quaff'd the draught
ry provided.

e hielan as the hills &c.

ll I change my craft—and don
that suits it:
ank my native wit, and carena
utes it,
e flatterer's fraise—ne'er beg,
m borrow
nce withholds to day, it may
o morrow.

e hielan as the hills &c.

e choir o' social life in many a
ster,
bu'd wi' better chiels than oft
or garter!
draught frae honour's hand,
t pride I've drank it,
muzzled for a bore; nor
folly's blanket!

e hielan as the hills &c.

ny strains on hills and plains,
esome flocks were friskin,
l lines wi' learned divines;
in socks and buskin!
d civic smoke and din, I've
n briny Ocean,
y country's banner up 'midst
commotion.

e hielan as the hills &c.

ath o' Tweed and Tyne: when
sons would skelp them,
aith in heart or hand, wi' dirk
help them:
ude ungrateful jeer, in turn,
re might daunt me;
n their silly spite—their bom-
dna daunt me.

e hielan as the hills &c.

it my country dish, the relish
and sise 't,
her grain o spice, that epicures
e it,
n adores his hame, and if he's
shield it;
frae a parritchstick, he'll aye
to wield it.

WM. BANNATYNE.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible]

Continued from last week.

Within a year of the Gresford Lynns' arrival at their new home, sorrow had visited them; the twin sisters were laid in the grave, and the boy's life was despaired of. However, he recovered from the fever that had carried off the little girls.

Then another child—a boy—was born, and then Mrs. Gresford Lynn's health began to give way. And poor Mrs. Carmichael noted it all from afar, and her sympathetic heart grieved silently that it could offer no aid or succor to her sorrowing neighbor. She had, therefore, anticipated Joyce's arrival as the beginning of a new epoch in her existence; her brother's child would make up to her for the want she had felt throughout her married life.

And being somewhat off her guard, she greeted Joyce, when she came down to breakfast, rather more warmly than was her wont, and was immediately made uncomfortably sensible of it by a short cough from Mr. Carmichael, and the measured tone in which he said,

"Good morning. I hope you have recovered from the fatigues of yesterday."

Very little conversation took place during breakfast; and when they rose from the table, Mr. Carmichael, turning to his niece, said in a solemn voice—he always spoke in a solemn voice, even about the most trivial matters, and his requests at dinner-time even to "potatoes," were like tragic petitions issuing from a sepulchre. (I give this simile because "whited sepulchre" appears rather an appropriate epithet for the master of Green Oaks.)

But to return.

Mr. Carmichael said in a solemn voice, "Joyce,—since you must be called Joyce,—put on your hat, and I will show you the new kitchen garden."

Joyce put on her hat, but with small expectation of seeing the new kitchen garden. She felt intuitively that Mr. Carmichael had some other motive for asking her to accompany him. When she had been longer at Green Oaks she found out that Mr. Carmichael had a prejudice in favor of ostensible reasons.

As she expected, the new kitchen-garden was left to the right, and she followed her companion to the willow walk by the river-side. There he motioned her to sit down.

She sat down, and Mr. Carmichael, sitting beside her, delivered, in the reciting manner of the previous evening the following speech:—

"I am this evening expecting my niece, Miss Carmichael. She is the daughter of a sister of mine, who married a cousin. This accounts for the similarity of name. Her father died when she was an infant, and owing to some family quarrel, I never saw her mother again. Indeed, I had lost sight of her, and supposed her dead. But this was not the case; she died only about a month ago in a remote village in the south of England, and on her death-bed wrote a letter to me, committing her daughter to my charge."

Here Mr. Carmichael paused, and passed his hand across his forehead, as though he were trying to remember what came next. After a moment he proceeded,

"My sister's means being limited, she could give the girl no advantages of education. I now wish to make up for this, and yet I do not care to send her to school. I must have my only relative with me," he sighed. "An only relative is too precious to part with."

"Sometimes," observed Joyce dryly.

Mr. Carmichael looked up quickly; then he continued, in the same measured tone,

"You are right Joyce—sometimes. It depends upon the measure of gratitude that one meets with."

Was this intended as a cut? If so, it fell unheeded.

"I wish no one," Mr. Carmichael went on, "to do a service for me without emolument. I shall, therefore, pay you a certain stipend annually for superintending the future education of my niece. This will enable you to feel more independent than you might otherwise do."

Joyce felt obliged to him for that, at any rate, and she told him so. Then she waited to hear what further he might have to say, for there was evidently something more to come.

Mr. Carmichael coughed once or twice, gave a prefatory hem, and again resumed his speech.

"I wish to mention one other point. I have lately discovered that my niece is heiress to a large property, now illegally held by others. Illegally, illegally," he repeated; "in unworthy hands, from which it must be wrested, unless it be given up with a good grace, which it never will be. But," said he almost in a whisper, "secrecy as to means and movements is necessary for some time, in order that I may carry out all my arrangements. Therefore, at present, I merely give out that Miss Carmichael is an heiress. I think you now understand the position of affairs. You are said to be a clever girl, Joyce, and you have, I know, received great advantages in your education, greater perhaps than your father was warranted in giving you. But that is a thing of the past. Let me beg of you to turn them to account now, and so render yourself independent in some degree whilst you are under my roof."

The color rushed into Joyce Dormer's face as Mr. Carmichael concluded his oration, and an angry answer was rising, but the girl had a strong will. She had made a resolve the night before, and she determined to carry it out. She would stay for a time at any rate; so she mastered her indignation, and remained quietly waiting for any further remarks that Mr. Carmichael might desire to make.

Apparently he had come to an end of his recitations, for he too was silent.

"Is there anything else you wish to say?" asked Joyce, at last.

"Nothing," replied Mr. Carmichael. "I have explained the matter as far as it is necessary to explain it."

"Yes," returned Joyce, though she had a vague sense that there was something unsatisfactory that she could neither define nor fathom.

"And you understand the part you have to take?"

"Perfectly. How old is Miss Carmichael?"

"About eighteen."

"Will she care to continue her education?" asked Joyce.

"Under my roof," replied Mr. Carmichael, authoritatively, "people have no will of their own." Certainly Mr. Carmichael would find it to be the case with his new inmates remained to be proved.

"Then there is nothing else for me to hear?"

"No, you can go and make yourself useful to your aunt; I do not like idle people."

Joyce went to Mrs. Carmichael; but Mrs. Carmichael, in spite of her husband's dislike to idle people, had very little to do. No responsibility being allowed to rest upon her, the poor woman was obliged, out of sheer necessity, to spend her days in "strenuous idleness," but, as her fingers were always moving upon some piece of work or other, Mr. Carmichael conceived that she was fulfilling the destiny of woman.

The work she was engaged upon now was a set of knitted counterpanes and toilet covers for every room in the house; some were of very elaborate patterns, and there was something quite touching in the patient air with which she daily sat down to her self-imposed task.

"It was a great while," said Mrs. Carmichael to her niece, "before I could think of a long piece of work, but I've found one at last."

"Let me help you, aunt Lotty?" said Joyce.

"Help me, my dear," replied Aunt Lotty; "no, no, that would never do, I should get them finished much too soon; I want them to last me as long as possible, for what shall I do when they are all knitted?"

There was a hopelessness in the tone of the speaker that told how dreary her life must be.

But Joyce replied cheerfully,

"What do you think of netted curtains to drape the French beds with?"

Aunt Lotty left off knitting and looked up at Joyce with an expression of intense relief upon her countenance.

"I always knew you were a clever girl, Joyce; who but you would have thought of such a thing, and all in a moment too? You can't think how much obliged I am to you. It will be work for years. I knew you would be a comfort to me."

And whether it was the prospect of having something to do for some time to come, or whether it was that Joyce's conversation was more cheering to Mrs. Carmichael than what she was generally accustomed to, may be left as an open question; one thing however, was very palpable, and that was that poor Mrs. Carmichael had not spent so pleasant a morning for many a day as the one she was now enjoying with her niece in the bay-window.

And Joyce looked out on the close-shaven lawn and the flower-beds, where the last of the crimson roses were blooming amidst the heliotropes and scarlet geraniums. She was idle according to Mr. Carmichael's definition of the word, and yet she was busy doing a work that he had neglected.

CHAPTER III.

Later in the day Miss Carmichael arrived but Joyce saw little of her until bed time, for Mr. Carmichael immediately after tea carried her off to his study. "He wished to hear much that she could tell him of his sister." Here Mr Carmichael's face assumed a more sombre expression than usual, relieved by something supposed to be a faint smile that attempted to play round the corners of his mouth, and was intended to convey to the observer that melancholy and pleasure were mingled in the anticipated revelations; but the smile, signally failing in its efforts to perform an unusual task, served only to elongate Mr. Carmichael's lips, and display a narrow gleam of shining white teeth.

Whatever Mr. Carmichael wished to hear, and whatever he might have to say, took some time, and when he returned from the conference there was a look of satisfaction upon his countenance that was by no means premeditated, but was, as the most casual beholder could at once perceive, the index to what was passing in his mind.

Aunt Lotty glanced at him and became less constrained than she generally was in his presence, and with a cheerful air she knitted away as though the knitting had to be finished within a limited period.—her senses being pervaded by a misty impression that something good was going to happen to every one.

So the evening wore away and every one retired to rest, and Joyce sat brushing her hair before the glass.

There came a gentle tap at the door leading into Miss Carmichael's bed-room, and a voice said,—

"May I come in?"

"Yes," replied Joyce.

The door opened, and Miss Carmichael entered.

"Oh," said she, looking round the room, "you have but one easy chair, and, as I want to have a long talk, I may as well bring in one of mine."

She darted back and reappeared carrying an arm-chair almost as large as herself. It was a wonder to Joyce how so slight a creature could carry so great a burden; but Miss Carmichael was lithe and well-made and it was apparently little exertion to her.

She was a slender creature, with large brown eyes, and dusky brown hair, and a clear white complexion without a tinge of color in it. A fairy like being who seemed to float about and be here, there, and everywhere at the same moment.

She seated herself in the arm chair and gazed steadily and scrutinizingly at Joyce.

"Put down your brush and attend to me," said she, when she had finished her survey.

"What do you want, Miss Carmichael?"

"Miss Carmichael!" she repeated, with a contemptuous curl of lip, "Miss Carmichael! Nonsense; my name is Doris. Call me so if you please. What is yours?"

"Joyce Dormer."

"Are you my cousin, Joyce Dormer?"

"No, I am Mrs. Carmichael's neice."

"Oh, then," returned Miss Carmichael, "you have an advantage over me."

"What do you mean?"

"Mean? why, that your aunt is infinitely preferable to my uncle. Have you not found that out? How long have you been here? Longer than I have, at any rate, and I came to the conclusion in half a second."

"Mr. Carmichael is said to be an upright and conscientious man," answered Joyce, quoting from Aunt Lotty's commendations.

"Said to be's don't generally amount to much," responded Miss Carmichael; "besides which, I asked for your own opinion."

"Suppose I don't choose to give it?"

"That's all I want," said she; "we shall get on capitally; you're to be my instructress, I hear. If you had been an ally of my uncle, I should not have paid the slightest attention to you; as it is, I see that our views coincide with regard to him, and therefore I am led to conclude that they may agree in other matters. I've a natural inclination for learning, but there's not been much thrown in my way, and I should be too old to learn from any one else; but I like your looks, and, though you can't be so very much older than myself, I don't mind following your directions."

"I am twenty one," said Joyce.

"Of age," said Miss Carmichael musingly; "do you feel very old and very important? I am to come into a *fortune* when I am twenty-one, so my uncle has been telling me; but where it is to come from is more than I can tell, for my father left nothing, and my mother and I have had hard work to get along."

Joyce looked at Miss Carmichael in surprise; her hands were white and delicate, as though she had never used them for work.

Miss Carmichael's eye followed in the direction of Joyce's glance.

"I can make beautiful lace," she said, "and my mother could make it even better than I could."

She covered her face with her hands and was silent for some moments, rocking backwards and forwards in her chair. Suddenly she burst forth:

"I don't want this fortune—it's come too late. Why did'nt it come sooner? Why didn't my uncle do something for us whilst there was time?"

"But he did not know where you were," said Joyce; "how should he be able to do anything for you?"

"Did he tell you that?" asked the girl, almost fiercely, "did he tell you so? Did he tell you nothing of the letters that my mother wrote to him seven years ago when we were all but starving? He took no notice of them at first, but at last he sent a reply, and after that my mother never wrote again. Soon afterwards she was very ill, and I thought she would have died. About a year after that, as she was still far from well, she went away somewhere for change of air, but I did not go with her, for we could not both afford to go, and she did not stay long. I don't know that it did her much good; at any rate, she never was the same again. She had grown weak through not having food enough, though I did not know it at the time, and she never recovered her strength, but drooped and faded until—" but Doris bent down her head, and her sobs prevented her continuing her speech.

"Joyce Dormer," she suddenly exclaimed "would you not think a fortune a mockery if you were in my place? When I think how small a portion would have kept us from the misery we have suffered—when I think that—oh, Joyce! it cannot give me back my mother. And yet I believe that that letter had even more to do with her illness than our privations; there must have been something dreadful in it, or it would not have shaken her so. I have it carefully sealed up, and sometime I shall open it; sometime she said I might; and then you shall read it, and we shall learn more of my uncle Carmichael."

Joyce was silent. Mr. Carmichael had practiced deception even at the outset; but she could scarcely understand how so shrewd a man should have so blundered. Had he not foreseen that she and Miss Carmichael were likely to compare notes? True he might regard his neice as having been too much of a child at the time of his correspondence with his sister to be capable of making any very important revelations; indeed he evidently looked upon her as so much of a child even at the present time that he would probably not give her credit for understanding much of her mother's affairs seven years ago. Still, Mr. Carmichael had deceived her. Joyce felt it, and Miss Carmichael appeared to have strong misgivings of his integrity, from her next remark.

"We must stand by one another, Joyce; we shall perhaps need a friend in this house."

"My Aunt Lotty," suggested Joyce.

Miss Carmichael shook her head.

"Aunt Lotty is too much afraid of uncle Carmichael."

"How do you know that?" inquired Joyce in some surprise.

"Can I not see with my own eyes? Poor people watch a good deal, Joyce; their eyes get sharpened," said she, half smiling and half sighing. "Poverty improves some part of the mental machinery, but I am not learned enough to tell you which portion. But we will not go into that, or I shall keep you sitting up all night. I see that you are just on the eve of a disquisition that I am not quite up to yet, though I have thought more on such subjects than you would imagine. Good night," and she rose, lifting the chair with the same ease that had so much surprised Joyce before.

"I shall see you again," answered Joyce, "for I sleep in the little bed in your room. Have you any objection?"

"None in the least. I suppose they thought I should be frightened in such a large room. Is it haunted?" she asked, jestingly.

"I thought—I heard—"

"that you were a little timid," said Joyce hesitatingly.

Miss Carmichael clapped her hands.

"Joyce," said she, when she could speak without laughing, "you must not believe all you hear; just take me for what you find me. I am not more afraid than you are."

"But I am a little afraid sometimes," replied her companion.

"I never am, so I can take care of you; I am as bold as a lion, and have need to be, for I have come into the lion's den. My uncle has no fear neither; there is that much of a Carmichael about him, but not much else. "See," said she, leaving the chair, and unfastening a locket that hung by a black velvet round her throat, "here is a likeness of my mother; it was taken many years since by an artist who lived in the village where we were living; not the one that I came from, but one where we were happier. We removed to the village where my mother died, on—on account of work," finished up Miss Carmichael, with a great sob.

Joyce took the locket, and opening it, discovered the miniature of a fair woman, with the sweetest expression she had ever seen.

Certainly it bore no resemblance to Mr. Carmichael; the eyes were blue, the hair very light; neither could Joyce trace any likeness in it to Miss Carmichael.

"I am not like my mother," observed Miss Carmichael, noting Joyce's look.

"No."

"We had no likeness of my father, and I was but a baby when he died, so I don't know if I am like him either," said Miss Carmichael, "my mother never spoke of him, and so I never heard what he was like."

She took the locket which Joyce was still examining.

"It is a curious locket," said Joyce.

"Yes, it is one of my mother's few remaining treasures, and Gabriel painted the portrait to put into it."

"Gabriel! Who was Gabriel?"

"The artist I was speaking of; his mother was a friend of my mother's; she was very kind to us, but she is dead now." Again she turned towards her own room. "We are firm allies, Joyce," said she, looking back.

"Yes, Miss Carmichael."

"Doris," said she, somewhat impatiently; "you cannot think how much out of place Miss Carmichael sounds."

"Doris, then."

"Thank you," rejoined Doris, gravely; "good night," and she closed the door.

And then Joyce opened her diary and wrote until a late hour.

When she retired to her little bed, Miss Carmichael was asleep.

[To be Continued.]

A Town under the Snow.

A California paper gives a rather hard-to believe story of the depth of the snow on the Sierra Nevada mountains, in February and March, by describing a visit of a merchant named Adams, from the valley to the mining town of Meadow Lake, on the top of the mountains. He procured a pair of snow shoes, and took the tracks of some who had gone over the day before. After some hours of hard travel, he arrived where the town should be, but not a house was visible. While he was looking around, a man suddenly came up out of the snow, like a mermaid out of the sea. Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was a man or a spirit. "Why," said the fellow, "you are right on the plaza." Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. "Oh, yes, come along!" A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought them to a round hole in the snow, and Adams was told that that was the hole which led to the store. There were stairs made in the snow like a spiral stairway, twisting several times round the hole in making the descent. Finally he arrived at the bottom, and was astonished to find his friends there happy and gay, and ready to vouch for the country, being one of the richest ever discovered. From the store they travelled over town through tunnels. Every one seemed to be content with his lot. The citizens seldom go to the top of the snow, except when there is a snow shoe race, at which time the whole town turns out.

THE KING OF BELGIUM AND NAPOLEON.—But here come the King and Queen of Belgium and the Emperor and Empress of France. It is the official visit to the Belgian department, and a certain parade attends the visit. The King and Emperor of course are on foot; and here the King is much the tallest, whereas while riding there does not appear to be much difference. Leopold is too short sitting and Napoleon is too short standing showing that nature did not make the two royal personages a good distribution of legs. The King swings his arms awkwardly in walking like a great awkward country boy, but the quietude of the Emperor brings this movement more into relief. The Queen appears more natural, and is one of the best samples of the Hapsburg family.—*Paris correspondence.*

Robert Otterson died at Springvale, Penn., last week. He had been insane for thirty years, but recovered his senses on his death bed, and conversed intelligently of occurrences that transpired the day and week previous to his insanity, making inquiries about a yoke of oxen which he had valued, of the work on the farm, and of old neighbors who had been dead for years, while the intervening space was a perfect blank in his memory.

An Ohio paper tells a novel love story. A young couple planned an elopement, the girl descending from her room upon the traditional ladder; but at the gate they were met by the father of the girl and a minister, by whom the young couple were escorted to the parlor, where, to their surprise, they found all their relatives collected for the marriage ceremony, which took place at once. It was a neat and paternal freak. [Perhaps the bride knew something about it.]

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, June 5.

Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

Berlin, June 5.

It is semi-officially reported, that the Prussian government has refused to comply with the expressed desire of the Emperor Napoleon that it would pledge itself against any further arming of the fortress of Rastadt.

Dublin, June 6.

The party of Fenians who were arrested a few days ago when attempting to land at Dungarvon, county Waterford, say that they were from Boston, Massachusetts.

London, June 6.

Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-night, that the sentences of all the convicted Fenians has been commuted.

Paris, June 6.

Another attempt on the life of the Emperor Napoleon was made to day, while returning from the grand review in the Champ de Mars, which took place this afternoon in honor of the Czar. A shot was fired at the carriage by some person in the crowd. Up to this time the intended assassin has not been arrested.

Athens, June 6.

Information from Crete confirms previous reports, that the Turks have been everywhere badly defeated, and the Cretan insurgents successful.

New York, June 7.

The Herald's Paris special says it was the Czar of Russia whose assassination was attempted yesterday. A young man about 20 years of age fired a pistol at the Czar, or in the direction in which he sat in the carriage. The pistol had been overloaded, and exploded, wounding the hand of the assassin. He was instantly cut down and made prisoner. It is thought he is a Pole, for the reason that just previous to the attempt cries of "Vive a Pologne" were heard in the crowd and in different directions.

The Herald's Paris special says the grand military review in the Champ de Mars yesterday was the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed in France. Over 80,000 men were under arms. They were passed in review by Napoleon, who was accompanied by the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, and others. Several American officers were present, and over 400,000 spectators witnessed the scene.

London, June 8.

The Princess Mary of Teck, was safely delivered of a daughter on the 26th ult.

The Reform Bill was making rapid and satisfactory progress in the Committee of the House of Commons. The Daily News says the object of Reformers has been attained. Almost everything that government originally proposed is gone, and almost all that the Opposition insisted on has been adopted.

Intelligence from Candia states that Omar Pacha returned there on the 23rd, after burning fifty five villages, without, however, obtaining any successful result against the insurgents.

Paris, June 8.

The Moniteur in its official account of the attempted assassination, says the ball struck the horse of one of the Imperial Guards who was riding at the door of the carriage. The people in the crowd threatened the life of the assassin, and the police interfered. The man says that his name is Beregauski, and that he is a native of Volhenia.

The Gazette des Tribunaux says the ball passed between Napoleon and one of the sons of the Czar of Russia, who was standing opposite to see the cortege pass. The man on his arrest, said he came from Belgium for the purpose of killing the Czar, and had no accomplices.

La France says that letters of congratulation to Napoleon have been extensively signed in the several towns and it is thought will become general.

In the Corps Legislative to-day, the President made a speech condemning the attempt at assassination, and expressing his sympathy with the august guest. His sentiments were loudly cheered.

The assassin was examined to-day, he spoke with calmness, and gave his history. He is a Pole. He was asked. "How could you fire at a sovereign, the guest of France" He replied, with tears. "I have committed a great crime towards France." "But you ran the risk of killing Napoleon?" To this the prisoner answered: "No, a Polish bullet would not go astray, it must go straight when aimed at the Czar. I wished to relieve the world of the Czar, and the fear of the remorse which must work upon him." He felt no sorrow for the crime, and expressed regret at his failure.

A magnificent ball was given at the Russian Embassy last evening. The Czar with his sons, and the Emperor and Empress of France were present.

The 1st of July.

Ottawa June 8.

To-day's Gazette contains the Queen's Proclamation of the Union of the Provinces; also a notice from the Provincial Secretary, inviting the people of Canada to celebrate the 1st of July as a day of rejoicing.

The following are the new Militia orders: No. 1.—The first day of July next having been fixed by royal proclamation as the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and having been on that account set apart as a public holiday and day of general rejoicing, there will be a parade and review, on that day, of the whole volunteer force of Canada, at the respective headquarters of the different corps, companies, battalions, or brigades, as may be most convenient to the force, and a *feu de joie* shall be fired in honor of the occasion. District Staff Officers of Militia will communicate with the Majors-General at Montreal and Toronto, with a view to the volunteers combining where practicable with Her Majesty's troops on the occasion, and will ask the instructions of the Majors General thereupon. Officers of Volunteer Militia who shall attend such parade will receive the pay of their respective ranks without allowances and non commissioned officers and men will receive 50c. each. Parade states will be sent by the officers commanding each corps, companies, or battalions to the Brigade-Major of the division, immediately after the parade, who will forward a summary of the same to the District Staff Officer for transmission to headquarters.

The Provincial Secretary gives notice in the official Gazette to all Her Majesty's loving subjects in the present Province of Canada, that they are invited to celebrate the 1st day of July as a day of rejoicing.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald

Toronto June 10, 1867.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald arrived in this city between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon by Royal Mail steamer from Kingston, and was received at the wharf by a gathering of about three thousand persons who cheered him enthusiastically. Flags were flying from most of the principle hotels, and a large number of volunteers had assembled to greet him. On landing he and his lady drove to the residence of the Hon. D. L. McPherson whose guest he will be while he remains in this city.

On the following day he was received by the City Council, and made the following reply to an address:

Mr. Macdonald on rising was received with loud cheers. He said, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen: In returning thanks to you for the eloquent and complimentary address you have tendered me, I trust I may not be accused of flattery when I say that this mark of esteem from the Capital of Canada West will be treasured by me during life, as a distinctive mark that the course I have pursued during a long course of years in endeavoring to promote the welfare of Upper Canada, and the prosperity of its inhabitants, has, notwithstanding the bitter vituperations which have been written against me by parties whose sole desire can only be attributed to envy, has spontaneously called forth the general and enthusiastic receptions which both Mrs. Macdonald and myself have met with since our arrival in Toronto. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, there are a certain class of beings who are never satisfied unless they find fault with any one who may possibly in the course of his professional or parliamentary career, attain a higher position or become more popular than his former friend. Some portions of the Press find fault with me for receiving addresses of this description, but I am satisfied, and have too much confidence in the honor of the corporation of this city to be convinced that this mark of appreciation on their part is spontaneous, and is not called forth by any political or party motives. In doing so the Council of the corporation of this city were doing only that which had been done time and over again by the municipal corporations of England. I am pleased to find that the address is so worded as to give full credit to my colleagues for the part they have taken in carrying out the confederation scheme. If there were any faults in it, all were to blame as they were also deserving of equal credit for the good the union would bring. I was chosen chairman of the delegates from all the Provinces, and am proud to say that only one spirit animated us throughout, and that was that union should be carried out in its integrity, now and forever. Party feeling did not interfere—we worked together as one and setting aside political principles, had but the one grand object in view—Confederation. On the first of next month the British Provinces will be united in one great Dominion, which, like the Indian Empire, will be another bright spot in the glories of the British Constitution, and the admirable laws under which her subjects live. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman then gave an outline of the Confederation scheme from the time it was first spoken of until it was carried through the Imperial Parliament. The original scheme was changed in only a few trifling particulars, and in all the main points the Quebec programme had been carried out. He was glad to find that in the Lower Provinces the scheme was becoming more popular day by day, and that the delegates who had recently returned from England, were heartily received by the people. Canada being the stronger had made many concessions in favour of those Provinces, and had given them guarantees which would protect them in their weakness. It was a satisfaction, proud and gratifying to him and his colleagues, to know that their efforts were appreciated. In such a gathering as this, before such a mixed body as the corporation of the city of Toronto, it would be wrong for him to speak, of political parties and political matters. He trusted that parties would no more be heard of for the present. It would be simply treason to revive them, and would do more to retard and destroy the good effects of Confederation than anything else that our people could do. The people and parliament of England had every confidence in us, but if we were to return again to our old sectional difficulties, they would lose all hope and confidence in us. As a proof of the confidence they had in us, we need only say that when the Confederation Bill passed its several readings our securities went up to 2 per cent, and now they were at par. After again thanking them for the address, Mr. Macdonald retired amidst loud cheers.

Hon. Geo. Brown in West Elgin.

A short time ago the leading Reformers of West Elgin invited Hon. George Brown to pay them a visit and so favor them with an address on the political questions of the day. Mr. Brown having responded to the invitation, Tuesday last was appointed as the day on which the gathering should take place, and the village of Fingal was selected as the most suitable situation. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present. Mr. Brown spoke for about four hours. He reviewed the public affairs of the Province during the past fifteen years, and having traced the progress of the great measure of Confederation about to be finally accomplished, he entered at great length into the changes which that Act would make in public affairs, and the new duties that would devolve on the electors at the coming elections. He spoke strongly in favor of strict party government as the only constitutional protection to public interests against mal-administration. He also denounced in strong terms the formation of any Coalition between the Reform and Conservative parties. He had been abused, not for having taken office but for having given it up, a new sort of censure in regard to political conduct. Thank Providence! he was now clear of Parliamentary life, and he never intended to enter it again. The time would come when it would be acknowledged that he had done yeoman's service to the people of Upper Canada.—*Globe.*

June Cattle Market.—The fall in prices at last monthly market, the apparent scarcity of beef cattle, and the superabundance of pasture, or, it may be these causes combined, produced a somewhat meagre market on Wednesday, there being only 75 cattle on the ground. The ruling prices were from $4.25 to $5.00; in one or two cases as high as $6 was paid for first-class beef. There were several buyers on the ground, also some Americans in search of horses, but they got very few.—*Guelph Herald.*

Suspected Horse Thief Captured.

His stay in Guelph after sale of his booty—Leaves for the States—Returns for his new coat—And falls into a neatly set trap.

A medium sized, fresh complexioned, dark haired youth of 21 summers, named Thomas Green, was interrupted in a friendly chat at Deady's Hotel, Saturday night, under disagreeable circumstances. It appears that for some time previous to the 24th February last he resided in Fergus, and happened to disappear from that locality the same night as did a horse, cutter, two buffalo robes, set of harness, and sundry other articles, from the premises of Mr. Thomas Donaldson, bailiff, Elora. Shortly afterwards he returned and 'hung around' the twin villages for awhile; coming down to Guelph the latter part of March, and spending a fortnight among familiar Court scenes, the landscapes, the rush and roar of trade, and the thousand and one attractions of this flourishing young city. He spent piles of money on stomachics, cigars and cakes, and was the 'fascinating stranger' among the girls—their *beau*, aristocrat, knight errant, &c. A memorable episode of his visit was an arrest for coming the *a la* Heenan on some poor hole, whom he thrashed, as Artemus would say, for the 'pure cussedness' of the thing. Shortly after this, the lost animile was discovered in the possession of Mr. John Wright, and the cutter and various appurtenances at Berlin. They were sold by a chap the very photograph of Green, and on the 2nd of April, chief constable Kelly got word to arrest his man. But Green was not so green as to be caught so readily. He had already made his exit from here, and made the run to Suspension Bridge before the Chief could stop him. Arrested on the scent, but not beaten, the Chief went to Ellis's Hotel, Green's old stopping place, and received some satisfactory information. He found that, before the hegira, Green had left a splendid new coat there, as security for a limited amount of capital. The Chief and host then put their heads together (that is, figuratively), and arranged to this effect: If Green came back for the coat, Mr. E. was to keep it till he could tell Mr. K. of his arrival, so that Mr. K. could put a proper terminus to the matter. So things went on, and the affair passed out of the public mind. On Saturday evening last, however, a smart looking, Yankeefied young fellow stepped up to Ellis's bar and asked for "my coat." The worthy host, with inexpressible suavity, bade him wait till the bar-tender came in, he having it safely locked up. Anon the portly figure of Mr. E. was seen flitting past Hamilton's and the Wellington, and in a few minutes thereafter the Chief tracked the fugitive to the Farmer's Arms. He made a huge attempt to break away, but the Chief was 'too many' for him; and in half an hour from the time he stepped off the train, he was meditating over his misfortune in the cells of the jail. He will be tried on Wednesday.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Murder at Albany.—Yesterday evening soon after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Hiscock, of Syracuse, General Cole, also of Syracuse, prominent members, was shot through the head in the public room of Stanwix Hall, where he boarded, by General Cole, also of Syracuse, a distinguished cavalry officer during the war, and a brother of Cornelius Cole, United States Senator from California. There were several persons sitting around at the time. The shot was fired suddenly, without any altercation. Cole immediately surrendered himself to the police, stating that he had shot Hiscock because he had seduced his wife during his absence at the war, as he had recently learned. The parties had been intimate friends. Mr. Hiscock has been a member of Assembly for two years past, and at the late session was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a widower. He lived for a few minutes only after the shot was fired.—*American Paper.*

Child Poisoned.—We regret to announce the death of a little girl, aged 6 yrs., daughter of Mr. Jacob Small of this place, from the effects of eating the leaves of the mandrake. We understand the child's mother, while taking a walk through the Cemetery in company with two of her children, including the unfortunate one in question, also picked a couple of mandrakes and gave them to her children, remarking at the time that "they were nice little parasols," not knowing that the plant was poisonous. The children took the "parasols," and the poor little girl ate the leaves, the poison of which placed her in an early grave.—*Ingersoll News.*

Lord Monck.—A cable telegram announces that "Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada." As the union speaks throughout of "the Governor General" and not of a "Viceroy," we are inclined to suppose that the latter term is possibly not used in the official announcement of Lord Monck's appointment. The sender of the cable despatch may be responsible for the word.—*Globe*

Montreal, June 10.—Mr. Thos. Workman, after repeated refusals, has consented to oppose Mr. Rose in Montreal Centre. The Gazette says he has been very ill advised to stand. Per contra, it is asserted he has the pledges of all, save a few merchants in the division, who are personal friends of Mr. Rose.

Dogs.—A man in Milwaukee has set up a new factory. The capital invested is small. A board shanty, a large kettle, and a few tools suffice, while the dead dogs are bought for a trifle. The animals are first skinned. The hides are used chiefly for gloves. The hair is put in mattresses, &c. The grease got from boiling the carcasses is used for making soap. The glutinous matter is sold to the gluemakers. The bones are sometimes used for knife handles, but the most are dried, ground up, and sold as deodorizers. The average profit on each dog is said to be $2 30.

The Pope.—Concerning the Pope the Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: "Rome has lately been uneasy about the Pope, who has again been suffering from his bad leg and the swoons caused by the pain. The Holy Father, who is very sensitive to rumors on this subject, hastened to reassure the public by appearing in the streets; and last Saturday he proceeded on foot down the Corso. This ocular proof of his vitality drew around him a large crowd, from which, however, he incurred no danger, though the populace is in an excited state."

The city of Idaho, which was destroyed by fire recently, is being rebuilt at the rate of one hundred houses per week.

The horse Ethan Allen, now 18 years old trotted a mile in 2 19 with a running mate in harness.

Coroners in Toronto don't wait for persons to die before they make preparations for an inquest. Tuesday a man fell off a building, and forthwith a coroner issued a warrant and ordered a jury to be summoned. The man wasn't dead, however, nor was he likely to die, so the authorities did not obey the warrant. It is not the first time the Toronto Coroners have done the same thing. Rather sharp practice that.

An exchange says: "Dull times are always best for advertisers. Why? Because when money is tight, and people are forced to economize, they always read the advertisements to ascertain who sells the cheapest and where they can trade to the best advantage.

First War-vessel Built in Ireland.—The Belfast newspapers announce with satisfaction that the Admiralty have given an order to a firm of iron shipbuilders of that port for a new gun vessel. This will be, they say, the first vessel of war built in Ireland.

The Fenians.—Toronto, June. 8.—A private despatch from Buffalo to-day says that last night 1,000 Fenians arrived in that city, unarmed, and were billited over the city. Those who ought to know think there is a good deal of truth in the statement.

The Paris Exposition is likely to produce some important incidental results, for which indeed, it was perhaps in part got up. Nearly all the crowned heads of Europe are to visit it; and of course visit the Emperor Napoleon at the same time. This is in itself no little honor for a parvenu like Louis Napoleon. One of the first of these visits—that of the Emperor of Russia—has resulted, it is said, in a plan for the settlement of the Cretan war, which, it is hoped will meet the assent of the other powers.

"Tom Lytlle," a notorious desperado in Missouri, was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned in the Richmond (Mo.) bank robbery, at which time three persons were killed in the bank—Lytlle was confined in jail at Warrensburgh On Wednesday a mob of 400 mounted men surrounded the jail, and demanded the prisoner. The sheriff, under protest, gave him up, when the mob took him outside the town and hung him.

Increase of Drunkenness.—The N. Y. Herald says: Wherever an unnecessary interference with the tastes or enjoyments of people is attempted, it is sure to provoke excesses in the very habits which it is desired to provoke. This has been the effect of the present U. S. excise law. There never was so much drunkenness observable as since it came into operation.

Co-operation in Chicago.—The pressure of the eight-hour movement has produced an unexpected result in Chicago. A great manufacturing company, left without workmen, seeing the absurdity of the eight-hour rule, and feeling the tyranny of the western trades' unions, have taken one hundred and forty picked workmen into partnership.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 3, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of

WALL PAPERS and
WINDOW SHADES

Cheap at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH,
Attorney-at-law,
Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce

Dec. 18, 1866.

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 24 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHI

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

WOULD respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer, so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

☞ Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs. Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION.

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S

WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

IT is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume, Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, *post-paid*, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William St., New York.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.

Wm. Wallace. James Stirton.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot, Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May 20, 1867.

DISSOLUTION
OF
PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Corey & Stafford, *Boot and Shoe Makers*, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. COREY.

Witness, James Muir.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 18[illegible]

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic
GALLERY

All those purple black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That Photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 20th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1867

A Sad Story.

Among the passengers of the steamer "Wisconsin," recently burned near St. Vincent, was a Mr. Chisholm from Canada, on his way to Missouri, in company with his wife and six children. He was a man about fifty-five years old, had bought a farm in the State to which he was travelling, and was moving with his family and goods. When the fire broke out he was sitting on deck, but his wife and children had retired for the night. He called them up hurriedly, and sought to save their lives in a most unfortunate way. One of the small boats was let down to about a foot of the water, and about twenty passengers leaped into it, and Mr. Chisholm assisted his wife, the daughters and a son to get in. One of the frightened crowd cut with a knife the rope which connected the bow of the small boat with the davit, and the loosened end dropped down like a spoon and the boat at once filled with water. The passengers were thrown out and nearly all drowned. This happened not more than a minute and a half before the steamer struck the shore on Grenadier Island, and had all remained on board as the captain ordered, not a life would have been lost. Mrs. Chisholm, the three daughters, aged respectively twenty, seventeen and fifteen, and the boy of eleven years, were all drowned. The father and the two older sons, who stuck to the steamer, were saved. Mr. Chisholm had $4,000 in greenbacks, his only fortune, which was in his wife's satchel and was destroyed by the flames. Thus he was left in a strange land, a widower, bereft of four children, without money or property, with this grief resting upon his soul, to commence the world anew. The bodies of his wife and children were recovered and have been interred in the graveyard at Cape Vincent, and the sad, heart-broken husband and father, with his two remaining sons, will go to his homeless home in the west. Few life-dreams have sadder chapters than this.

Young America.

A few days since a small, fine looking, bright boy came into the cars and took a seat. Shortly after a clergyman came in and took the seat before and facing him, when the following conversation ensued: "Well, my little lad, what is your name?" said the minister. "My name is James Foot—what is yours?" "William Head," was the answer. "Where are you going?" asked the minister. "To Rome, sir, and where are you going?" was the response of the boy. The minister could do no less than answer "to Camden." "How old are you?" was the next question of the minister. "Eight years," replied the boy. "How old are you, sir?" The minister hesitated but gave no answer. "Are you alone?" was the next question of the minister. "Oh, no," said the boy, pointing to the passengers, "I have plenty of company." "But have you no friends on board to look after you?" asked the minister. "No, sir," said the boy—"have you?" This was not answered, but followed by a little history. "When I was a little boy," said the minister, "my parents would not allow me to go off the farm alone." At this the boy, with an indescribable look, said "it's different now."

Testimony of the Senses.

A clergyman was once accosted by a doctor, a professed unbeliever in religion, who asked him if he followed preaching to save souls? 'Yes.' 'If he ever saw a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever heard a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever tasted a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever smelt a soul?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a soul?' 'Yes.'

'Well,' said the doctor, 'there are four of the five senses against one upon the question whether there be a soul.'

The clergyman then asked if he were a doctor of medicine? 'Yes.' 'If he ever saw a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever heard a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever tasted a pain?' 'No.' 'If he ever felt a pain?' 'Yes.'

'Well, then,' said the clergyman, 'there are also four senses against one upon the question whether there is a pain; and yet, sir, you know there is a pain, and I know there is a soul.'

Young Girls' Idleness.—What great fault does idleness chiefly lead to? To a love of gossip and tittle-tattle about love affairs. How horrid is this mania of gossip—setting down every harmless liking as a 'case' or a 'flirtation,' and if anything 'serious' does turn up pouncing upon it, hunting it down, and never letting it go until dismembered and ground to the bone. Should it ever come to a marriage, how it is talked about! How one learns every single item of what 'he' said, and 'she' said, and what all the relations said, and how it came about—and how it never would have come about at all, but for so-and-so; and what they have to live upon; and how capable or incapable they are of living upon it; and how much better both parties would have done if they had only each left the wooing of the other to about four and twenty anxious friends, all of whom were quite certain the affianced pair never would suit one another, but would have exactly suited somebody else, &c. &c. Girls, apply your minds to some useful thing and be happy.

Under the head of "Potter County Witnesses," a Venango county paper tells that not long since a lawyer found had occasion to arbitrate a cause, on the east fork of the Sinnemahoning, in Potter county. The tough swearing of the witnesses on the other side prevailed against him, and he lost his suit. He was condoled with by a native who said to him: "Why didn't you let me know you was comin'! Knox" (the other lawyer,) "he come on here a week ago, and had his pick of witnesses."

In order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call upon him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and ever after speak of you in abusive terms.

A Remarkable Circumstance lately occurred in connection with a convent in the vicinity of Paris. Whilst one of the nuns was passing in her walk in the grounds her foot slipped, and only by instantly withdrawing it did she save herself from being precipitated into what appeared to be a fathomless gulf. As there are many young ladies at this convent, many of them belonging to the most distinguished families of France, the discovery was fortunate, for attention having then been drawn to the mere surface crust on which they had been accustomed to disport themselves, an exploration was made, which showed the grounds to be fearfully undermined. Passages have been found which appear to lead miles away, and it is believed that a subterranean passage exists from this convent to the ruins of an old castle some twelve miles distant,—a valuable position for personal safety in past troublous times.

The Canada Thistle.—The reason why the Canada thistle cannot be destroyed by the common digging process, is, that it is allowed continually to recover from the check given it at each operation. If the leaves can never form, the roots will be smothered and destroyed. But if allowed to peep above ground every time before they are hoed off, the roots will be kept fed and may live centuries. The best way is to plough them under successively, which prevents them from getting their noses above the surface to breathe for a moment. I have completely killed the worst patches on heavy soils by four ploughings, once a month in a single season. I have seen many attempts fail by using the hoe much oftener in each case of which they were up two or three inches before the next hoeing was given. Mowing them just before ripening the seed gives them a severe check, but does not entirely eradicate them.—[Cultivator.

A Wonderful Pony.—Sir Emerson Tennent gives in Land and Water an interesting account of a pony, the property of a milk man, which brings milk to Sir Emerson's door daily. The little animal was bought cheap, some five years since, on account of the evil character it bore as a jibber. By means of bread sugar and chesnuts, it has been tamed and it now moves from door to door of its own accord preceding the milkman in charge of it; so that whilst he is settling with the servants at one house the servants of the next house, warned by the stoppage of the cart, may be in readiness to take in the milk when the man arrives. More than this. At certain doors where the pony has been in the habit of being regaled with douceurs of bread, apples, &c., the sagacious little animal contrives, without upsetting the cart, to raise the knocker with his nose and rap twice.

The Klagenfort Gazette, relates a remarkable disaster which took place at Kentschach. The mayor, having gone out in a carriage with his two sons and a female servant, was caught in a violent storm of thunder and rain. The party sought shelter in an old sand quarry under a projecting piece of earth. Soon after, the ground above, having become loosened by the wet, fell in, and buried the carriage and all its occupants. A woman passing accidentally some time after near the scene of the disaster, saw a horse's head standing out of the earth, and went immediately to announce the fact in the neighboring village, and procure assistance. The inhabitants lost no time in proceeding to the spot. On removing the earth they found four corpses, the horse remaining alive.

A new species of brick is beginning to be used in Chicago. It is a solid mass of sand cemented with lime. It is considerably larger than the clay brick; needs no burning; is hard as solid stone and said to be equally durable, and allows of a tight wall being built with air space, and presenting a face for the hard finish without lath or rough mortar. If the expectations of its friends are realized, frame houses will become old-fashioned, and machinery made brick will supplant the hand-made, especially where sand abounds.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dashed-faced. If you want one that will never give out, don't buy an overgrown one. A black horse cannot stand heat, nor a white one cold. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head. So says a correspondent of Country Gentleman.

I was an apt answer for a young lady, who, being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

An exquisite divine put the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, when he concluded by saying, 'I now pronounce you husband and lady.'

A Wisconsin lady has a beard two inches long, and her husband has not a hair upon his face. It has all grown since the agitation for universal suffrage, and is supposed to be in consequence thereof.

'Ma,' said a five-year-old young lady to her mother the other day, 'do they make men the same as they do stockings?' 'How absurd you are, Jane—of course not.' 'Then what made you say this morning, ma, that Major Spanker was a remarkably well knit man?'

Some sensible fellow says truly, that a person who tries to raise himself by scandalizing others, might just as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and undertake to wheel himself.

A man in Vermont, who married again fifteen days after the death of his wife, had appended to his marriage notice in the local paper the suggestive saying: 'Procrastination is the thief of time.'

A widow lady sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood shortly after her husband's decease sighed out: Poor fellow—how he did like a good fire! I hope he has gone where they keep good fires.

THE COLONIAL

SECURITIES COMPA'Y

Of London, England,

Have a large amount of

MONEY TO LOAN,

ON the Security of Improved Farms, for Five years, on the most favorable terms.

Deposits can be paid by borrowers, interest upon which will be allowed at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Terms and all other information made known on application to

GEORGE W. MALLOCH, Attorney-at-law, Valuer at Paisley, County of Bruce.

Dec. 10, 1866.

MEDICAL HALL.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Turpentine, Oils, Benzole, Varnishes, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.

Just Received, a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N.B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD, County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

(Formerly the Bridge Inn.)

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of

WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES

Cheap at WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE,

BEING Lot No. 2, con. 11 Township of Arran, county of Bruce, containing 100 acres, 15 cleared, with a good hewed log house thereon. The land is of excellent quality, and well situated. Cash price $1200; credit price $1400. $500 to be paid down, and the balance in equal annual instalments as may be agreed upon. Title, a deed from the Crown.

For further particulars, apply to John Anderson, Saugeen; or to John Lamont, Caledon.

Feb. 18, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

FREE MISSOURI!

Rich and Cheap Lands FOR SALE

ON TWO OR TEN YEARS' CREDIT

Gov. Fletcher's Invitation

"TO COME TO FREE MISSOURI. Read it. Here—"Within nine months past over a hundred thousand persons have come to free Missouri to make their future homes. Still there are wide undulating prairies, green with their natural grasses, and beautiful by wild flowers; still there are valleys reposing in their primeval silence; streams, affording the finest water-power in the world, pouring on in uninterrupted wildness; the soil of the richest mineral districts unbroken by the enterprise of treasure-seekers; forests gracefully bowing their plumed heads to the breeze, where no sound of the industry of man is heard. There is room enough in Missouri for millions more of people. This territory, of unexampled aggregation of industrial resources, larger than England and Wales combined, or than Ireland and Scotland united, will afford happy and prosperous homes for two hundred thousand immigrants annually for the next decade, and still leave rich and inviting fields for more labor and capital.

"Free Missouri opens wide her arms, and invites the young, brave and enterprising, both rich and poor, to come and settle on her soil.

"Missouri guarantees protection, equal laws, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to every one who comes to dwell in her borders. Her prairies are rich and beautiful, her rivers mighty, her climate charming, without the extremes of the arctic north or the tropical south. Coal, timber, lead, iron, and other minerals are inexhaustible. Come, then, from the sterile and bleak hills of New England. Come from the over-populated and high-priced lands of the Eastern States. Come from the crowded cities washed by the sea—come from worn-out soils to the splendid territory of Missouri, an empire within itself."

Such are the eloquent and true words of Missouri's noble Governor. They are worthy of the attention of all who are or should be seeking a new home in the West.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Co.

Offer for sale, at low prices, on two or ten years' credit, nearly 500,000 acres of best prairie, timber, and coal lands in Northern Missouri, which is the best agricultural part of the State.

These lands are mostly within nine miles, and none over fifteen miles from the railroad, and good markets. Any one wishing to emigrate, and to induce his friends to make him a neighborhood or colony, should apply for a package to distribute of our gratuitous advertising documents, which give full particulars. A sectional map, showing the exact location of all our lands, is sold at 30 cents.

Address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Hannibal, Missouri.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the Borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS, Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

Departmental, Parliamentary, AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA,

Transacts business with the Crown Lands and other Government Departments; Takes out Patents for Inventions; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session, &c. &c., for parties residing in Upper Canada, or elsewhere.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
R. Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. R. Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
F. H. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Saugeen.
Hon. J. Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, Colonial Life Assurance Co.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON. Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, Mar. 22, 1866.

MOULD CANDLES.

The undersigned having procured a set of Moulds, has commenced the manufacture of Mould Candles, and is now prepared to supply Merchants and others at Wholesale or Retail for cash.

Cash Paid for Tallow.

T. R. FARR.

Paisley June 19, 1866.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Down with High Prices and let the People Live!

IS THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE

Commercial House

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Village of Paisley and of the County of Bruce generally,

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in introducing to your notice and inspection their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which are now to hand, and which will be found to be the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK*, not only in Paisley, but in any village in our county. We have made it our study this Spring (though with much labor and expense) to procure everything belonging to the Dry Goods trade, and we now invite the attention of our customers, and the public at large, to the choice selections we have made.

Attention is directed to our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND TWEEDS

This season, comprising

Superfine Black Broad Cloths,
West of England Broad Cloths,
Silk-mixed Coatings,
Ladies' Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,
Spanish Cloths,
Italian Cloths,
Russel & Queen's Cords,
Alpaca and Linen Coatings,
Gambroons, &c.

Also Black Does, Cassimeres, Shepherd's Checks, Clan Tartans and Fancy Vestings and Trouserings.

In PRINTS, and Grey and White Cottons, we have been enabled to secure some excellent value, inasmuch as we got the benefit of the late decline in the markets.

☞ *Come and look at those Goods and compare our prices with others.*

Upwards of 50 pieces of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS, the latest styles out from England, such as Chenies, Poplinetts, Organdie Stripes, Plain and Checked Challies and Lustreens, from $1 50 the dress, full 12 yard lengths.

A beautiful assortment of Single and Double SHAWLS, bought at manufacturer's prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Please come and look at them.

SILK PARASOLS in every color, and latest styles, from 75c.

Particular attention is directed to our HOOP SKIRTS this season, as we offer them at less than half the usual prices charged by others. We will sell our 15 Spring Skirts for 40c., 20 for 60c., 25 for 75c., 30 for $1; also the Trail Skirt in proportion. The new Croquet Skirt and other fancy Skirtings from 25c. per yard.

GLOVES and HOSIERY in every style, size and price, to fit the largest hand or foot, down to the very smallest.

TWEED SUITS made to order, from a selection of about 150 different patterns, commencing at $6.

Coats, Vests and Pants Cut free of charge if the cloth is bought in our store.

STRAW HATS in endless variety from 12½c.

FOR GROCERIES,

The COMMERCIAL HOUSE has stood, and continues to stand, unequalled in the county. On hand, and now arriving, a large assortment of every requisite. ☞ Inspection invited.

LADIES, don't forget our Dresses, Shawls and Hoop Skirts.

GENTLEMEN, don't forget our $6 suits and our Blacks at $10.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, May 1867.

Stoves! Stoves!

The subscriber has now, and keeps constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

Which he will sell as cheap as they can be bought in Southampton, Port Elgin, or any other place in the County of Bruce.

☞ *Great Reduction in Prices of Tinware, Coal Oil, &c.*

Glass Lanterns, 50c. each. Gallon Oil Cans, 25c. each. Coal Oil 30c per gal; or one gal. of Oil and Can for 60c. ☞ Every thing else in proportion.

HARDWARE.

In this department will be found everything suitable to the furtherance of Farmers interests, among which are first-class Chopping Axes, Saws, Files, Hammers, Manure Forks, barn-door Hinges, Horse Rasps, Squares, Wood Rasps, Butts, Screws, Rat Traps, &c. &c., and offered at prices defying competition!

GROCERIES.

Do the People want Good and Cheap

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Currants, Barley, Rice, Sago, Biscuits, Apples, Toilet Soaps, Soda, Candles, &c. &c.,

S. SHANNON'S is the best place to get them!

Toys and Fancy Goods in endless variety.

It is a great advantage to people to be able to get every thing they want in one store. S. Shannon's is the best in this respect also!

Come one, come all,
And give me a call.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Wool, Wool Pickings, Rags, Sheep Skins, Hides and Calf Skins taken in exchange. Orders punctually attended to. Mending done on short notice.

N.B. All parties indebted to the undersigned, either by Note or Book Account, are respectfully requested to call and settle.

S. SHANNON, Tinsmith, Queen Street, Paisley.

Jan. 3rd, 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and general Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]	[illegible]	first week	0 75
do.	do.	two weeks	0 75
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	1 00
do.	do.	six months	1 00
do.	do.	twelve months	4 00

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 8 cents per line.
Every additional insertion ...... 2 " "
[illegible] ...... 10 " "
Every additional insertion...... 3 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, six or twelve months charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Individuals ordering advertisements for others or for [illegible], will be considered as one of the parties to the contract, and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. NUMBER 18.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY [illegible]

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER IV.

The nearest house to Green Oake was Lynncourt, the residence of Mr. John Gresford Lynn; indeed it was the only house of any importance that was near at all, consequently the Gresford Lynns might be said to be the Carmichael's only neighbors.

But that there were no neighborly feeling between them, or at least the heads of the house, was soon apparent to Joyce.

She had met Mr. Gresford Lynn a day or two after her arrival, and inquired of Mr. Carmichael as to where he lived and who he was, observing that he was a handsome man. But Mr. Carmichael looked sterner and graver than ever, and bade her not mention the name to him, as Mr. Gresford Lynn was no friend of his.

So Joyce was silenced, but unsatisfied. The next Sunday, as they were all going to church, they met Mr. Gresford Lynn face to face. He did not look at Mr. Carmichael, neither did Mr. Carmichael look at him; but they saw each other for all that, and Mr. Carmichael's thin lips seemed thinner than ever, so tightly did he close them.

Mr. Lynn had turned round to help his wife, who had just driven up to the church gate in a low pony carriage. Her veil was partly raised, so Joyce caught a glimpse of a pale, thin face, that must once have been very beautiful, but she looked ill and worn now, and her thick black hair made her face look even whiter than it was. She was evidently in the last stage of decline.

Mr. Gresford Lynn was a tall man with a delicate complexion, that gave him the appearance of being many years younger than he really was; and he looked down at his wife as she leaned upon his arm so tenderly, that Joyce wondered how a face that could assume an expression so almost angelic, could have looked so scornful as it did but a few moments since, and as it looked again when he passed the Carmichael party in the porch, where they had paused a moment for Aunt Lotty to fasten her shawl.

And Mr. Carmichael's lips were again compressed, and a scowl passed over his brow.

Thus the two men went up into the house of God to pray. Mr. Carmichael repeated the responses audibly, so Joyce could hear him say, "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us." And she wondered what answer would come to Mr. Carmichael's prayer.

Yet how many people do the same! How many attend church regularly, repeat the prayers and take part in the responses, and come out as hard and unforgiving towards their enemies as when they went in! They are satisfied with the mechanism of religion, without consulting the wheels and springs. And so the machinery gets out of order, and does not work, and is pronounced a bad invention, and man takes out a new patent for himself, for he is a bad workman, and complains of the old tools. Or it may be that his mind is retrogressive, and he considers the ancient doctrine of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," superior to the Christian dispensation.

When Joyce and Doris one day discussed the matter, Doris attributed it to the fact that the greater part of mankind were humbugs.

It was a sweeping and, perhaps, not uncharitable solution of the difficulty. There is not a vast amount of honesty in the world, and people do not seem to be aware of their shortcomings in that point of morality. Poor Pope has been cavilled at for the sentiment, that "an honest man's the noblest work of God," but Pope was not so much at fault. It requires a stronger man, a man of more invincible will and inflexible principle to be an honest man in this world, than those who condemn Pope have any idea of. Of course Pope was not thinking much of the "picking and stealing" part of the business; that is a very trifling item.

But to return. The service went on, as did the responses, and the congregation called themselves "miserable sinners" as often as it was written down in the Prayer-book. Doubtless they spoke the truth with their lips, but in their hearts they probably regarded the epithet as being simply a technical term, a part of the religious machinery they were grinding at.

There were two little boys in Mr. Gresford Lynn's pew, lovely as cherubs: the elder might be eight, the younger not more than four years of age. They were his only surviving children; the rest had died in infancy.

At one period Joyce noted that Mr. Carmichael's eye was riveted on the eldest of these two children, and that a gleam of malignant triumph beamed on his countenance. Wherefore?

If Mr. Carmichael hated the father,—as for some reason unknown he assuredly did, —why need he extend the feeling towards the innocent children?

Yet the baleful smile still played on Mr. Carmichael's lips, and he softly rubbed the tips of his lavender gloves as his look strayed every now and then towards the Gresford Lynns' pew.

Mrs. Carmichael's gaze was also directed towards the children, but her glance was one of such undisguised admiration, that it attracted the attention of the mother, and brought a pleased look into her sad face.

The service passed. And moving down the aisle, the Carmichael party brushed against the Gresford Lynns. Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carmichael did not look at each other, but each saw the other as before, and a dark shadow passed over the faces of the two men.

* * * * * *

"Aunt Lotty," said Joyce, as she and Doris were sitting with her in the afternoon, "Why does Mr. Carmichael hate Mr. Gresford Lynn?"

"Hate him" repeated Aunt Lotty, "Mr. Carmichael does not hate Mr. Lynn; he is too good and upright a man to be capable of hating any one."

No sequence, thought Joyce, though she did not say so, but, modifying her form of expression, asked,

"Then why does he not like him?"

Aunt Lotty was perturbed.

"My dear," she stuttered, "we will not speak of Mr. Gresford Lynn. Mr. Carmichael has good reasons for objecting to him, or he would not do so. I think he must be a bad man in some way, and therefore Mr. Carmichael does not allow him to be spoken of."

"A bad man," echoed Doris, impetuously. "I don't believe it. I beg your pardon, Aunt Lotty, but with such angel children as those, I don't believe any one could be bad; and how careful he was of his wife."

"They are beautiful children," said Aunt Lotty; and she sighed.

"And they looked up at their father so confidingly, and how lovingly he stroked the little one's curls;" added Doris. "Aunt Lotty, there is some mistake. "I'll clear it all up in a fortnight, and then we shall have some neighbors."

Aunt Lotty looked up in alarm.

"Oh, no, Doris. It would displease Mr. Carmichael exceedingly. He is not accustomed to have his decisions interfered with."

"But there must be some mistake," persisted Doris; "I do not believe that Mr. Lynn is a bad man."

Doris had not noticed the scornful look as Joyce had done; and yet, even having seen it, Joyce found herself agreeing with Mrs. Carmichael's verdict. Then she asked, half involuntarily,

"Did Mr. Carmichael ever know Mr. Gresford Lynn, Aunt Lotty?"

But the moment after she regretted the question, for Mrs. Carmichael appeared so unaffectedly distressed.

"Dear Joyce, don't ask any questions. I never know anything, and Mr. Carmichael would not approve of this conversation. He would not be pleased at my having allowed you to mention Mr. Lynn's name."

Doris's eyes flashed; but Mrs. Carmichael was not looking at her. Joyce made some trivial remark concerning something in which she had no interest, and so the conversation turned into another channel.

And, after awhile, Aunt Lotty grew drowsy and fell asleep, and the two girls took up their books, but they did not read much; the pages they pored over were less interesting to them than their speculations as to the probable past of Mr. Gresford Lynn.

The past that came within the reach of Doris's researches during the next week did not throw any light upon the animosity that subsisted between the proprietors of Green Oake and Lynncourt.

Mr. Lynn had come to Lynncourt exactly seven years since. It was a wilderness of a place then, and had been left to him, together with a large fortune, by an uncle, on condition that he would improve and beautify it until his eldest child, whether boy or girl, should have reached the age of twenty one. It was then, with the greater part of the fortune in money, to pass into the hands of this child.

At the time of his uncle's death, Mr. Lynn, or, rather, Mr. Gresford—for he assumed the name of Lynn in connection with the property—was living in the Brazils, where he had amassed a considerable property, and where he had married a Spanish lady. Their first born child, a son, was then nearly a year old. John Gresford was beginning to weary of a life abroad, and his thoughts had more than once turned towards his native land.

His wife had no relatives; indeed, her being a penniless orphan, with no one to care for her, had in the first instance been his inducement for marrying her. For John Gresford led a solitary life and entered into no society, and was believed to have had some early disappointment that prevented his thinking of matrimony. However, he married, and surprised the people, and partially silenced their theories. He also partially emerged from his quiet life; but, Mrs. Gresford being delicate, they seemed to their gayer neighbors to lead a life that savored more of the anchorite than of the social member of society. Mr. Gresford's homeward-bound thoughts were brought to a decision by his uncle's will, and he determined to return to England as soon as he could wind up his affairs.

And his affairs being wound up, he set sail for England, arrived at Lynncourt, took possession of the property, and assumed the name of Lynn, in addition to his own. Immediately after their arrival, twin daughters were born, who lived but a few months, and a small stone cross in the churchyard recorded the early deaths of Ellen and Teresa, the beloved daughters of John and Teresa Gresford Lynn.

There had been several children born since then, but of these only one had survived, the younger of the two boys that Joyce had seen at church.

Joyce and Doris were no nearer the original difficulty. Wherefore were Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Lynn at enmity? Was it as John Gresford that Mr. Carmichael had known him? But yet Mr. Carmichael had never been in South America. And he had never left England since his marriage, which was now well nigh eighteen years ago. Before that time he had been living in Australia. And his relations now were certainly with Australia, and with no other part of the globe; and to the arrival of the Australian mail he looked forward with constant anxiety.

The hatred of the two men, then, dated back prior to those eighteen years of married life. That there had been no cause for it since Mr. Lynn's arrival at Lynncourt was easily gleaned from Mrs. Carmichael's utter want of knowledge upon the subject.

Eighteen years at least of intense hatred! Joyce speculated upon it. It is strange how long hate lasts. Is it then stronger than love? Truly many a kindness is forgotten, whilst one act that causes anger burns into the heart, and leaves there a scar for ever. In how many hearts are there great raw wounds still open/rankling as if a poisoned dart were piercing them, which no hand has been raised to withdraw, and into whose sores no healing balm has been poured, but which rather have been kept open by a series of constant irritants.

For seven years these men had sat nigh each other in the house of God. For seven years had they been aware of each other's presence, yet had ignored it through some long pent up hate that smouldered in their breasts. For seven years they had prospered close by each other, and had enjoyed the blessings of life. True, the death angel had entered the house of the one, and borne away treasures thence, and the other had seen the little coffins carried from his neighbor's door. Yet had not sorrow in the one nor compassion in the other softened the two men's hearts. When the sun rose, a cloud rose also to darken it, and when the sun went down a cloud still lingered in the firmament, that storm and sunshine alike had failed to chase away.

What were the thoughts deep buried in the hearts of these two men?

CHAPTER V.

SOME PAGES FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

August 4th.—What would Mr. Carmichael say if he knew of our day's adventure?

Fortunately, Mr. Carmichael has been too much engrossed to think of us. He gave out at breakfast that he had business of importance to transact, which would more than occupy him the whole of a long morning.

"Suppose we dine later, then?" suggested Aunt Lotty, timidly. And for once Mr. Carmichael made no objection to her suggestion. Indeed, he gave it a meed of praise.

"It is well thought of," said he. Here poor Aunt Lotty's face quite lighted up—"and the girls will perhaps like to picnic in the cornfields. My last field is being carried. You can see to it, Charlotte. Then they need not hurry home to luncheon in the heat of the day."

Really Mr. Carmichael is becoming quite amiable. It is very seldom that he so far unbends from his ordinary coldness and stiffness of manner.

Doris and I set forth. But not to the cornfields. There was a boat on the river, and we had taken to rowing since our arrival at Green Oake. So we paddled lazily down the stream, intending to moor in a favorite nook about a mile away.

It would have been a forbidden spot had Mr. Carmichael known of our partiality for it, since it lay close on the borders of Lynncourt, in a part where Mr. Lynn owned the fishing.

But Mr. Carmichael did not know of it, and we felt no inclination to obey him in "the spirit." Other obedience than "the letter" we held to be supererogatory, and determined to take our pleasure until a decided check should be put to it.

It was a spot little frequented by the Gresford Lynns, so there was not much danger of meeting them.

Not that we should have had the least objection to doing so, for the beautiful children who were so soon to lose their pale dark eyed mother had some irresistible attraction for Doris, and I must confess that I had a secret desire to see Mr. Gresford Lynn and to judge for myself what manner of man he was.

It was a sultry day, and we were glad to get under the shady trees. We could not have chosen a more sheltered spot; the branches drooped, and in some places dipped into the water, and through narrow openings we caught a glimpse of the landscape beyond, with the river winding far away towards the distant hills. And how green the water looked with the shade of the leaves cast upon it! "Like to the waters of an emerald sea," as Doris said, as she looked down into the clear depths.

"Beneath a vaulted roof of emerald spread," added I, falling into her humor, and looking up at the layers of leaves through which the sun could not find its way.

"Just the place to be poetic in," mused Doris, moving aside a bough to get a peep at the view. And as she did so a party came in sight, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn, and the two children. Mr. Lynn was pushing his wife's garden chair himself.

Mrs. Lynn looked whiter than ever, and very languid. Her husband wheeled the chair close to the water's edge and seated himself on a mossy stump near. I could not see his face, for his back was towards us. But I could see his wife's. She was speaking very slowly, and in a low faint tone.

We could not hear what she said, and yet I felt as though we were eavesdropping. I looked at Doris, the thought had also occurred to her.

"Let us go a little further down the stream," said she.

As we plashed gently past the spot where Mr. and Mrs. Gresford Lynn were sitting, the two boys who had been collecting some few pails of [illegible] that had been left after the gleaning, attracted by the boat, ran quickly up towards the river to see us pass. The ground sloped considerably, and the elder of the two, who was in advance of his brother, not being able to stop himself, or not seeing the abrupt termination of the slope, made one step too many and in a moment plunged headlong into the water.

A cry of horror burst from Doris. The cry and the plunge caused Mr. Lynn to turn his head, and at the same moment Mrs. Lynn became aware of what had happened.

How it came to pass I know not, but before I had time to think, like a flash, I saw the child rise to the surface and lie in the boat in Doris's arms; she sobbing like a child over him.

I did not seem to see it. I only knew that it was done; that a little figure had leaned over and caught a wet form, lifting it into the boat with a strength that appeared almost super-human.

It was like a dream, from which the pleasant voice of Mr. Lynn awoke me, as he spoke cheeringly to the frightened boy.

"Only a ducking, little man;" we must run home for some dry clothes."

But I could detect a quiver in the first set lips, and I knew that he did not lightly estimate the danger his child had been in.

We had pulled close to the spot where Mrs. Lynn was standing. She had not hesitated, and I could see Mr. Lynn was in some perplexity as to how he could [illegible] by our eventful introduction. I asked,—

"Can I be of any use? Let me take the child home."

But the boy clung to his father and would not leave him.

"I shall not be long away," said Mr. Lynn, turning anxiously to his wife.

"No," she said, answering his thoughts; "I do not mind being left; go with him, dear."

And we stayed with Mrs. Lynn until his return. I don't know how it is that Doris creeps into people's hearts as she does, but she was sitting at Mrs. Lynn's feet as if she had known her all her life, and Mrs. Lynn's slender fingers were stroking back her ruffled hair.

No one spoke much, we were all thinking of what *might* have happened, but when Mr. Lynn came back, and we rose to go away, Mrs. Lynn with her sweet foreign accent said,

"I hope we shall meet again."

A shade passed over Mr. Lynn's face as I looked up to him, scarcely knowing what to answer.

"I think you understand how matters are," said he, after a moment's hesitation.

"Yes and no," I replied.

"The yes is sufficient," he said, with a sigh. "I have no power to do anything but to ask Mr. Carmichael's nieces not to think me ungrateful." And again his lip quivered, though his voice was calm and steady.

And I absolved this man from all wrong in the quarrel, whatever it might have been, between him and Mr. Carmichael.

I wonder if we shall ever know more of these people, ever meet them again, and ever learn the secret sore that festers still and makes the neighbors enemies?

Doris and I can talk of nothing else, and probably we talk a great deal more than we should otherwise do, because it is a forbidden subject. The spirit of Bluebeard's wives has animated us; but I hope it will not be to so tragical an ending.

And Doris says,

"If Aunt Lotty had been Bluebeard's last wife, the story never would have been written."

Poor Aunt Lotty! I should so like to tell her of our meeting with the Lynns. But still it is better not. She can keep nothing from Mr. Carmichael. I am quite sure he confesses her every night. She is so anxious not to hear anything we have to say that might be displeasing to him.

By the way, what could Mr. Carmichael have been doing in Doris's room.

Doris had stopped for a minute in the garden to gather some heliotrope. I was, therefore, in advance of her, and had reached the top of the stairs before she entered the house. As I did so, Mr. Carmichael came hastily along the passage. He gave a little start as he saw me, and muttered something about the flapping of a window in Doris's room that had disturbed him.

But that could scarcely have been, for there was not a breath of wind stirring, and the casement, though not fastened back, hung as steadily against the wall as if an iron clasp had held it there.

Besides, there was a consciousness in his manner that convinced me he was not speaking the truth. I said nothing to Doris, nor do I intend to say anything to her at present; but I shall watch, and see what takes place.

I could not help asking,

"Where do you keep your mother's letters, Doris?"

"Locked up in my cedar box," she answered. "There are other letters in the packet. My mother sealed them all up together, and desired me not to open them as long as I had a home at Green Oake, and was happy there."

"And you are happy," I said, half questioning her.

"Oh, yes, as long as you and Aunt Lotty are here. Uncle Carmichael would of course be a dead weight, unless there were counter charms. He seems to bring winter with him on the hottest day. But when the time comes, if ever it does come, if I don't like being here I can go away; and you must go with me, Joyce, for I could not part with you."

She had grown wonderfully fond of me in the short time we had been together. Her clinging impulsive nature could not do without a prop to twine itself around. And yet she was strong enough in will and daring—stronger sometimes than I. A curious mixture of strength and weakness, that gave a certain fascination to her character. She cannot part with me!' All very well, thought I, at present; but in the future other interests may step in. However, I did not pursue my musings on this subject, for another matter was working on my mind An idea had taken possession of me, an idea of which I could not divest myself.

"I should very much like to see your mother's handwriting, Doris," said I, reverting to my idea. "Would it pain you to show it to me?"

"No," returned Doris, kneeling down by a small trunk and taking therefrom the cedar box. She unlocked it, and gave me the packet to look at. There were only a few words of superscription in a clear, though somewhat trembling hand:—"To be opened by dear Doris when she needs assistance."

I looked carefully at the envelope. It was sealed with red wax, and her mother's Christian name was upon the seal.

I examined it attentively.

"It is sealed with this seal that I always wear now," said Doris, lifting up a bunch of trinkets attached to a little chain that Mr. Carmichael had presented her with. But suddenly she cried out—

"My seal is gone, my mother's seal! Oh! where have I lost it?"

She darted out of the room and flew down stairs. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael were still in the drawing-room.

"Oh, Aunt Lotty! Aunt Lotty! I have lost my seal; perhaps it has dropped somewhere on the floor."

I had followed close upon her steps, and I saw Mr. Carmichael start as he had done in the passage; but he quickly recovered himself, and joined with much alacrity in the search.

"You may have had it in the fields," he said, when we had fruitlessly hunted in every imaginable place; "where were you?"

"We did not go into the cornfields," replied I, though the question was not addressed to me; "we went down the river in the boat."

"Ah!" returned Mr. Carmichael; "then that is where you have probably lost it. Either in getting in or getting out it may have caught on something, and the ring have snapped, and so it has dropped."

"Into the water?" interrupted Doris.

"Very likely," said Mr. Carmichael quietly.

"Was it old, and was the ring much worn?" inquired Aunt Lotty.

"Yes," answered Doris, half crying.

"I am afraid, dear, that you will not find it, but it shall be searched for," said Aunt Lotty, soothingly.

"I am afraid it is hopeless," said Mr. Carmichael.

And we went up to our rooms again, and once more I looked at the packet, and noticed a slight difference of color at the edges of the seal, as though it had been sealed with two different kinds of wax.

It had been my intention to offer to take care of this packet for Doris, as I had had a presentiment that it might somehow fall into Mr. Carmichael's hands, though why I should have this feeling I cannot imagine, nor why I should have had any misgivings with regard to it. However, I felt convinced that it was safe enough now, as containing nothing else that Mr. Carmichael wanted. How far it had been tampered with no one but himself would ever know.

Shall I mention my suspicions to Doris? I cannot make up my mind. Perhaps it is better to be silent until I have something tangible to lay before her.

There is a cat-like stealthiness in Mr. Carmichael's manner that makes me distrust him. How could Aunt Lotty pin her faith on such a man! But he is so plausible, and Aunt Lotty is so unsuspicious. I have no doubt she thinks herself unequally yoked with an angel! Alas! alas! how credulous some women are. Thank goodness, I am not.

* * * * *

Aug 21.—Another confirmatory proof that I am not altogether on the wrong track.

Doris and I came down late to breakfast, despite our intention of being up betimes to hunt again for the missing seal. But, being tired with the fatigue and excitement of the day, we slept on longer than usual.

"Not that there is the faintest shadow of a hope," said Doris, "for I am afraid it must have snapped when I drew the child out of the water."

"It might, in that case, have fallen into the boat."

A gleam of hope shot across Doris's countenance.

"Yes; it may yet be found."

But not in that way.

We had not been long at breakfast before Mr. Carmichael came in.

He went softly behind Doris, and dropped something on her plate.

It was the seal.

"Oh, you dear, good uncle Carmichael!" screamed Doris, jumping up and dancing round him, "where did you find it? Was it in the boat or on the bank, or on the path or amongst the grass, or—"

"Stop, stop!" said Mr. Carmichael; "how can I tell you if you won't let me speak. It was under a tuft of grass by the boat-house. I was very near not seeing it."

I looked up suddenly at Mr. Carmichael, and our eyes met.

His fell. Yet how did he know that I knew he was telling a falsehood?

"It is snapped in two, you see," continued Mr. Carmichael, scarcely however allowing Doris to look, for he had taken possession of the seal again and now held it in his hand. "I shall not let you have it until the ring is made quite safe; it has worn through. I will take it over with me today."

"Thanks, thanks" said Doris, and Mr. Carmichael, who had already breakfasted, beat a hasty retreat.

"Your uncle has been looking for it this last half-hour or more," observed Aunt Lotty, quietly.

Time wasted, thought I.

"He is so very persevering and patient," pursued simple Aunt Lotty; "he never gives up anything that he sets his mind upon."

I [illegible] and listened, but I said nothing I had no wish to be a hypocrite in my own eyes, so I left the conversation to my aunt and to Doris.

I am somewhat curious to discover whether this mysterious occurrence tends, but I shall keep my own counsel, for Doris will open her eyes in time, and her unbiassed judgment will decide more truly than if I had set her upon the track.

[*To be Continued.*]

FASHIONABLE.—The ladies have now adopted a new fashion of long streamers pendant down the back, with little gilt bells attached to the ends. The ornaments are simply a hint on the part of the ladies that they have no settled objection to a ring, and gallant admirers may accept the quiet permission thus intimated to "ring in" and cultivate affectionate acquaintance.

The New York correspondent of the London American observes:—"It was a year on the first of May since Gen. Peabody arrived here in the steamer. With the closest economy it has cost him four million dollars during his twelve months stay with us."

In England it is proposed to lay two pairs of nearly flat rails, with a slight depression centrally, for omnibus wheels, and a guide rail midway for the driver to sight with the pole of his carriage, so as to keep the track.

The ratcatchers of England are on a strike. They ask 4s. 6d. for rats of all sorts, and the purchasers refuse to comply. The price heretofore has been 4s.

Bruce Quarter Sessions.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jurors of our Lady the Queen, on their oath present:

That they have visited the gaol and found it in clean and excellent order, reflecting great credit on the Gaoler and his assistants. They also conversed with some of the prisoners, from whom no complaint regarding their treatment was elicited.—Your Jurors, however, would beg to draw attention to the faulty construction of the building in many respects, particularly in the matter of ventilation and drainage, both of which are so defective as to endanger the health of those confined therein, more especially during the hot months of summer. To remedy the former would, perhaps, be difficult, but a more thorough system of under-drainage would be comparatively easy, the drains merely requiring to be lowered, which could be done without a large outlay. The Gaoler drew your Jurors' attention to the faulty construction of the roof, as leaking badly in winter, and still remains unrepaired, and which your Jurors think should be put in a proper condition before the ensuing autumn.

The Gaol Yard is at present in an extremely insecure state, affording every facility for the escape of prisoners over the wall, a board fence dividing the male from the female yard, the top of which can be easily reached, and as it is but four feet below the coping of the outside wall, a prisoner can escape with little difficulty. The Jurors therefore recommend the removal of the said board fence without further delay. The Jurors are more forcibly reminded of the insecurity of the yard from the very recent escape of a prisoner; and though they cannot but think some blame must attach to the Gaoler and his assistants, yet on the whole they are inclined to think the main responsibility must rest on our county authorities who permitted such an ill-constructed building to be erected.

The Jurors would advise the immediate removal of a considerable quantity of rubbish, loose lumber and other material, at present in the gaol yard, as such material at present may aid prisoners in escaping.

Your Jurors cannot forbear alluding to the unwillingness of the County Constables to perform their duty in following the prisoner that escaped on the morning of this day from gaol, as they are given to understand but two could be induced to do so; and they think, moreover, that more vigilance ought to have been used, in endeavoring to recapture the prisoner.

The Jurors beg to state that they think a better system of providing food for the prisoners is required, as at present no other mode than that of boarding them is used, and which they fear will be found unsatisfactory to both the authorities and the gaoler.

The Jurors beg to appropriate the sum of four hundred dollars as a fund for the support of lunatics in indigent circumstances.

The Grand Jurors cannot close their labors without expressing their obligations to his Honor for his able charge and instructions to the jury; and to the County Attorney for his unvarying courtesy and attention when consulted on any point.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. GOODEVE,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room Walkerton,
12th June, 1867.

Puseyism.

The Bishop of Salisbury's recent charge, delivered at Bridport, consisted principally of a vindication of extreme High Church, almost Popish, doctrines concerning the powers of the clergy. He proceeded to say that there was a time to speak and a time to keep silence, and he felt that the time for being outspoken had arrived in his diocese, and he had, without any mental reservation, God knew, acted on that conviction. At this point, the Rev. W. C. Templer, rector of Burton Bradstock, stepped from his seat into the aisle, and exclaimed, in front of the Bishop, "I believe there is a time to speak and a time to be silent; let those that are on the Lord's side follow me!" and turning, walked out of the church, followed by one of the churchwardens. Intense silence prevailed for a minute or two. The Bishop resumed the reading of the charge, only reminding the clergy that this was a court which they were bound to attend. Before he had concluded, every churchwarden had left the church, and there were manifest signs of weariness among the clergy. In the afternoon, the churchwardens held a meeting, and unanimously adopted an address to the Bishop, expressing their feeling that, in the interests of the church, a check should at once be put, both by clergy and laity, to these innovations. This address was signed by thirty-four churchwardens of the Deanery of Bridport.

COMMUTATION OF FENIAN SENTENCES.—The London Times very justly observes that no country could find it more embarrassing to execute a man for rebellion than England. She is deeply committed to the right of rebellion. Her foreign policy recognizes changes of dynasty, colonial independence and sanguinary revolution as soon as the nations in which they occur are in a condition to exchange political courtesies. How little can she deny the right of rebellion to a people from whom, over all the results, the trials and controversies of the hour, there rises the cry of extreme wretchedness and of the madness which wretchedness ever engenders. How could she make martyrs for a cause in which she has so much to excuse and to complain?

MADOC.—On Saturday, Mr. Moore sold the acres on lot 17, in the 5th concession of Madoc, for $9,000, to Messrs. Clarke, Blackburn & Co. Prices of land in the Eldorado vicinity are going up to a high figure. The stages are crowded daily. On ...'s farm, in the 4th con., more gold has been found. Business is brisk.

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Osprings, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.
Paisley, June 20, 1867.

Tenders for Printing.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the County Printing of the County of Bruce for the current year, up to the 28th instant.

GEO. GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, June 20, 1867.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Markets.

Paisley, June 20.

Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 30.
Flour $7 50 to 8.
Oats 50c to 60.
Butter 10c. to 12½.
Eggs 8c to 9c.
Lard 8c and 9.
Tallow 8c.
Hides $4 to 5.
Hams and Bacon 10c.
Wool 25c cash price; from that to 30c in trade.

THE WHEAT TRADE.—Considerable quantities of spring wheat have been offering of late, and in view of the plentiful stocks still in the country, it will probably continue to fall. The growing crops are said to promise a large yield throughout the United States, and after this year it is probable the European market will rule the price on this continent. In such case, Montreal will become the chief market for Canadian wheat, and the maritime provinces will get their supplies from the States.

Port Elgin, June 17.

Reported by Roby & Hilker.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 60.
Spring Wheat $1 20 to 1 40.
Flour $7 to 8.
Butter 10c to 11.
Eggs 8c.
Lard 8c to 10.
Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50.
Hides $5 to 5½.

Guelph, June 18.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 75. Spring Wheat $1 15 to 1 35. Oats 45 to 48. Peas 58 to 60. Hides $6 50 to 6 75. Eggs 10c. Butter 10c.

Montreal, June 17.

Flour $7 to 9; Spring Wheat $1 60 to $1 65; Butter 12c to 14; Ashes—Pots $5 55 to 5 60; Pearls $7 70 to 7 75.

BIRTHS.

At River Range A, Saugeen, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. Burgess of a daughter.

At Lot 10, con. 2nd, Saugeen, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. Lamont of a daughter.

A STRANGE DREAM.—A few days ago we gave an account of the finding of a large quantity of human bones in Glanford, which were supposed to have been the remains of Indian warriors slain in battle. A resident of Hamilton who went out last week to see the Indian sepulchre, returned laden with ghastly trophies, one large skull (extra gent's size) in excellent preservation being carefully wrapped up in his pocket handkerchief, and a number of fine teeth in his waistcoat pockets. After having at the risk of his life performed the journey over the Port Dover Plank Road he at length reached his home, and after a hearty supper and glass or two of "whiskey toddy" retired to bed and went to sleep. In the night he was startled by the apparition of an Indian warrior fully accoutred for battle, but *minus* his head, who stood by his bed side brandishing his knife and making vigorous passes in the direction of the recumbent gentleman's scalp. Although the Indian was not provided with a head, and consequently was devoid of a tongue and other speaking apparatus he succeeded in making the terrified antiquarian understand that unless he surrendered the skull before mentioned (which, as it appeared, belonged to the warrior) the gentleman's scalp would suffer. Under these circumstances the latter felt it incumbent upon him to rise and return the stolen property, which he accordingly did; whereupon the Indian at once disappeared. In the morning the gentleman (whose name we refrain from giving) recollected the dream, as he felt disposed to consider it, but upon going to the closet in which he had securely locked the skull previous to retiring to bed, he found to his horror and amazement that it was really gone! The mystery remains unexplained, and his neighbors

"Gather round and wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparition tall and ghostly
That walks at dead of night."

—*Hamilton Spectator.*

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—It was expected that C. J. Brydges, Esq., would be in London on Saturday in order to take preparatory action with regard to the amalgamation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk lines of railway.

The St. John Evening Globe, the organ of the opposition, says that it seems fair to infer from the present aspect of affairs in Canada, that Mr. Galt will be the first Finance Minister of the New Dominion.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

Reform Convention.

We learn by the *Globe*, and also by a circular since received addressed to the ADVOCATE office, that a General Convention of the Reform party of Upper Canada will be held in the Music Hall, Toronto, on Thursday the 27th inst. The Convention is called by the Executive Committee of the U. C. Reform Association, that body having issued a circular, asking for the opinions of Reformers throughout the country as to the advisability of holding such a convention. As the circular was dated the 7th of June, and the second one calling the convention is dated the 13th, there must have been very little time for a consideration of the matter outside of Toronto, although it is stated that the response to the enquiry was in "the highest degree satisfactory." Be this as it may, we hope the Convention will do some good, although we are impressed with the conviction that it will be a grand failure. That our readers, however, may understand the merits of the question, we publish, as follows, extracts from the circular:

"On the 9th November, 1859, the greatest Political assemblage ever convened in Canada met in the City of Toronto, to consider the relations between Upper and Lower Canada and the Financial and Political evils that had resulted therefrom, and to devise constitutional changes fitted to remedy the said abuses, and secure good government for the Province. Five hundred and seventy prominent and influential men from all sections of Upper Canada took part in the proceedings of that Convention, and conclusions were arrived at which have stamped their impress indelibly on the future history of our country. The formation of the Upper Canada Reform Association was the work of that Convention; and the Branches of that Association established throughout Upper Canada, have tended in a great measure to secure those political successes at the elections that the Reform party has since achieved. Resolutions were adopted by that Convention setting forth the political evils existing in the Province and the right remedies for them; these resolutions have stood the test of fierce party criticism and invective, for years, and have at last been adopted with the almost unanimous assent of the people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and with the hearty approbation of our fellow subjects throughout the British Empire, as the basis of the new Federal Constitution for the government of British America. To remind you how completely the suggestions of the Reform Convention of 1859 were in harmony with the Imperial Confederation Act of 1867, we re-publish the Resolutions adopted by the Convention:

1. Resolved,—'That the existing Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada has failed to realize the anticipations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation, great political abuses, and universal dissatisfaction throughout Upper Canada; and it is the matured conviction of the assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local interests and other causes, that the Union, in its present form, can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

2. Resolved,—'That highly desirable as it would be, while the existing Union is maintained, that local legislation should not be forced on one section of the Province against the wishes of a majority of the representatives of that section—yet this assembly is of opinion that the plan of government known as the "Double Majority" would be no permanent remedy for existing evils.

3. Resolved,—'That, necessary as it is that strict constitutional restraints on the power of the Legislature and Executive, in regard to the borrowing and expenditure of money and other matters, should form part of any satisfactory change of the existing Constitutional system—yet the imposition of such restraints would not alone remedy the evils under which the country now labours.

4. Resolved,—'That without entering on the discussion of other objections, this assembly is of opinion that the delay which must occur in obtaining the sanction of the Lower Provinces to a Federal Union of all the British North American Colonies, places that measure beyond consideration as a remedy for present evils.'

5. Resolved,—'That in the opinion of this assembly, the best practicable remedy for the evils now encountered in the government of Canada, is to be found in the formation of two or more local Governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the province.

6. Resolved,—'That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily subject for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no Government would be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population.

* * * * *

"The Executive Committee are of the opinion that it might be a proper thing, and highly advantageous to the cause of Reform, were a great Reform Convention, such as that of 1859, to be convened in Toronto on an early day, *to rejoice over the great success that has attended their past labors*, and to adopt measures for securing the correction of the abuses so long deplored by the Reform party, and for the infusion of *those sound Reform principles* into the daily administration of public affairs—to secure which the Constitutional changes now achieved were so long and so earnestly laboured for.

"The Executive Committee are of opinion that such an assemblage, by bringing together the prominent men of the party for consultation and friendly intercourse, would inspire new vigour into the Reform cause. It would enable the new men, who have been selected to bear the banners of Reform in the several constituencies, to become personally known to each other—and it would afford an opportunity for consolidating the party, harmonizing the views of those who may have been temporarily estranged by the occurrences of late years, and enabling the whole Reform party to act heartily and unitedly for common ends at the coming general elections.

On a careful perusal of the above, we cannot help thinking that the Convention is a grave blunder. We fail to perceive any great apparent motive for calling it. Its promoters do not seem to have any well defined principle of action, and if, when held, it does not decide upon any great and clearly expressed object to be attained, it must certainly meet with popular derision, and will be hurtful even to its *supposed* object—the success at the ensuing elections of the candidates of the Reform party.

The statements of the circular of the Reform Association are, in fact, incorrect, and its conclusions illogical. In the first place it is asserted that the resolutions of the Convention of 1859 "have at last been adopted with the almost unanimous assent of the people of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." But the 4th resolution explicitly states that a Federal union of all the British North American Colonies was a measure "*beyond consideration* as a remedy for present evils." There were "*objections*" to a Federal union which were not stated, and the Convention could not have calculated on the carrying of the measure by the powerful influence of the home government, and aginst the wishes of the people of the maritime provinces. And as the people's consent to Confederation was never asked, it is false to say that their assent has been obtained. That the 6th resolution has been carried out in the Confederation Act is a very slight ground for asserting that "the suggestions of the Reform Convention were in harmony with the Imperial Confederation Act," when we consider the other measures that have been incorporated into the Act. One great reason for desiring the separation of the two provinces was the control the lower province exercised over the upper on the school question, and with regard to that very matter, Confederation places us in a worse position than before, as it asserts the extraordinary and pernicious doctrine that the minority should control the majority, and in fact restricts legislation on the subject in a way which is degrading to the upper province. Then Confederation gives us a nominated Senate instead of an elective one, which the Reform Convention of 1859 certainly never contemplated. Then the Confederation Act declares that the provinces have expressed a desire for a constitution "based upon the principles of the British constitution." Is this in harmony with the suggestions of the Reform Convention?

And what does the circular say is the object of said Convention? Why, "to *rejoice* over the success that has attended their past labors, and to adopt measures for securing the correction of the abuses so long deplored by the Reform party, and for the infusion of those sound Reform principles into the daily administration of public affairs," &c.

This may be all very well but is certainly very vague, and just about as satisfactory, and certainly not more so, than the speeches of Reform candidates at local conventions.

What has the Reform party accomplished since 1859? Has it done away with Separate Schools? No! it has placed them beyond the reach of legislation. Has it placed legislation on Upper Canada school matters in the hands of the people of Upper Canada? No! Has it reduced taxation and inaugurated an economical government? No, quite the contrary! Has it placed our currency system on a sounder basis? No! Has it extended Reciprocity with the United States? No, it has lost it altogether! Has it carried Free Trade? No, it has placed a tax on the food of the people! Has it reformed the land office? No! Has it displaced the corruptionists from office? No! it has leagued with them!!! Has it extended the suffrage? No, it has reduced the number of voters! Has it supported democratic institutions? No, it has derided them. Has it extended the privileges of the people, and defended their liberties? It has done nothing of the kind. The Reform party has accomplished something, however. It has destroyed the legislative union between Upper and Lower Canada, and established a proper basis of representation; but it has done so much more than this, of a contrary tendency, that it is questionable whether these benefits are proportionate to the evil committed. And in doing these things it has destroyed itself. Coalition was the death knell of the Reform party. It has accomplished the disseverance of Upper and Lower Canada—has inaugurated a revolution which is not yet ended—yet it fails to accompany the car of Progress onward, and hesitates to remain in the false position it has voluntarily occupied for the last three years. The Reform party is, in fact, defunct, and vain are the efforts to resuscitate it. There is no life in it—its cohesion of particles is lost, and its elements are falling away and being rapidly dissolved.

Is it to be supposed, then, that there is no hope for the country—that the chaos which now reigns must continue? By no means. New parties must arise, which will ere long take the place of the old. We have altogether a changed position of affairs, and politicians must perforce adapt themselves to the situation. The newspapers of the country do not truly show the present state of things, but the truth sometimes leaks out in the correspondence columns.

Thus, a correspondent of the London Free Press says:

"The political parties to be developed in the future of the Canada Dominion, may be obvious to any one, without much prescience. There will be three parties. The first for everlasting pupilage and dependence on the distant island of Great Britain. 2nd.—A party for absolute national independence, and 3rd—a party for annexation to the vast republic which encloses us almost on every side."

What is wanted in the present juncture, in our opinion, to take the place of the Reform party, and to unite its scattered and disorganized followers, is a *Democratic* party, which should have for its object the establishment of Canadian Independence, with institutions on the basis of universal suffrage. If Reformers, so called, are not in favor of elective institutions, and do not acknowledge the people as the true source of power, they are unworthy of the name of Reformers. The true principles of Reformers are essentially democratic, although the interests of the people have been betrayed by the Reform leaders. The right to self-government should be insisted on, whether the North-American continent be divided into a dozen nationalities, or incorporated into one. Absolute independence of Great Britain, as Canada becomes more populous and powerful, is an unavoidable necessity in the very nature of things. Continued dependence upon a power three thousand miles away, is an absurdity not to be thought of.

What, then, will this Reform Convention do? Will the delegates assemble together fully impressed with the momentous character of the issues to be decided ere long, and with sufficient courage to grapple with them? Or will they meet and pass a few vague resolutions bearing but remotely on the true interests of the people, and with the mere object of raising a factious cry for personal objects?

The Herald's Annexation Ideas.

We do not know that the *Bruce Herald's* views on public questions are entitled to any great amount of attention, and what political articles we have seen in that journal have been of such a vapid character as to leave but a faint impress on the memory, so that we really do not know what its political creed is, or whether it lays claim to any. An article in last week's issue of that sheet, however, headed "The Annexationists," has attracted our attention from the fact that it makes rather free with the ADVOCATE, which it most grossly misrepresents. Whatever sentiments we have expressed on the Annexation question we are prepared to stand by and defend, and had our cotemporary quoted our remarks in full and attempted to controvert them, his conduct would have been perfectly legitimate and manly. But all he can do is to brand the ADVOCATE as an "Annexation paper," and then go on and make sweeping comments on the bugbear he has scared up. The *Herald* says "It is not fair to misrepresent the views of a community on any public question." Is it any degree more fair for the *Herald* to bear false witness against his neighbor? He knows very well he cannot quote a single line from this paper to warrant his assertions. Did we desire to advocate the annexation of Canada to the United States we should want a wider field for the purpose than the county of Bruce affords, and in such case we should be glad of all the notoriety on the subject the *Herald* could give us, and would give him the opportunity of quoting whole columns on the subject. But the fact is, all the *Herald* can bring forward from the ADVOCATE to find fault with, is our saying in a few numbers past, that "nine-tenths of the people believe that Annexation is our ultimate destiny."

And what has our cotemporary to say in answer directly to the point? Why, that our assertion "is ridiculous and not warranted by facts," but at the same time admits that it is useless to talk about the matter "in the absence of all means of information." That is, that the *Herald*, not having an opportunity of consulting every one among the people to ascertain their individual opinions—cannot say anything about it! Had'nt he then better have kept his mouth shut?

It is positively true, that of all we have published on the subject, all the *Herald* can bring forward to our discredit (in his eyes) is an assertion which he confesses he is unable of his own knowledge to deny!

The *Herald* says: "The majority in all countries is made up of the unthinking, unreasoning, and uneducated." Now, with regard to this—if we might parody his mode of reasoning and logic—we should say:—We do not believe his means of information is greater than ours, and the *Herald's* assertion is simply ridiculous, as he cannot possibly be personally acquainted with the "majority of mankind." But if he likes, we may very well confine ourselves to his own village of Walkerton, where it is probable he may be somewhat acquainted with the intellectual capabilities and educational acquirements of the people. Does he mean to say that the majority of the people of Walkerton are "unreasoning," unthinking," and "uneducated?" This may be so, but we are inclined to think, that if a large majority of the people of Walkerton have not more reason in their composition, and hav'nt been better taught, than the editor of the *Herald*, they are truly low in the scale of mortals.

The *Herald* has the impertinence to speak of our views being "tolerated." This is cool, certainly, from a journal that is barely tolerated in its own locality, and where, as we are informed, money has been subscribed to establish a respectable paper.

DRILL ASSOCIATION.—We learn that a number of the inhabitants of the central part of Elderslie have formed a Drill Association to be called the "Bruce Rangers," and will meet for the election of officers on Saturday evening, 29th inst.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Port Elgin, June 18.

THE WEATHER, &C.

It surely must have been a hard task of old to have been compelled to make bricks without straw, as I find it a rather difficult matter to furnish you with anything new or that may be interesting to your readers, when there is nothing new taking place. However, as we often find that when neighbours meet generally, when there is nothing else to talk about, the weather becomes the subject of their discourse, and as at the date of my last communication people were complaining of the cold and the wet, we have been favoured for the last two weeks with mild, warm, and genial weather, which has had the effect of making every thing in nature most beautiful to behold. The wheat and other crops are making rapid progress, and should the present favourable weather continue, harvest will yet come in due season. It is cheering to those who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow to find the prices of the necessaries of life falling. Flour has fallen two dollars per barrel during the last ten days, with the prospect of a still further decline; and those who a short time ago would not part with grain except at famine prices, are now glad to take what they can get. One would think that even the cattle are rejoicing over the plenty which nature has provided for them.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Since writing the above, I have been informed of a melancholy accident which has happened amongst us. It appears that two little boys belonging to Mr. Enoch Eby had been amusing themselves about the mill-dam of Mr. Betzner's mills, which is only a few rods from Mr. Eby's house, and the eldest, a boy about six years of age, by some means fell into the dam. The youngest (perhaps after waiting to see if he would not get out again) went and told those engaged about the mill that his brother had gone into the dam with his clothes on, and was not coming out. They immediately went to the dam, but before the boy was recovered life was extinct.

THE OIL COMPANY.

The joint stock Company formed here some time ago for the purpose of sinking a test well in this locality for oil or salt, have now nearly the amount of capital stock subscribed, but as there is a difference of opinion in regard to the bonus offered by the County Council as to whether it will be available after the 1st Jan. next, no decisive action will be taken in commencing till after the meeting of council.

GRAIN IN STORE.

There is a considerable quantity of the grain bought here last winter still in store yet, so that it promises to be a losing speculation for some one.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The July number, just received, is very attractive in illustrations and reading matter. It has a highly finished steel engraving, a colored fashion plate, designs for bathing dresses, three new evening dresses, a new coiffure, ten engravings of fashionable bonnets, twelve designs for head trimmings, for cloaks, sacks, &c; a knitted cape, an ornament for the neck, knitted jacket, needle case; patterns for bonnets, dresses &c.

THE ELECTIONS IN MONTREAL.—There are two candidates, one French and the other Irish, out in opposition to McGee; Lanctot is to oppose Cartier; and Thomas Workman, a prominent merchant, has consented to run against John Rose, with every prospect of success.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A large gathering of railroad men will assemble at Walkerton on the 26th inst. The northern townships of Bruce should be well represented on the occasion, and go unanimously for the Saugeen route.

Bruce County Council meets at Walkerton on Monday next, the 24th inst.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The British Medical Journal of the last week of May, says:—"During the week her Royal Highness has been allowed to sit up in a chair; and very early in the ensuing week the necessary changes in the 'splints' now in use will be made so as to allow the Princess more freedom. The joint affected is rapidly losing all tenderness and recovering its natural shape. The progress of the Princess, during the week has been entirely satisfactory.

INDIAN LANDS.—The Indian Department gives notice that Indian Lands disposable in Keppel, Amabel, Sarawak, Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds, as well as in the town plots of Brooke, Southampton, Wiarton, Hardwick, Oliphant, Adair and Bury, Saugeen Peninsula, will be offered for sale at auction, at Owen Sound, on the 16th July.

Militia Orders.

Last Saturday's Gazette contains the following Militia Orders:—

Arrangements have been made for the exchange of the rifles now in possession of the volunteers for Snider-Enfield breech-loading rifles.

The exchange will be made with the least possible delay, and to effect which, depots of these rifles and of ammunition for the same will be formed at Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, and London.

To prevent delay in returning into store the arms to be exchanged, commanding officers will see that all the arms at present in possession of their corps are deposited in their several armories, ready to be packed on receipt of the Snider-Enfields.

With reference to general order No. 1, of the 7th inst., the assembly of the companies of scattered battalions at their respective headquarters on the 1st July is to be understood as being purely voluntary, and no expense for any transport for such purpose will be borne by the Government.

By the Atlantic Cable.

[illegible], June 13.

[illegible] the prison- [illegible] have been [illegible] attacked by a [illegible] of his countrymen at Waterford, and barely escaped with his life.

Dublin, June 14.

The trial of the Fenian Walsh and a number of his companions, which has been in progress before the Special Commission [illegible] in Limerick, has resulted in the conviction of all of the accused. The supposed Fenians who were landed and captured a short time ago at Dungarvan, were subsequently taken to Waterford and confined in gaol there. This week they have been undergoing a preliminary examination, and the testimony given so far, shows that four of them had served as officers in the United States army during the late rebellion. Yesterday, while the prisoners were being conducted from the court house to the gaol, in charge of a strong police force, a crowd of their sympathizing friends gathered from all parts of the city, and made a fierce attack upon the guard with the intention of effecting a rescue. A fight ensued, during which some thirty of the police escort were injured. One of the attacking party was killed, and six are known to have been wounded by the fire of the guard. The latter made a stout defence, and succeeded in safely depositing their prisoners at the city prison, when the mob dispersed.

Despatches from Athens report that many volunteers have left Greece to reinforce the ranks of the Christian patriots in Candia, and large volunteer camps have been established in the island.

London, June 15.

The Government will send a number of troops to Canada in the steamship Belgium.

Dublin, June 15.

It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford, on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and a number of the rioters were bayonetted, and two deaths have taken place therefrom—the second one being reported to day.

Dublin, June 16.

Several additional cases of high treason were tried before the Special Commission at Limerick last week, and resulted in the conviction of accused.

New York, June 16

The Herald's London special says, Lord Stanley's action in the London Peace Conference during the Luxemburg negotiation has been sharply assailed in Parliament, the Opposition asserting that in consenting to the guarantee clause, he pledged England to find intervention in the event of war between France and Prussia. Lord Stanley defended his course on the ground of the existence of an urgent necessity for the prevention of a war.

Omar Pacha officially claimed a very important victory over the Christians in Crete, entailing heavy loss on the insurgents.

Southampton, 18.

The steamer "Bavaria" from New York has arrived.

London, June 17, midnight.

In the House of Commons to night the protracted discussion on that portion of the Reform Bill which provides for the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, was concluded. A division resulted in a majority of eight in favor of the Derby Disraeli government, whose plan is accordingly adopted

Serious Riots in England.

London, 2 p m., 19th. Information has reached here of a very formidable anti popery (?) riot in Birmingham to-day. Two streets have been taken possession of and completely sacked by rioters who are out in great force presenting a very formidable appearance.

Roman Catholic chapel has been attacked and is threatened with demolition. Most intense excitement prevails, and further serious troubles are apprehended.

3 p m.—At this hour rioters are in possession of the city. All efforts to preserve order have been unsuccessful. Large bodies of troops have been sent to the scene with orders to put down riot at all hazards and stop further destruction of property.

London, June 18.

At a Tory meeting held at St. James Hall, the Reform mob stormed the platform and erected a red flag surmounted by a Liberty Cap. There was much fighting, and many arrests have been made.

In a recent speech at Halifax, Mr. Howe said:—"If any of our people are not loyal now it is the fault of the men by whom they have been betrayed; but I am sorry to have to say that while in England I heard strange doctrines and saw strange sights, that nearly upset my loyalty. There are about 450 peers of the realm. When this measure was to be considered there were never on any one night fifty of them in their places. There were about fifty when Lord Carnarvon opened the discussion, and half of those present went away at the close of the speech. When the question was taken on the first and second reading there were not more than twenty-five present. And on the third reading the members had dwindled away until there were but ten people in their places. If disloyal men are made at all, it is by such treatment as that; and I never felt so disloyal as I did when I looked at the august body treating thus indifferently a measure that they should have most carefully considered. The House of Lords exercises judicial as well as legislative functions, and here was a case in which they should have exercised the largest amount of forethought and discrimination."

Protection.—The New York Times remarks that the doctrine of protection to domestic industry attained its highest development in the proceedings of a Republican county convention in Pittsburg, which has declared that the exclusion of foreign manufactures shall be followed by the exclusion of foreign laborers. [illegible] perhaps, the demand is a proper sequence of the prohibitory principle, as applied to the tariff. If it is right to keep out of the country the products of foreign labor, because, being cheaper, American labor cannot compete with them without loss and [illegible], it would be equally right to keep out foreign labor itself.

Fenian Rumor.—Toronto, June 15.—It is reported here to-day, by one in a good position to know, that about the first of July the Hibernians in this city are going [illegible] on an excursion to the Falls but in reality to meet a large party of Fenians who are ready to invade this country. There is more truth in this than people are willing to believe.

The expedition to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone has sailed from England.

The Chicago Fenian Circles in a State of Activity,

From the Chicago Tribune.

Throughout the eastern cities, as well as in Chicago, there 'has,' for several weeks, been unusual activity among the Fenians. In New York, preparations have been and are making on a most extensive scale, and betoken the approach of some movement of extraordinary proportions. Fully aware of the want of proper exertions to keep their object from public notice—which was the chief cause of the failure of the late raid on Canada,—the leaders of the organization have been carefully endeavoring to keep all their plans secret, and to protect the progress of their preparations from the public. Nevertheless, enough has leaked out to create a general impression throughout the east that a military movement is soon to be made by the Fenians in this country, of startling magnitude. In this city the same stirring activity noticed elsewhere prevails. The various circles have, for several weeks past, been making great exertions to increase their numbers, and to swell the list of subscriptions to the cause. These circles are said to be now in a better state of organization than ever before. Meetings are held in some cases as often as twice a week. All business is conducted with closed doors and no one not connected with the organization is admitted. Recruiting, which has quietly been progressing for many months, is now going on at a greater rate than has been known in the previous history of the brotherhood. At this time there are two full regiments in this city, and before another month passes another will probably be raised. The arms and equipments for this force have been seen by one of our reporters. The weapons consist of the latest improved rifled musket, every arm being fully provided with a bayonet. There are enough of these arms in the city, in possession of the Fenians, to equip at least three full regiments. Every night, the men, being divided into regular squads, each squad having a drill night at a stated period, meet for drill at the Fenian head-quarters, on Randolph street, near Wells street. The heads of the organization in this city are very reticent when questioned as to the immediate and ultimate object of the Fenians. They are very anxious that no reports shall go abroad to the effect that a military movement is soon to be made. But, for all this, it is evident that the preparations which are now being made, tend to action of no ordinary moment. The same activity that prevails here is noticed in every place where a Fenian organization exists. The frequent meetings, conducted in secret, portend that questions of no common interest are before the Brotherhood. Elsewhere, Fenian demonstrations are announced shortly, most of them on or about the coming Fourth of July. In this city, there is to be a grand demonstration about that time, when it is expected that at least one thousand Fenians will turn out. From these facts, it is inferred that, some time during the summer, a movement will be made. Whither this will tend is not known. It is generally believed, however, that Canada will be the point of attack. Should a second invasion of that Province be made, the struggle will not be short, but more bloody and desperate than that which so signally failed one year ago.

Latest from Mexico.

Maximilian has offered to abdicate and use his influence to cause the immediate surrender of Mexico and Vera Cruz. In return he asked for the lives and safe conduct from the country for himself, his German officers and troops, and Generals Megia and Castello.

These proposals were rejected, and the Emperor Miramon and Megia were placed in separate cells, and a court martial ordered to try them. If sentence is passed it will undoubtedly be death, and the fate of Maximilian is shared by his chief officers.

Notice has been served upon the President that Maximilian declines the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground of international law. "I am a government," he says, "recognized by every power in the world except the United States, and can only be tried by a legal congress of the nations." The ministry have been deliberating all night. What the result will be no one ventures to predict.

It is rumored that Juarez demands two and a half millions of dollars for the ransom of Maximilian.

The Herald's New Orleans telegram says: A letter from Queretaro, published at Matamoras on the 2nd inst., says: The Government will banish Maximilian and the principal chiefs, reserving the infliction of extreme penalties on those only whose crimes deserve it.

The latest news from the capital is, that Marquez had attempted to come out, but was driven back by Diaz.

Washington, June 18.

A letter from Queretaro states that the General in Chief, on the 25th ult., issued the necessary orders for the trial of Maximilian.

Maximilian has requested permission to telegraph to the Prussian Minister in Mexico to request him and Maria Riva Pallacio, to act as his defenders. The telegraph was forwarded.

Maximilian.—The El Mexicano, Imperialist paper, published at Brownsville, pronounces Maximilian's proclamation a forgery, and says it originated with burlesque papers.

Dr. Livingstone.—Mr. Young, who is to command the Livingstone search expedition, made a speech a few days since, in which he give his reasons, based on an 18 months' acquaintance with the Johanna men, for believing these to be the greatest scoundrels in existence, and utterly unworthy of credence. If Dr. Livingstone were dead he had certainly not been killed in the manner alleged. This very man Moosa had been at one time under his (Mr. Young's) command, so that he knew him thoroughly. In a season of great famine, a bullock was killed for the party, and the Johanna men had their share; notwithstanding which, portions belonging to the white men were stolen. Moosa accompanied him all through the village in quest of the thief, but the missing property was eventually found in his own bag. He hoped the party now about to start would return next year, having cleared up the mystery; and if they did he was sure his countrymen would believe what they had to say.

Military for Canada.—We learn from the Army and Navy Gazette of the 1st inst., that the 78th Highlanders, at present forming part of the garrison at Gibraltar, are under orders for Canada. Also, that detachments of Field Artillery are about to be despatched to Canada.

A Fray with the Military.—A Dublin correspondent says:—The Cork county riot, magnified into a 'renewal of the insurrection in Ireland,' and 'defeat of the military,' arose thus:—Among the crowd at the fair of Mitchelstown, after the business of the day had concluded, there were half a dozen farmers' sons in a state of excitement from drink, who dashed about annoying their neighbours, singing 'The green above the red,' and calling for 'three cheers for the Fenians.' Mitchelstown is near Kilclooney, where Captain M'Clure was taken, and the soldiers are not popular among the agriculturists in the district, the farmer Crowley having been shot in that affray. Four soldiers either quarrelled with, or attempted to arrest the drunken band of treason song singers, and a scuffle ensued. The soldiers fought with their belts in self protection, retreating to the barracks without much injury. A picquet of fifteen men, headed by a corporal, then sallied out, and were immediately attacked by a shower of large stones. The mob also used their shillelahs, and out-numbering the soldiers, obtained the victory, the picquet being forced back to barracks. One soldier was sheltered by a public house keeper, whose windows were broken in consequence.

The Lindsley Case.—The second trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, for whipping his little child to death on account of its stubborness, was concluded at Albion, Orleans county, on Saturday, the 1st inst. According to the Rochester Democrat "a jury of the most respectable men in the country heard the testimony, and disagreed about the verdict—standing ten for acquittal, and two for conviction. They were discharged, and then Lindsley, by advice of his counsel, Messrs. Church and Graves, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was fined $250. The testimony went to show that long continued illness had so far reduced the prisoner's mental capacity that he was not responsible for his acts—that his crime was caused by an error of judgment rather than a malicious intent.

The Globe avers that the Hon. John A. Macdonald was bought with "a base price" to obtain the Confederation which he had all along opposed, and complains that he should now have ascribed to him, and accept, the chief credit of the measure, and become the Prime Minister of the new Confederation. It appears to us, however, that, in so writing, the Globe charges the Hon. Geo. Brown, who was the purchaser of Mr. Macdonald, with a corrupt transaction; and if it was such, it has, like many another invention, plagued the inventor. The result to Mr. Brown of his coalition with Mr. Macdonald is well known.—*Montreal Witness.*

South America.—New York, June 14.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondence of the 7th May says: Cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp on the river Platte, and nearly 300 men had died in four days. In Buenos Ayres the streets of the city were filled with funerals, and people were dying of cholera on the piers, about the doors and everywhere. Crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was crowded with refugees.

A Change.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Gordon Brown has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to leave France on his way home. He was to sail from Europe on the 6th inst.

Dougald Patterson was killed at a barn raising in Nottawasaga on the 3rd inst. He fell 19 feet, sustained concussion of the brain, and died in 15 minutes.

Mr. John Snell of Edmonton, sheared from six sheep this Spring 103 lbs of wool, viz—From one, 21 lbs; from two 17 lbs each; and from three 16 lbs each.—*Guelph Mercury.*

Three men started from New York on Tuesday for a voyage to Europe on an India rubber life saving raft 25 feet long. They call their craft the Nonpareil.

London has 21 daily papers, 26 weeklies and 6 illustrated papers. There are 650 provincial papers in England, 48 Welsh, 140 Scotch, and 125 Irish.

The Marion (Ohio) Independent says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately and expresses the opinion that the hill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. "Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females when living, must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high."

German Immigrants in Transitu.—The practice of carrying poor German immigrants en route for the Western States, along the Grand Trunk line in close cars is still continued, despite the manifest cruelty of the practice. Several carloads passed through Guelph in the established style yesterday. According to the Globe's Montreal correspondent the defense for carrying immigrants in box cars is that they prefer them, as they can take bedding into them. The Gazette and News defend the Grand Trunk.—[Guelph Herald.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION.

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

It is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume, Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, *post paid*, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William St., New York.

SHEEP STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Corry & Stafford, Boot and Shoe Makers, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. CORRY.

Witness, James Muir.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Remember that

You can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*
You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*
You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*
You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*
You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*
You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys, Cheaper, and*
You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, those varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street South, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

The Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

To LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay	$1 37½	. . . . . .	sold for	$1
"	"	1 25	. . . . . .	"	90c.
"	"	1 00	. . . . . .	"	75c.
"	"	0 90	. . . . . .	"	55c.

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the Albert House, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the Dry Goods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS AND SHOES Every style in Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the Albert House is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compete in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

Remember for real Bargains to call at the Albert House.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.

Wm. Wallace. James Stirton.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of P. Proudfoot, Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May 20, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

Would respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer; so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

The undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post-paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 1.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 30, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

NOTICE.

Applications will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 28th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

hicago Fenian Circles n State of Activity,

From the Chicago Tribune.

bout the ... cities, as well as n, there has, for several weeks, ... activity among the Fenians. 'ork, preparations have been and ... most extensive scale, and ... approach of some movement ... proportions. Fully aware ... of proper exertions to keep ... from public notice —which was ... of the failure of the late raid ... — the leaders of the organization ... carefully endeavoring to keep ... secret, and to protect the ... of their preparations from the ... enough has leaked out ... general impression throughout ... a military movement is soon ... by the Fenians in this country, ... magnitude. In this city the ... activity noticed elsewhere ... The various circles have, for ... past, been making great ... to increase their numbers, and to ... of subscriptions to the cause, ... are said to be now in a better ... organization than ever before. ... held in some cases as often ... week. All business is conducted ... doors and no one not connected ... organization is admitted. Recruit... has quietly been progressing for ... this, is now going on at a greater ... has been known in the previous ... brotherhood. At this time ... two full regiments in this city, ... another month passes another ... bly be raised. The arms and ... for this force have been seen ... our reporters. The weapons ... latest improved rifled musket, ... being fully provided with a ... There are enough of these arms ... in possession of the Fenians, to ... at three full regiments. Every ... men, being divided into regular ... equal having a drill night at ... ial, meet for drill at the Fenian ... rs, on Randolph street, near ... The heads of the organization ... very reticent when question... immediate and ultimate object ... They are very anxious that ... shall go abroad to the effect that ... movement is soon to be made. ... It is evident that the pre... which are now being made, tend ... no ordinary moment. The same ... prevails here is noticed in ... where a Fenian organization ... frequent meetings, conducted ... extend that questions of no ... are before the Brother... where, Fenian demonstrations ... shortly, most of them on or ... coming Fourth of July. In this ... to be a grand demonstration ... when it is expected that ... thousand Fenians will turn out. ... facts, it is inferred that, some ... the summer, a movement will ... Whither this will tend is not ... generally believed, however, ... will be the point of attack. ... invasion of that Province ... struggle will not be short, ... and desperate than that ... ally failed one year ago.

...t from Mexico.

... has offered to abdicate and ... to cease the immediate ... Mexico and Vera Cruz. In re... for the lives and safe con... country for himself, his Gov... and troops and Generals ... stello.

... were rejected, and the ... and Megia were placed ... and a court martial order... If sentence is passed it ... be death, and the fate of ... shared by his chief officers.

... served upon the Presi... declines the jurisdic... on the ground of interna... government," he says. ... every power in the world ... States, and can only be ... congress of the nations." ... have been deliberating all ... the result will be no one ... dict.

... that Juarez demands two and ... of dollars for the ransom of

... New Orleans telegram says: ... Queretaro, published at Ma... 2nd inst., says: The Govern... Maximilian and the prin... serving the infliction of ex... on those only whose crimes

... from the capital is, that ... attempted to come out, but ... by Diaz.

Washington, June 18.

... Queretaro states that the ... on the 25th ult., issued ... for the trial of Maxi...

... requested permission to ... Minister in Mex... and Vera Riva Pallacio, ... The telegraph was

—The El Mexicano, Imperial... at Brownsville, pro... proclamation a for... originated with burlesque

... —Mr. Young, who is to ... Livingstone search expedi... a few days since, in ... reasons, based on an 18 ... with the Johanna ... three to be the greatest ... and utterly un... If Dr. Livingstone ... certainly not been killed ... alleged. This very man ... time under his (Mr. ... so that he knew him ... of great famine, ... for the party, and the ... their share; notwith... portions belonging to the ... stolen. Moosa accompan... the village in quest of ... the missing property was ... in his own bag. He ... now about to start would ... having cleared up the ... they did he was sure his ... believe what they had

CANADA.—We learn from ... Gazette of the 1st inst., ... at present form... garrison at Gibraltar, are ... Canada. Also, that the ... Artillery are about to ... Canada.

A FRAY WITH THE MILITARY.—A Dublin correspondent says:—The Cork county riot, magnified into a 'renewal of the insurrection in Ireland,' and 'defeat of the military,' arose thus:—Among the crowd at the fair of Mitchelstown, after the business of the day had concluded, there were half a dozen farmers' sons in a state of excitement from drink, who dashed about annoying their neighbours, singing 'The green above the red,' and calling for 'three cheers for the Fenians.' Mitchelstown is near Kilclooney, where Captain M'Clure was taken, and the soldiers are not popular among the agriculturists in the district, the farmer Crowley having been shot in that affray. Four soldiers either quarrelled with, or attempted to arrest the drunken band of treason song singers, and a scuffle ensued. The soldiers fought with their belts in self protection, retreating to the barracks without much injury. A picquet of fifteen men, headed by a corporal, then sallied out, and were immediately attacked by a shower of large stones. The mob also used their shillelahs, and out numbering the soldiers, obtained the victory, the picquet being forced back to barracks. One soldier was sheltered by a public house keeper, whose windows were broken in consequence.

THE LINDSLEY CASE.—The second trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, for whipping his little child to death on account of its stubborness, was concluded at Albion, Orleans county, on Saturday, the 1st inst. According to the Rochester Democrat, "a jury of the most respectable men in the country heard the testimony, and disagreed about the verdict—standing ten for acquittal, and two for conviction. They were discharged, and then Lindsley, by advice of his counsel, Messrs. Church and Graves, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was fined $250. The testimony went to show that long continued illness had so far reduced the prisoner's mental capacity that he was not responsible for his acts—that his crime was caused by an error of judgment rather than a malicious intent.

The Globe avers that the Hon. John A. Macdonald was bought with "a base price" to obtain the Confederation which he had all along opposed, and complains that he should now have ascribed to him, and accept, the chief credit of the measure, and become the Prime Minister of the new Confederation. It appears to us, however, that in so writing, the Globe charges the Hon. Geo. Brown, who was the purchaser of Mr. Macdonald, with a corrupt transaction; and if it was such, it has, like many another invention, plagued the inventor. The result to Mr. Brown of his coalition with Mr. Macdonald is well known.—*Montreal Witness.*

SOUTH AMERICA.—New York, June 14.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondence of the 7th May says: Cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp on the river Platte, and nearly 700 men had died in four days. In Buenos Ayres the streets of the city were filled with funerals, and people were dying of cholera on the piers, about the doors and everywhere. Crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was crowded with refugees.

A CHANGE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Gordon Brown has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to leave France on his way home. He was to sail from Europe on the 6th inst.

Dougald Patterson was killed at a barn raising in Nottawasaga on the 3rd inst. He fell 19 feet, sustained concussion of the brain, and died in 15 minutes.

Mr. John Snell of Edmonton, sheared from six sheep this Spring 103 lbs of wool, viz:—From one, 21 lbs; from two, 17 lbs each; and from three 16 lbs each.—*Guelph Mercury.*

Three men started from New York on Tuesday for a voyage to Europe on an india-rubber life saving raft 25 feet long. They call their craft the Nonpareil.

London has 31 daily papers, 28 weeklies and 6 illustrated papers. There are 650 provincial papers in England, 43 Welsh, 140 scotch, and 125 Irish.

The Marion (Ohio) Independent says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately and expresses the opinion that the hill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. "Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females when living, must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high."

GERMAN IMMIGRANTS IN TRANSITU.—The practice of carrying poor German immigrants en route for the Western States, along the Grand Trunk line in close cars is still continued, despite the manifest cruelty of the practice. Several carloads passed through Guelph in the established style yesterday. According to the Globe's Montreal correspondent the defence for carrying immigrants in box cars is that they prefer them, as they can take bedding into them. The Gazette and News defend the Grand Trunk.—[Guelph Herald.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION.

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S

WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

IT is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume, Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, *post paid*, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William St., New York.

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CORRY & STAFFORD, Boot and Shoe Makers, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. CORRY.

Witness, JAMES MOIR.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys, Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferrotypes, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. AMSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay	$1 37½	sold for	$1
" "	1 25	"	90c.
" "	1 00	"	75c.
" "	0 80	"	55c.

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the DryGoods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in **BOOTS AND SHOES** Every style in Ladies' Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harness Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the business heretofore conducted by WM. WALLACE at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st Inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.
WM. WALLACE. JAMES STIRTON.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot, Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May 20, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

WOULD respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer; so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

☞ Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

THE undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,
At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 1.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 30, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 26th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

...nge Fenian Circles State of Activity.

...the Chicago Tribune.

...the eastern cities, as well as ...here 'boss,' for several weeks, ...activity among the Fenians. ...preparations have been and ...a most extensive scale, and ...approach of some movement ...ny proportions. Fully aware ...f proper exertions to keep ...om public notice —which was ...e of the failure of the late raid ...he leaders of the organization ...efully endeavouring to keep ...t secret, and to protect the ...their preparations from the ...ibolem, enough has leaked out ...eral impression throughout ...a military movement is soon ...the Fenians in this country, ...agnitude. In this city the ...activity noticed elsewhere ...various circles have, for ...past, been making great ...crease their numbers, and to ...of subscriptions to the cause. ...are said to be now in a better ...anization than ever before. ...held in some cases as often ...k. All business is conducted ...ure and no one not connected ...lation is admitted. Recruit... quietly been progressing for ...is now going on at a greater ...een known in the previous ...brotherhood. At this time ...full regiments in this city, ...her month passes another ...be raised. The arms and ...this force have been seen ...reporters. The weapons ...test improved rifled musket, ...ing fully provided with a ...re are enough of these arms ...session of the Fenians, to ...three full regiments. Every ...being divided into regular ...and having a drill-night at ...meet for drill at the Fenian ...on Randolph street, near ...he heads of the organization ...ery reticent when question... ...mediate and ultimate object ...They are very anxious that ...ge abroad to the effect that ...ment is soon to be made. ...It is evident that the pre... ...are now being made, tend ...ordinary moment. The same ...revails here is noticed in ...ere a Fenian organization ...quent meetings, conducted ...ed that questions of no ...are before the Brother... ...re. Fenian demonstrations ...shortly, most of them on or ...g Fourth of July. In this ...be a grand demonstration ..., when it is expected that ...and Fenians will turn out. ..., it is inferred that, some ...summer, a movement will ...ther this will tend is not ...nerally believed, however, ...be the point of attack. ...invasion of that Province ...ruggle will not be short. ...and desperate than that ...failed one year ago.

...from Mexico.

...offered to abdicate and ...to cause the immediate ...ico and Vera Cruz. In re... ...the lives and safe con... ...antry for himself, his five ...l troops, and Generals ...

...were rejected, and the ...n and Megia were placed ...and a court martial order... ...If sentence is passed it ...be death, and the fate of ...ared by his chief officers. ...served upon the Presi... ...an declines the jurisdic... ...on the ground of interna... ...n government," he says, ...ary power in the world ...States, and can only be ...ngress of the nations." ...n been deliberating all ...result will be no one ...t.

...Juarez demands two and ...dollars for the ransom of ...

...w Orleans telegram says: ...nataro, published at Ma... ...inst., says: The Govern... ...Maximilian and the pris... ...ing the infliction of ca... ...those only whose crimes ...

...from the capital is, that ...apital to come out, but ...Dias.

...Washington, June 18. ...eretaro states that the ...on the 25th ult., issued ...es for the trial of Maxi...

...requested permission to ...ussian Minister in Mex... ...and Vasia Riva Pallacio, ...ers. The telegraph was ...

...e El Mexicano, Imperial... ...ed at Brownsville, pro... ...'s proclamation a for... ...iginated with burlesque ...

...—Mr. Young, who is to ...ngstone search expedi... ...a few days since, in ...sooms, hand on an 18 ...moe with the Johanna ...these to be the greatest ...amors, and utterly un... ...e. If Dr. Livingstone ...certainly not been killed ...aged. This very man ...one time under his (Mr. ...), so that he knew him ...season of great famine, ...for the party, and the ...their share; notwith... ...tions belonging to the ...den. Moose accompan... ...the village in quest of ...missing property was ...in his own bag. He ...about to start would ...ering cleared up the ...y did he was sure his ...believe what they had

...wana.—We learn from ...the age of the latest ...dium, at present form... ...at Gibraltar, are ...nada. Also, that de... ...Artillery are about to ...nada.

A Fray with the Military.—A Dublin correspondent says:—The Cork county riot, magnified into a 'renewal of the insurrection in Ireland,' and 'defeat of the military,' arose thus:—Among the crowd at the fair of Mitchelstown, after the business of the day had concluded, there were half a dozen farmers' sons in a state of excitement from drink, who dashed about annoying their neighbours, singing 'The green above the red,' and calling for 'three cheers for the Fenians.' Mitchelstown is near Kilclooney, where Captian M'Clure was taken, and the soldiers are not popular among the agriculturists in the district, the farmer Crowley having been shot in that affray. Four soldiers either quarrelled with, or attempted to arrest the drunken band of treason song singers, and a scuffle ensued. The soldiers fought with their belts in self protection, retreating to the barracks without much injury. A picquet of fifteen men, headed by a corporal, then sallied out, and were immediately attacked by a shower of large stones. The mob also used their shillelahs, and out numbering the soldiers, obtained the victory, the picquet being forced back to barracks. One soldier was sheltered by a public house keeper, whose windows were broken in consequence.

The Lindsley Case.—The second trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, for whipping his little child to death on account of its stubborness, was concluded at Albion, Orleans county, on Saturday, the 1st inst. According to the Rochester Democrat, "a jury of the most respectable men in the country heard the testimony, and disagreed about the verdict—standing ten for acquittal, and two for conviction. They were discharged, and then Lindsley, by advice of his counsel, Messrs. Church and Graves, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was fined $250. The testimony went to show that long continued illness had so far reduced the prisoner's mental capacity that he was not responsible for his acts—that his crime was caused by an error of judgment rather than a malicious intent.

The Globe avers that the Hon. John A. Macdonald was bought with "a base price" to obtain the Confederation which he had all along opposed, and complains that he should now have ascribed to him, and accept, the chief credit of the measure, and become the Prime Minister of the new Confederation. It appears to us, however, that, in so writing, the Globe charges the Hon. Geo. Brown, who was the purchaser of Mr. Macdonald, with a corrupt transaction; and if it was such, it has, like many another invention, plagued the inventor. The result to Mr. Brown of his coalition with Mr. Macdonald is well known.—Montreal Witness.

South America.—New York, June 14.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondence of the 7th May says: Cholera was raging in the Brazilian camp on the river Platte, and nearly 700 men had died in four days. In Buenos Ayres the streets of the city were filled with funerals, and people were dying of cholera on the piers, about the doors and everywhere. Crowds were rushing away, and every little hamlet in the interior was crowded with refugees.

A Change.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Gordon Brown has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to leave France on his way home. He was to sail from Europe on the 6th inst.

Tecumseh Patterson was killed at a barn raising in Nottawasaga on the 3rd inst. He fell 19 feet, sustained concussion of the brain, and died in 15 minutes.

Mr. John Snell of Edmonton, sheared from six sheep this Spring 103 lbs of wool, viz:—From one, 21 lbs; from two, 17 lbs each; and from three 16 lbs each.—*Guelph Mercury.*

Three men started from New York on Tuesday for a voyage to Europe on an India-rubber life saving raft 25 feet long. They call their craft the Nonpareil.

London has 21 daily papers, 28 weeklies and 6 illustrated papers. There are 650 provincial papers in England, 43 Welsh, 140 Scotch, and 125 Irish.

The Marion (Ohio) Independent says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately and expresses the opinion that the hill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. "Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females when living, must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high."

German Immigrants in Transitu.—The practice of carrying poor German immigrants en route for the Western States, along the Grand Trunk line in close cars is still continued, despite the manifest cruelty of the practice. Several carloads passed through Guelph in the established style yesterday. According to the Globe's Montreal correspondent the defence for carrying immigrants in box cars is that they prefer them, as they can take bedding into them. The Gazette and News defend the Grand Trunk.—[Guelph Herald.

HO FOR THE WEST!

SECOND EDITION.

MR. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON'S WORK,

OUR NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

It is one of the most interesting books of travel, and useful compendium of information regarding the new domain beyond the plains, that has yet been given to the public.

It is beautifully illustrated from sketches and photographs of scenery, towns, mining operations, persons, &c., and altogether forms a book of great interest and value.

All who look Westward with longing eyes should read it.

One volume. Octavo, paper covers, price Fifty Cents. Sold by all Newsdealers; or sent, *post paid*, to any address on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William St., New York.

SHEEP STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Corry & Stafford, Boot and Shoe Makers, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. P. STAFFORD.
J. C. CORRY.

Witness, James Moir.

With reference to the above, the subscriber would beg to intimate that the business will still be carried on by him, and that he will continue to keep on hand a large and varied stock.

A. P. STAFFORD.

Port Elgin, May 8, 1867.

Remember that

You can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys, Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, those varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

The Subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant
Mar 3 1866.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. AMSTEAD.

Paisley, March 16, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

To LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay	$1 37½	. . . . .	sold for	$1
" "	1 25	. . . . .	"	90c.
" "	1 00	. . . . .	"	75c.
" "	0 90	. . . . .	"	[illegible]

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not come again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the Albert House, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the DryGoods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in **BOOTS AND SHOES** Every style in Ladies' Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the Albert House is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the Albert House.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Co-Partnership Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the business heretofore conducted by Wm. Wallace at the Glasgow House, Southampton, will, after the 31st inst., instead, be continued by the undersigned under the name and firm of

WALLACE & STIRTON.

Dated Southampton, 20th May, 1867.

Wm. Wallace. James Stirton.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons having unsettled accounts with him, that unless payment be made by the 1st of July next, they will be placed in the hands of F. Proudfoot, Esq., for immediate collection, and who will collect all his outstanding debts after said date.

WM. WALLACE.

Southampton, May 20, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

To Whom it may Concern.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS

Would respectfully intimate to all interested, that they intend to remain in Paisley only THREE WEEKS longer, so that those desiring their services as Photographers should leave their orders at once.

They are now prepared to finish all work in their line here with despatch, and in good taste.

☞ Don't wait till the last day.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BUTCHER'S SHOP.

The undersigned begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they must send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 30, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

NOTICE.

Applications will be received by the County Council of the County of Bruce up to the 25th of June, for the office of

COUNTY VALUATORS

for said county.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867. NUMBER 19.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Owen Sound Sittings, 31st May, 1867.

ROWE *vs.* ORCHARD.

Strong, Q.C., for plaintiff; McLennan for defendant.

Robert Gilmour, examined by Strong, Q.C., sworn, saith: I am a surveyor; I went to Paisley in August 1856, and opened an office there. It was a small place; Thomas and Simon Orchard and Rowe were there when I went. The Saugeen River runs through the place. I drew deeds for Simon Orchard, Thomas Orchard and Rowe. Sams was a pupil in my office; he was well educated; he used to do the extra business besides surveyor's duties in my office. I do not know where he is now except in the State of Indiana. (Exhibit "A") I have no doubt that it is signed by Simon Orchard and Rowe. I prepared it. Thomas Orchard instructed me to draw out an agreement. I understood the agreement, that Thomas Orchard had purchased the lot from Simon Orchard; that he, Thomas, then wished to trade with Rowe for one he owned; and that this agreement was originally drawn up between Thomas Orchard and Rowe. I understood this from Simon Orchard, Thomas Orchard and Rowe. The lot was situated in Paisley. This agreement was originally drawn for Thomas Orchard, but changed before execution to Simon Orchard. The reason this was done was that it would be cheaper to have only one conveyance. The agreement was next signed. I cannot say that I was present, but think so. I have charges made that day against the parties. I also think I was there from the fact of the change of name being in my handwriting. I believe the signature to be Simon Orchard's; I have seen him write many times. Simon Orchard knew what the bargain between Thomas Orchard and Rowe was; it was frequently talked of. I have charged Rowe 15 shillings, 24th March 1857, on same day for drawing agreements; it is in my memorandum book. I know Rowe. Thomas Orchard went into possession of the lot afterwards. The lot in question was surveyed by me for Rowe, he sold some subdivisions. There are several houses on the lot. The improvements are worth about $300. Simon Orchard has always lived in Paisley; he must have seen the improvements going on. I think the first building was in 1861. Simon Orchard just before I prepared the plans for Rowe knew about it; he spoke to me about it. I spoke to Simon last September; I showed him the Exhibit "A"; it had no blot on it then. Rowe told me that Simon Orchard had denied the signature. I asked Simon Orchard why he denied the signature. He did not deny the fact of its being his signature; he said he would not sign the deed to Rowe until Thomas Orchard would settle with him. He examined the document; it was a fine day. I unfolded it and showed it to him. I did not refuse to let him see the signature. I was assessor. Rowe was assessed for this land. The reason he was, I went to Simon Orchard, and he told me a list of his property. I also went to Rowe and he told me what he owned, and this is the way he was assessed. I laid out some subdivisions of the lot in 1856 (plan put in). Queen Street is the same on plan as Elora Road. Simon and Thomas Orchard are brothers. Rowe is a brother-in-law—is married to their sister.

Cross-examined by McLennan—I believe in a state of future rewards and punishments. I have never expressed other different opinions. The instructions to ... draw the agreement might have been from Thomas Orchard and Rowe jointly. The trade was between Thomas and Rowe. They came to me to carry it out. The lot that Rowe was giving Orchard was part of one of lots 21, between Victoria St. South, Queen st. and Inkerman St. I understood it was to be an even exchange. I did not know what Thomas Orchard's title to Lot 32 was. I knew he had got it from Simon Orchard. I think they told me then how he got it. They told me to draw one instrument to carry out the exchange. Very likely I was to prepare two. It was left to myself to carry out the agreement. I was to prepare the necessary instruments. I carried it out by the preparation of two instruments. I knew the lot Rowe was to get was not patented. I prepared a deed of bargain and sale from Rowe to Thomas, or rather it was prepared in my office; also the agreement from Thomas to Rowe, which was afterward changed from Thomas to Simon. I do not think there was any great interval between the instructions and the preparation of the papers. The 24th of March is the date of the execution of the papers. I saw Simon between the time of the instructions and the preparation of the papers. He agreed to it. I had authority from Simon to substitute his name in the agreement. I remember the time it was signed; I cannot say that I actually saw Simon sign the agreement. The endorsation of name, Thomas Orchard, ... agreement, was before signature. The ... that Rowe put on his lot and Orchard ... this was £25. As far as I knew at the time, there was no consideration between ... and Simon for his signing the agreement. It was a conveyance from Rowe to Thomas Orchard. I think there was a memorial also. There is an entry in my book of a charge against Thomas Orchard for drawing deed—Rowe to him, dated 24th March 1857. I think the instrument was drawn in duplicate. I think the deed from Rowe to Thomas Orchard carried out the further agreement between the parties. Exhibit "B" is the memorial. I do not remember what the bargain between Rowe and Thomas was about the other land contained in the deed. Signature on Exhibit "A" looks like Simon Orchard's; have seen him write before and since. Possession of lot 32 was first taken in 1861. I don't remember hearing that when Thomas bought it was to put up a store. I knew he had an agreement for the lot. I knew the paper was not issued. I knew that Simon used to give agreements for deeds in his general business. There were agreements in the hands of two different persons as to a lot from Simon. I suppose the reason I knew about the subdivisions of the lot was by seeing the stakes. The plan was prepared in 1865 for Rowe; before I made it Simon came to me about it. When I went to Simon in September last I took the agreement I have already spoken of, and the other agreement between Simon and Thomas, dated 19th April 1856. At the time the conversation took place I did not know that the person overheard us. I have since learned there was. Rowe was with me. I showed Simon Exhibit "A"; he took the paper in his hand; he admitted his signature indirectly. I went for the purpose of asking whether he would admit or deny it. I said to him, "why do you give Rowe trouble because you and Thomas had quarrel?" He answered he did not care, he would not sign the deed until Thomas settled with him. I think it is likely I asked him if it was a forgery. I do not think I ... over the instrument. I only showed him one of them. Don't know why I took the other paper with me, except that Rowe handed it to me; don't think I had any conversation with him about it; we had no deed along with us; it was not to get him to sign a deed that we went; it was not the instrument of 1856 that I showed him; it was solely about the instrument of March 1857 that I went to see him about. When the instrument of 1857 was signed, Simon, Rowe, Sams and myself were present. I don't remember that Thomas was there. I don't remember who were present when the deed from Rowe to Thomas Orchard was signed. I cannot remember if Thomas signed any of the instruments; if his signature is under the ink in Exhibit A I know nothing about it. I was assessor in 1862 or 1863. The signature to paper C is in Simon's handwriting. The writing on back is Rowe's, but cannot say the name Simon Orchard on back is Rowe's; it is not Simon's. Signature to Exhibit D is Simon's. The signature to Exhibit E is Simon's both to the instrument and the endorsement. I think he cannot write more than his name. Signature and endorsement of Exhibit F is Simon's; signature to Exhibit G is Simons; signature to Exhibit H is Simon's; signature to Exhibit I is Simon's; signatures to Exhibit K, I, M and N are Simon's. I never saw Exhibit A until about the 20th of September last. Mr. Sam's father is a solicitor in England; I understood he had been in his office. I learned last fall for the first time that Simon did not consider himself paid for the property. I believe I read Exhibit A to Simon before it was signed. Whenever I was in my office I always read over the instruments prepared in it; instruments, although prepared by me, might in my absence have been signed by the parties.

Re-examined by Strong—When I prepared the instruments of 1857 I knew of the previous sale by Thomas to Simon, but not of the consideration. Where no money passed hands I often put in documents drawn by me any sum asked. The lot in question was at time of transfer not worth much on account of swamp; I would not have paid taxes for it. Simon knew that I was making the plan for Rowe, and wanted me to include his, Simon's, lot in it, to save expense. The blot was not on Exhibit A when I took it to Simon. I examined the signature carefully before I went to him; I was satisfied it was his at the interview in last September; he did not state that Rowe had not paid him, but mentioned his brother as the party who had to settle with him. Simon Orchard could do better without the pencil mark in writing his name, and in any case wrote with difficulty; his hand is unsteady; he wrote with an unsteady and tremulous hand; never traced his name with pencil but once; usually endorsed the instruments on back when I drew them and before signature; there is a general resemblance between all Simon's signatures; Exhibit O I believe is signed by Simon Orchard; I have seen him write as much as one hundred times. I meant to say that it was Rowe and not Thomas Orchard that went into possession after the document of 1857.

Thomas Orchard, examined by—Strong, sworn, saith—I know the lot in question in this cause. I purchased the lot from my brother in July 1854. I am a merchant in Paisley. I was to give my brother forty dollars for half an acre. I paid him within a year after I purchased it, and before I got the bond; cannot now say how it was paid. Exhibit "D" is the bond I got. I lived on the lot about two months, and then I built my store. Part of lot I was swampy. I think forty dollars was the full value; think it was surveyed in 1855 or 1856. Lot 32 is the lot in question. I got a quarter of an acre from Rowe for lot 32; did not give Rowe a writing; it was my brother gave him the writing for it. Gilmour drew the conveyance; don't remember of being present when it was signed; don't recollect of giving any instructions. Simon knew about the trade between Rowe and me; he assented to it. The signature of Exhibit A is blotted over now. I saw it before it was, and could trace the pencil mark; think the signature is my brother's; it is a little better than he usually writes; recollect Sams; don't know when he went away. Mrs. Rowe is in the habit of using dye stuffs. The reason why my brother gave the bond direct to Rowe was to save expense. The bond to me contained other land. Simon asked me for the old bond last fall; think I told him if Mr. Rowe was agreeable I would give it to him. Several parties have built on lot—persons who have bought from Rowe. Can't say how much property worth. My brother has been living in Paisley ever since—must have seen buildings going up; the signature to D is his; I assigned the bond to Rowe. He gave me a quarter of an acre in exchange for the lot I gave him. There is an acre in the deed from Rowe to me, including the quarter of an acre. One quarter of an acre I got from Rowe was for the exchange for the lot I got for my brother's lot; and Rowe gave me a quarter of an acre for some business I had done for him; and I paid him for the other half acre. The agreement between my brother and myself of 1854 was verbal.

Cross-examined by McLennan—I moved into Paisley in August 1854. The price of this lot was $40; think George Norton was present when agreement made. My brother sold me the first lot on east side of river, and when it was surveyed it was numbered 32. I have no entry of the $40 being paid in my books; there have been several balances struck between us and settled; there have been several discussions about this matter; I have never looked in my books to see if it is entered; I do not recollect paying any particular sum for this lot; I think there was no agreement that I should build on the lot; Mr. Moore drew the bond; I do not think he knew of the bargain; think my brother got the bond drawn and brought it to me; don't think bond was signed in my house; do not know who was present; Simon claimed $30 on the ground that there was more land than he had sold. I declined at first to give it. It was about a week prior to the document drawn that agreement made; it was an even exchange with Rowe half an acre for a quarter; it turned out that Simon's was more, being seven-tenths of an acre; cannot tell who told Gilmour what to do; I bought a lot near this sometime afterwards—think for $60; got the bond for both these; never was any dispute about the other; think Simon was acquainted with the trade with Rowe; Rowe got the bond before the Gilson trial; it was after this I rode down to Stratford with Simon; don't remember of telling him of the trade. The first time I saw "A" was last fall; Rowe shewed it to me; cannot say how he came to shew it to me; he said Malloch wanted to see it, and if he was satisfied it was Simon's signature, he, Simon, would give a deed; think I saw it before in my own house, but I never saw it to my knowledge before last fall; gave the old bond to Mr. Farr to give to Rowe; the bond was transferred the 10th November last I think. The signature of Simon on paper A is a little better written than his usual style; it is not altogether like his usual signature; I did not see it before it was signed. I will not swear that I did not see it before last fall. It is very likely I had the £120 put in the deed. I must have been aware of the instructions given; there was more put in the deed than I agreed to give to Rowe; cannot say what the £20 was put in for. Paper A states that £25 was to be paid by Rowe to Simon; cannot say how this was put in; my name was never signed to paper A. I stated in my examination in chief that I noticed pencil marks on paper A before it was blotted under the signature, which I took to be tracings, and attributed the signature to be better through this. There have been hundreds of pounds dealings between Simon and myself since 1859. I distinctly say that it was not agreed that this lot should be left out in the settlement between us. There was no lands account in the last account between us. I examined the signature on paper A just referred to very minutely; think a question had been raised about the signature. I examined the signature very closely because it appeared better written; think I had been told before this that Simon had denied his signature. Exhibit P is the receipt I gave Simon on the settlement referred to; I signed it.

Robert Gilmour recalled, examined by Strong, saith: Sams left this part of the country in 1858, I saw him in Kent in 1859, have not seen him since.

Henry Brown, exam'd by Strong, sworn, saith: I know Simon and Thomas Orchard and Rowe; I live about two miles from Paisley. Thomas Orchard is married to my sister. I had heard about the trouble in reference to this land; had a conversation with Simon I think in July or August last year; it was the day on which Gilmour took the bond up to Simon; he was on the road; I met Rowe and Gilmour; I was in Paisley; they said Simon would not give them the deed; he said they had not used him well, or Thomas had not; I said I did not see why he should put Rowe into trouble on account of his own differences with his brother; told him he would ultimately have to give the deed; he replied that he would rather pay the penalty that the bond contained and lift the bond, as the property was worth more than the penalty; I said I did not think if he went to the court that he would be allowed to do so. I was assessor; I assessed the township; Simon gave me a statement of the lands he had sold; if Rowe's name is assessed for the lot Simon must have given it to me; I have no personal recollection of it; if there had been any dispute about it I should have marked it, or else assessed it to Simon.

Cross-examined by McLennan—I have no personal interest in this contest; did not know of any other trouble between them except matters of account; we had previously talked about matters of account, but not about this lot; Rowe and Gilmour did not shew me the paper; think Gilmour had a paper in his hands; the bond we spoke of was the one which Gilmour had taken up; we both understood it as such; I went to both Rowe and Simon and took the map with me; they pointed out to me the present owners of the land they had sold; I would get a list from both parties of the land they owned; think the first season I commenced my assessment in latter part of February and finished in April.

Thomas Farr, examined by Strong, saith: I live in Paisley; know Simon and Thomas Orchard and Rowe; was working for Simon last fall. Sometime in September I remember Rowe and Gilmour coming to Simon on the road; they had a paper with them; I saw it in the hands of Simon Orchard; they had handed it to him; didn't hear what Simon said; Mr. Simon Orchard said—you need not be in such a hurry, Rowe, you get Thomas to settle with me, and I will give you a deed. About a week before this, Simon told me that Mr. Thomas Orchard had got a lot from him and had traded it with Rowe, and he, Simon, had given Rowe a bond for the property, and when he got a settlement with his brother Thomas he would not have any trouble with Rowe. This conversation occurred one morning going to work. He did not claim the land as his own. I cannot say the exact words that was said; he said this property had been given in the trade; think it was a nice genial day; it was not a stormy day with wind; think Simon was reading the bond when I looked up.

Cross-examined by McLennan—I don't know whether Simon can read or not; he was looking at it anyrate; there were other men working there; they had the same chance to see and hear what I did. I think there were three; think one was Fuller and the other Currie; don't know that Ogg was there; don't think it; we were working at a culvert; it was before the paper was shown that I had the conversation with Simon; it was about a week before; we were riding in a team. Mr. Rowe and I are half brothers. No one applied to me before I was subpœned. Rowe spoke to me about what occurred at the culvert next morning; he said you know it was not a rainy day. It was to'd next morning that Gilmour refused to show the paper to Simon; Rowe said so, and asked me if I did not know better than that. He asked me then to remember what occurred. I have not had any promise made to me for giving evidence here; no money has been given me; I did not tell any person; have talked with David Ogg on the subject; we were working together; told him I knew what occurred at the culvert; don't think he said anything about my not interfering in the affair; did not tell Ogg that Thomas was desirous of being friendly with me, and that he would make it all right; did not tell him that I had received $100 or any other sum for giving evidence from Rowe or Thomas Orchard. Simon said the reason he would not give the deed to Rowe was his brother would not settle with him; he said he had not been paid the whole for the land; he did not say that he had been paid anything, and this is what he wanted to get settled; he told me he had given a bond to Rowe, and that if his brother settled with him he would give Rowe a deed; they went to one side when Gilmour had this paper. I do not recollect of Simon saying that Thomas had given a bond to Rowe.

Joseph McDonald, examined by Strong, saith: I have lived in Paisley and vicinity since latter part of September 1857; know the parties; know the lot in question; it is swampy; it was called the old swamp lot; think the road duty was claimed from Rowe for this lot. I was path master for two years; he had more land than this in this beat. I tendered a deed to Simon Orchard; think paper Q is the document. I read the bond to Simon, and also the deed, and think a letter from Proudfoot. He said he would sign the deed if he got £100; he denied giving the bond to Rowe; it occurred in Malloch's office; it was about 20th October last; he admitted that Mrs. Rowe had paid him $15 on account lot. The year after I went there I was digging a drain; think Simon agreed with me that Rowe ought to pay me something, as my work was doing his lot benefit. There are buildings on lot; saw Simon at the raising of one of the buildings; think the value of the buildings is between two or three thousand dollars; never heard him making any objections to buildings.

Samuel Orchard, examined by Strong, saith: I live in Egremont; it is about 35 miles from here; am a brother of Simon Orchard; was down sometime middle of September last in Paisley; was in Rowe's house. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, myself, George Norton and Simon Orchard were there. Mrs. Rowe and Simon were talking about a town lot in Paisley; Simon said he had a right to get the bond which he had given Thomas back, and that Thomas had no right to keep it, as he, Simon, had given Rowe a bond. Mrs. Rowe said Simon had no right to the bond that he had given Thomas until he gave a deed. Simon said he had not received payment for the lot; Mrs. Rowe said he had. This was said several times over. Mrs. Rowe said, you know, Simon, you received $30, and that this was the last payment; she had made up half of it. Simon admitted he had received the $30 payment. The bond Simon had given Rowe was talked about. I saw it; the blot was not on it then. Exhibit A is the document. This was the first time I had seen the bond; think it was the first time it had been shown to Simon for a long time; he did not seem to think it was his signature; Thomas' bond was spoken of before Rowe's bond was mentioned; am certain Simon asked Mr. Rowe to bring his bond out; it was in his chest; he did not deny Rowe having a bond, but denied the signature to the one produced as Rowe's. Nothing was said about the other land composed in Thomas' bond. Thomas' bond was not produced at the time of the conversation.

John Gillies, sworn, saith: I was an arbitrator between Thomas and Simon Orchard; after the arbitration Rowe spoke to me about getting the bond settled; saw Mr. Malloch about the matter; he wanted to see the papers; told Mr. Rowe that Malloch wanted to see the papers; he gave me the papers; Exhibit A was given me; the arbitration was sometime in October; this was a short time after. Rowe and Thomas went to Malloch's office; Malloch wanted them to retire, and left witness and Malloch alone; they went out; he said it was customary for lawyers to have some private marks on documents; Malloch took the bond into a private room and staid there from three to five minutes. When he came out he spoke in a way that I saw he was not willing to have a settlement; went to Simon Orchard's house to try and get a settlement; he would not settle. The arbitration cleared up all disputes between Simon and Thomas; Malloch and I were the arbitrators.

Cross-examined by McLennan—Malloch looked at bond before he retired into his private room. Something was said about the blot; he said there was a doubt about the bond, that is to the genuineness of the signature. Rowe said the blot occurred by accident; ink had been spilt on it. I had not seen the bond before; believe I heard Simon say that he believed his signature to the bond was forged. Nothing about this land was arbitrated upon; some mention was made about it; Simon said that nothing should be done about the land in the arbitration and nothing was; have frequently seen Simon Orchard's signature. The signature on Exhibit A resembles his; Signature to paper D is Simon's, certainly; The signatures generally resemble each other. The letter S on paper A is like his; the rest I cannot say to, as it is blotted; believe from looking at the signature it is Simon's.

George Norton, examined by Strong, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; know Simon and Thomas Orchard and Rowe; am married to Orchard's sister; was in Rowe's house about middle of September last; the first conversation was in reference to the bond Thomas held; Simon said that Thomas should give up that bond, as he, Thomas, knew Simon had given a bond for the land to Rowe; it was for lot 32, where the buildings are. The next conversation was to payment; he admitted he had given the bond to Rowe but denied he had received any payment. Mrs. Rowe said she could swear to a payment that had been made on lot; she said she had paid $15. I understood Thomas had paid the other $15. Simon admitted having received that payment; I understood that he insisted before he gave a deed that Thomas should pay him; saw the bond to Rowe then; Rowe brought it out from among his papers; it was not brought out until this conversation occurred; Exhibit A is the bond; the blot was not on it then; have seen Simon write; the signature is a little better than he generally writes; it looks very much like his; there is a difference in one of the letters; think it is his signature; was present and saw Exhibit D executed; am the witness to it.

Cross examined by McLennan—I do not remember what brought on the conversation in Rowe's house as to the bond; did not know of the bond to Rowe before this; knew of the bond to Thomas and the trade with him and Rowe. Rowe said he had a bond from Simon; don't know that Simon denied giving the bond; Rowe said he had given a bond or agreement; I don't know which; think the reason the bond was brought out was Simon wanted to see it; he, Simon, looked over it and then denied the signature; a warm discussion arose; Rowe insisted it was Simon's signature; he denied it; it was not shown to me; Simon did not ask me if I thought it was his signature; Thomas was not there; remember the order in which the conversation occurred; do not recollect saying to Simon in State's presence that the signature was not Simon's unless some person had held his hands; did not see the bond afterwards at Rowe's house; no ink was on it when it was produced; Simon admitted that Rowe had a bond from him; it was afterwards that Simon denied giving the bond; he acknowledged in first conversation that he had given a bond to Rowe; in the subsequent conversation Simon denied it; the bond had then been produced; do not recollect who used the words that caused the bond to be brought out.

Re-examined by Strong—It was after Exhibit A was produced that Simon said he had not given that bond; he did not deny giving a bond.

Answer to Court—Judge Spragge—He denied the genuineness of the bond produced, but did not deny giving a bond, as far as I can recollect.

Alexander Proudfoot, examined by Strong, sworn saith: I was one of the commissioners to take the evidence of Sams; Mr. Regan was the other; the depositions were sealed up by me after being taken; the endorsement "Thomas P. Regan" is in his handwriting, and the name "A. Proudfoot" is mine. Mr. Regan is a state senator in Indiana; The depositions being sealed up, Mr. Regan requested me to bring them to Canada, as it would not be safe to send them through the United States Post Office. I accordingly brought them with me and deposited them in post office in Stratford in in same state in which I received them. The depositions were taken on 13th, sealed up about 6 p. m. and deposited in Stratford post office about 4 p.m next day. Mr. Sams concurred in the advice Mr Regan gave me relative to bringing the depositions over.

Cross-examined by McLennan—I carried the commission with me; served Mr. Regan with the notices as required by me; did not serve any notices on the defendants. No one appeared before commissioners for them; the depositions are in Mr. Regan's handwriting.

FOR DEFENCE.

William F. Moore, examined by James McLellan, sworn saith: My last permanent place of residence was at Sault St. Marie; have now come from Bay City, Michigan; I formerly lived in Paisley. In 1856 I transacted business for Rowe and Orchard; was in the habit of preparing documents; no professional man being there. I transacted some business for Simon and Thos. Orchard; prepared paper D for the parties; got my instructions from Simon Orchard; both the parties were there. At the time the document was drawn by me both Simon Orchard and Rowe were respectively proprietors on each side of stream, and were anxious that each other's property should be most valuable. Simon was anxious his brother Thomas should come across the river. Thomas said he was going to move his business to Simon's side. This was previous to this arrangement. The agreement was that Simon Orchard was to give Thomas lot No 1 and Thomas was to build a store; there was no consideration mentioned; the property was a gift; I believe it was Thomas insisted that consideration should be left out; no other paper was prepared by me containing the stipulations; told them I did not believe the document was worth anything; Thomas said to the effect that it was a matter between Simon and he, no trouble would flow out of it—they could trust each other; no other consideration was spoken of; Simon said it was a present to Thomas; this was in Thomas' presence; I think Rowe was also present; saw Simon Orchard sign paper D; am one of the subscribing witnesses; have seen him write frequently; there is a peculiarity in signature to paper A different from his usual signature; do not believe the signature is Simon's; remained in Paisley a short time after paper D was executed; have not been familiar with his signature since; saw Simon after I left Paisley—the year after; it was in Toronto; he came to see me; am under the impression it was in March; examined paper A to-day with a glass; think I could see Simon Orchard written under the signature of Simon Orchard; it is a pencil mark; my idea is the signature was made in pencil and written over with ink.

Cross examined by Strong—I had been in Paisley a short time before the paper D was signed; was conveyancing between the time the document was signed and the time I left; believe I drew a document for Simon Orchard before the bond; there was considerable conveyancing done at that time in Paisley. There is a difference between signatures of Simon in papers K. and A; he never made a good *m* and his *r* is peculiar; there is a similarity in his signatures on exhibits K and M; there is a similarity in them to the one in paper A. I say that the fact of Thomas Orchard coming across the river was imported into the consideration; understood it from the conversation I have spoken of, also from a conversation I had with Thomas alone; cannot say what the exact conversations were; think Thomas said he was coming across the river to show Rowe something, can't say now what it was; they did not say on what lot he was going to build; am no sure; Thomas was present when Simon made use of the term "present"; believe that I see in paper A the name Orchard underneath but not covered by the signature—that is, nearer the foot of the paper than signature; this is by means of the glass.

Re-examined by McLellan—Rowe knew of the agreement between Thomas and Simon and the stipulation. He spoke to me in reference to it; I really believe that Rowe knew it was a gift; it was generally talked over; cannot call to mind anything that leads me to believe that Rowe knew about the agreement; came here without a subpœna; Mr. Malloch wrote to me; it reached me in Bay City; he said if I knew anything about the affair to come over and befriend my old friend Simon Orchard; did not go to Paisley; I intended to return to Canada before I got the letter. When I left Bay City I had not received any conduct money, a small amount had been forwarded me, I got it at Windsor.

John Penwarden, examined by McLellan, sworn saith: I went to live in Paisley in 1858; remained there until about two years ago; knew the Orchards and Rowes; was not present at any conversation between the Orchard's and Rowe's relative to the lot; never heard Thomas say anything about it; heard Rowe said he owed Simon for a lot; saw Simon in Toronto on 1st April 1857; I fix the date by his being made an April fool of.

Cross examined by Strong—I have stated all I know about the matters in dispute on this case.

Examination of Witnesses under order of Vice Chancellor Spragge, by consent of parties before me, D. A. Creasor, Deputy Master, at Owen Sound, 1st of June, 1867.

William Anstead, examined by McLellan, sworn saith: I live in Paisley; have known Rowe and the two Orchards for about 12 years. In the summer of 1857, Mr. Rowe and Mr. Thomas Orchard wanted me to open a brick yard in Paisley; Mr. Rowe said if I would come he would take enough to put up a building, probably a tavern, and Mr. Thomas Orchard would put up a store as his brother Simon was going to let him have a lot across the River. I could not go then. I opened a brick yard in the Spring of 1858, under the same arrangement with Rowe and Orchard; there was an understanding with Thomas and myself that he should take bricks for his store from me; he said the lot was on the north side of the river;—he did not take the bricks in 1858. In 1859 he said he would want them that season to build the store; he did not take them then either. In the spring of 1860 he ordered the bricks for his store on the south side of the river, and got them; he did not build on north side but on south, and carries on his business there; have seen Simon Orchard sign his name frequently; have examined the signature to exhibit A and do not believe it is Simon's signature.

Cross-examined by F. Proudfoot—I am not aware as a fact that it was not signed by him; when I say I think it is not Simon's signature it is a mere matter of opinion and belief; it was in 1858 the agreement for the bricks was made, although spoken of in 1857. The principal inducements that I had for opening the brick yard was the arrangements with Rowe and Orchard before referred to.

...der Langmuir Watt, examined by Mc...n, sworn saith: I am Deputy Registrar of the County of Bruce. I have seen paper A before; it was about 25th September 1866; it came by post to the Registry office for the purpose of Registration; there was no memorial with it; I could not register it and returned it next day. To the best of my recollection the blot was not over the signature when I then saw it; have seen several documents with Simon's signature, not of that date but within the last two or three years. Paper B is a copy of a memorial entered in the Registry Books—which appears to be recorded 4th September 1857. The signature on paper A does not resemble his present signature; have been conversant with it only for the last two or three years. The signature to paper I is more like his style; the signature to paper E I consider his. There is a great deal of variation in his signatures; there is a general resemblance, however.

Cross-examined by Proudfoot—I think the signature to exhibit O is Simon's, there is a very faint similarity between the signatures on O and A; I saw paper A before it was blotted; I would not have challenged it as his signature; there is a slight resemblance between it and these I have identified; am not positive that the blot was on it the first time; saw it but to the best of my recollection it was not.

Re-examined by McLellan—I consider there is a great difference between the signatures on A and O.

John McGill—examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I lived in Paisley ten or eleven years ago; came there 10th February and stayed five or six months; think it will be 11 years next February since I was married; came there two days after; rented a shanty from Simon Orchard; think Dr. McLaren now lives on part of the property; had my crops in; my father lived in the shanty before me, and I understood that Thomas Orchard had lived there also; think I stopped in it between five and six months. Both Thomas and Simon Orchard told me that Thomas was going to get a lot from Simon; understood it was the lot where my crop was, or about there; Thos. was to put up a brick store and keep store there.

William State, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley and have been there since a year ago last March; knew Rowe and the Orchard's before I came there; have known part of the family since 1851; know George Norton. In the latter part of October or beginning of November last I was at Simon Orchard's threshing; George Norton was there. After we had our dinner, Simon asked Norton whether he had ever seen the Exhibit A before he was up with Samuel and Simon at Rowe's; Norton said he had not; Simon also asked him if the ink was spilt on it at the time he saw it; he said it was not. Simon also asked him if he, Norton, thought the handwriting was his, Simon's; Norton said it was not, unless some person held or guided his hand when it was done. Simon also asked him what he, Simon, said when Rowe said he had the document; Norton replied "You said 'bully for you, Rowe; I did not think there was such a document in existence.'" On another occasion he said that the signature was not Simon's unless some person held his hand or guided it. Norton said that he understood from both Simon and Thomas Orchard that Thomas was to build a brick or stone store on the lot in question, and that he, Norton, had heard Simon say that it would improve his, Simon's, property.

Cross-examined by Proudfoot—Norton

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, for the election of Directors, was held at the Board of Trade rooms in this city, at noon to-day.

Mr. Adam Brown, Vice-President, occupied the chair, in the absence of Mr. Robertson, of Fergus, the President, and Mr. Thomas White, in the absence of Mr. Drew, of Elora, acted as Secretary. Messrs John Lewis and James Wilson were appointed scrutineers; and on balloting for eleven Directors, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz., Messrs. John Ferrie, A. T. Wood, Adam Brown, James Turner, John Brown, Donald McTaggart, William McGiverin, of Hamilton; Mr. M Fraser, of Elora; Messrs. James Wilson and George D. Ferguson, of Fergus; and Dr. Parker, of Guelph.

A meeting of the Directors, for the election of President and Vice President, and the appointment of a Secretary, was called for half-past three o'clock.

At the Directors meeting Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, was chosen President Mr. George D. Ferguson, of Fergus, Vice-President; and Mr. Erskine Ireland, of Hamilton, was appointed Secretary.—Times.

The Maritime Provinces.

From our exchanges in the Maritime Provinces, we glean a number of interesting items. The St. John Telegraph has information from private sources in the United States to the effect that the Government at Washington are anxious to bring about a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Colonies; that a Mr. Young, of the Treasury Department, Washington, has been appointed a Special Commissioner to enquire into the matter; and in addition to his trade mission, Mr. Young is charged to enquire into the feelings of the people in reference to annexation to the States. Mr. Young is said to be a Nova Scotian, but is now an American citizen. It is further stated that Mr. Young is at present somewhere in the provinces prosecuting his enquiries.

The people of Prince Edward Island are quite wrathy that a formal demand has been made upon them by the Imperial authorities for the payment of a sum of nearly five thousand pounds sterling, alleged to be due to the Imperial Exchequer for the forage and maintenance of the troops now stationed there.

The Sackville Recorder says: "The herring fishery along the Gulf shore this season is yielding abundant returns to those engaged in it. Towards the close of last week 9th were sold last week for five cents per hundred. Fish it seems are plenty than salt.

THE PACIFIC COLONIES.—The New York Times publishes the following: "The telegraph has told us of the growing desire for annexation to the United States which the acquisition of Russian America has engendered among the inhabitants of British Columbia. San Francisco journals bring further evidence on the subject, culled from the Victoria papers, which discuss its merits with a freedom and a friendship to this country rare among the British colonial press. The Colonist, the oldest Victoria paper, while recognizing an alliance with the Dominion of Canada as not impossible alternative, declares that annexation is discussed at every corner; that the people desire to come under the Stars and Stripes, and that the change would be an immense benefit to the colony. The Morning News, another Victoria journal, pronounces decidedly in favour of the movement, which derives strength from the depressed condition of the colony, the bankruptcy of its local government, and the persistent neglect of its wants and wishes evinced by the imperial authorities."

SMALL POX IN TORONTO.—This loathsome disease is committing fearful ravages in some parts of the city, though few persons, but the immediate sufferers, are aware of it. In the City Council last evening Ald Shepard stated that he knew of one house in which, at that moment, four persons were lying dead, while the Mayor said that he had sent many small pox patients to the hospital during the last few weeks, and that the applicants for admission were increasing. Under these circumstances vaccination should be universal.—If every effort be not made to prevent its spread, the ravages of this dreadful disease will be fearful indeed.—[Toronto Telegraph.

GRAND TRUNK CHARITY.—Mr. A. C. Buchanan, Emigrant Agent at Quebec, has addressed a letter to the National Societies of Montreal, in which he states that he has been in communication with Mr. Brydges upon the subject of the conveyance of immigrants over the Grand Trunk, in unsuitable cars, since the day upon which the first complaint reached him, and that he has refused to allow any emigrants under the control of his Department, to be forwarded by box cars, and that the whole correspondence has been referred to the Minister of Emigration.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE.—A despatch from Ottawa, dated June 19th says: The following gentlemen were elected Grand Officers of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America for the ensuing year:—J. H. Cameron, Toronto, Grand Master; H'Arcy Boulton, Barrie, Deputy Grand Master; A. Fleming, Grand Secretary; Wm. Anderson, Grand Treasurer; Dr. Lett, Grand Chaplain; C. F. Hill, Grand Lecturer; J. Ross Robertson, Dep. Grand Lecturer; J. Bessel, Toronto, Deputy Grand Treasurer; Philips and Hanks, Dep. Grand Secretaries; W. W. White, Grand Director; A. M. Burrell, Grand Marshal. A number of Deputy Chaplains were also elected.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Cartwright, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. McWilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

WOULD is not be a good idea to spend a short time at Adams' Photographic Gallery on the 1st of July, the

GREAT DAY

OF

CONFEDERATION!

W. F. & J. F. Adams have decided to remain at Paisley till after the

Twelfth of July!

Come in, therefore, at once, and procure your Photographs while you have such a good opportunity of getting FIRST RATE Pictures at very moderate prices.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, 28th June, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, June 27.

Spring Wheat $1 25.
Flour $7 to 8.
Oats 60c.
Butter 10c.
Eggs 10.
Potatoes 65c to 75.
Lard 9c.
Tallow 10c.
Hay $16.
Hides 6c to 6.
Wool 25c cash price

London, June 24.

Fall Wheat, $1 30 to 1 50. Spring Wheat $1 12½ to 1 35. Hides $7. Sheepskins, pelts 25c to 35 each. Wool, Fleece, 28c to 29. Potatoes 50c per bushel. Butter—Prime Dairy-packed, 11c; No 2, 9c to 10 per lb.; Fresh, in rolls, by the basket, 10c to 12½ per lb. Eggs, 8c to 10c per doz.

Guelph, June 24.

Flour $4 to 4 25. Fall Wheat $1 20 to 1 60. Spring Wheat $1 to 1 60. Wool 30c to 31. Eggs 10c. Butter 11c. Beef 5c to 6. Hides $6 to 6 75.

GUELPH WHEAT MARKET.—The supply of Fall Wheat has almost entirely stopped, and the whole receipts of Spring are bought up for Canada use. The American demand has, to all practical effect, ceased, and not a single dealer is now in Guelph doing business for foreign markets. Prices are still declining, and now sells for half what it did four or two weeks ago.—*Advertiser.*

DIED.

In Perth, on the 15th instant, after a protracted illness, Archibald Campbell Sinclair, in his 37th year.

The deceased was the fifth son of the late Peter Sinclair, Esq., of Drummond, one of the earliest and most respected settlers in that township. For a number of years he held the office of Deputy Registrar of the South Riding of the county of Lanark, and was well known throughout the county, and generally esteemed for his obliging and attentive disposition. His funeral, which took place on Monday, was attended by a large and respectable concourse, including the Perth Lodge of Free Masons and the two Volunteer Companies, who escorted his remains to the final resting place, with Masonic and Military honors.—*Perth Expositor.*

[Deceased was a brother of Mr. Peter Sinclair, Captain of the Volunteer Company, Paisley.

JOHN SURRATT.—The trial in Washington, of the individual, is watched from day to day with much interest. The evidence of complicity with Booth is very strong. A Sergeant Dye saw him distinctly in conference with Booth two or three times within about half an hour of the assassination of the President, and on each of those occasions Surratt called the time to Booth, and a "villainous-looking man" who accompanied him. A servant of Mrs. Surratt saw the prisoner in his mother's house in Washington on the evening of the assassination, and a distant acquaintance testified that he had recognized him in the street that day. It was also proved that Surratt, under the name of John Harrison, had left St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 12th April, and returned to it on the 18th, so that he had time to be in Washington on the evening of the 14th, the day of the assassination.

The Halifax Citizen thus alludes to the policy which Mr. Brown is urging upon the Liberals of Ontario. The Citizen is a Reform journal, opposed to Confederation.

"To us in Nova Scotia these scenes of the rival factions in Canada seem exceedingly ridiculous. What sort of party lines does Mr. Brown think must be observed in forming a party government? Does he expect that the members sent from the Maritime Provinces to the House of Commons will quietly fall into the ranks of the present Tory or Reform parties of Canada, without any knowledge of their principles, or sympathy with their policy, but merely guided in their selection by the distinctive names that these parties happen to bear? The belief might almost be justified by the meekness with which the Confederates here have already submitted to the dictates of Canadian politicians; but the men who will be sent to the Dominion Parliament from Nova Scotia, will prove themselves a different stamp.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1867.

Single numbers of this week's ADVOCATE may be obtained at the office, price 5 cents.

The "No Coalition" Cry.

Parties in Canada are just now in a muddle. On one side we are asked to support, and on the other to oppose, a government which is not yet in existence. The very man who was the chief means of establishing a coalition government, now vehemently denounces it, and, surprising to say, a great number of people are so ready to shout against a coalition with Mr Brown out, as they were to pronounce for it when Mr Brown was in. It does appear to us that if John A Macdonald and his friends were good enough for the Reformers to coalesce with to carry Confederation, they are surely not so bad but what the same Reformers may join them to manage the affairs of the Dominion which their united wisdom (or otherwise) has called into existence. It is contemptible quackery for Mr Brown to contend that he alone can form a *virtuous* coalition, and that all coalitions must be wrong that he is out of.

If the Reformers in the present government can continue to agree with Macdonald and Cartier as to the policy to be pursued after Confederation, there can be no more sensible objection to another coalition than for the first. If we have no faith in such a coalition, it is not because of the fact of it being called such, but on account of the policy to be pursued not meeting with our approval.

But what is the policy the Reformers want carrying out? Does anybody know? Ask the question any number of times, and all the answer you will get from the *Globe* or anywhere else, is "No Coalition." How are the mighty fallen! What a wretched squeak for the great Reform party of Canada by go to the polls upon! It is a lamentable fact that the Reform party has sunk so low as to stake its existence on the ridiculous question whether we are to have a coalition or an anti-coalition government. There is no question of policy—it is notorious yet known who the men will be who will form the first federal government. At any rate it can only be provisional—it cannot dictate to Parliament. But Parliament can say what sort of a government the New Dominion shall possess. What, then, do the people want? Let them decide upon that, and then elect men to carry out their wishes. It is the people who should propound the policy to be pursued. They are masters of the situation now, and politicians are at their feet. In the name of common sense, then, let measures be discussed, and the no-coalition cry thrown to the winds.

An Important Chancery Suit.

The case of Rowe *vs.* Orchard, which was tried at Owen Sound on the 21st May before Vice Chancellor Spragge, being of great local interest on account of the public prominence of the parties concerned, their near relationship, the serious interests involved, and the large number of witnesses subpoenaed, we have procured a copy of the depositions, certified to be correct by the Master in Chancery, which we publish in full this week. The case was brought by Mr. S. T. Rowe of Paisley against Simon Orchard, to obtain deed for village lot and thus compel specific performance of an alleged agreement between Rowe and Orchard. Counter actions were commenced by Simon Orchard, writs of ejectment having been served upon the tenants of lots, and confessions of judgment were given in the same.

Both Rowe and Orchard are large owners of village property, having been the first settlers where Paisley now stands. Simon Orchard settled on the land on the north side of the Teeswater or Mud River bridge, on the Elora Road, and Rowe on the south side. This was before the survey of the property by government into village lots. Rowe kept a tavern in a log house, afterwards occupied by Mr. Johnson, who has built a brick tavern on the site. Rowe's tavern was the resort of the early settlers and parties in search of land. The new comers and pioneers of the county had often plenty of money—more than many of them have had since—and Rowe did a profitable business. He is Simon's brother-in-law, being married to his sister, and Thomas Orchard is Simon's brother.

Before the government laid out the town plot of Paisley, Simon Orchard had surveyed a number of half acre lots, extending from the corner of Church street along Queen street (Elora Road) north. The corner lot, of which a portion was swamp, appears to have been transferred to Thos. Orchard as a free gift, on condition that the latter built a brick store on it. This fact, though disputed by Thomas Orchard, we are under the impression is proved by the evidence. The government survey extended these lots further back to a new street, thus enlarging them, and the boundaries of the lots were otherwise slightly altered. The agreement from Simon to Thomas Orchard transferring this lot also contains the transfer of a quarter acre lot near the boundary of the village. The brick store was never built on this half acre lot given by Simon to Thomas Orchard, the latter having built on the south side of the bridge, where he now carries on boat business. He then appears to have made some sort of a "trade" of the lot with Rowe for another lot belonging to the latter on Queen street south. After Rowe got the lot from Thomas Orchard, he had it subdivided into smaller lots, which he sold, giving bonds for deeds, and a number of stores and other buildings now occupy it, which extend from the corner of Church street to Mr. Torrance' property.

There has always been considerable rivalry between the two ends of the village, though the north end has advanced most rapidly, principally on account of the superior liberality of Simon Orchard to settlers.

It is for the above mentioned lot that Rowe claims a deed from Simon Orchard. On the side of Rowe it is asserted that the transfer of the lot was made direct from Simon to Rowe, and that Thomas Orchard satisfied, or paid Simon for it. Simon denies, and declares that he never gave Rowe a bond, and that the one in Rowe's possession which purports to be such is a forgery—that he gave one bond to Thomas, and as the latter did not perform his agreement, he contends that it is void. The case thus assumes serious proportions, and on the validity or genuineness of the disputed bond from Simon to Rowe probably rests the case.

Both Simon and Thomas Orchard have had but limited school education, and the business transactions of all the parties appear to have been conducted in a very loose way. It is said the bond has been originally drawn as an agreement from Thomas Orchard to Rowe, but the name of *Thomas* at the top has been scored over, and *Simon* substituted. Ink has also been spilled on the signature of Simon at the foot, and one or two of the witnesses say that the name "Thomas Orchard" has been written below that of Simon, and supposed to have been erased. Likewise that the signature of Simon Orchard has been written with a lead pencil underneath, as if the pencil marks had been written over. Immediately after the whole evidence was taken, we understand the Clerk of the Court volunteered his evidence that he could see with a glass the name "Thomas Orchard," of a slight tinge, about a quarter of an inch below the other signature, as if the name had been erased by acid. His evidence, however, was not used by Orchard's counsel, as the Judge had, during the previous night, examined the document and was unable to perceive it. The witness in the document was a young man named Sims, who was employed in Gilmour's office at the time. He appears to be residing at present in the United States—in the state of Indiana. His evidence was taken by commission. It is to the effect that he did not recollect the circumstances, but looking at the document, swears it is his signature as witness, and presumes from that that he must have witnessed *Simon's* signature. He cannot, however, swear that he saw him sign it, and does not recollect who were present. It thus appears that there is no evidence before the court that any one saw Simon sign the document. The supposition of defendant is, that the document was a transfer of the lot from *Thomas* Orchard to Rowe—that Sims witnessed *Thomas's* signature to it, and that this signature has been erased and Simon Orchard put in its place, by Rowe or some one in his interest.

Notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances, it would seem almost incredible that Mr. Rowe, for the sake of a few hundred dollars, would commit such a crime—when in fact Mr. Thomas Orchard was the party to whom he could have looked for a title to the property. And it is also equally past belief, that Mr. Simon Orchard would deny the bond if he had actually given it, and thus throw on his relative the aspersion of such a serious crime as forgery. Nevertheless, the conclusion cannot be escaped from that one of these things has been done, and it is to be hoped that Justice will make known the truth, and thus vindicate the reputation of the innocent, and punish the guilty.

During the progress of taking the depositions of witnesses at Owen Sound, Judge Spragge had to leave for Toronto, when Mr. Creasor took his place. The decision of the Chancery judges has not yet been given.

County Council.

The Bruce council met at Walkerton on Monday evening last. All the members were present except Mr. Vacher, reeve of Carrick.

A number of communications and accounts were received and referred to committees.

Mr. J. A. Donaldson addressed the council on the culture of Flax. He had specimens of both European and Canadian Flax with him. He thinks that both the climate and soil of Canada are well adapted to the growth of Flax; and hoped that its growth would be encouraged, and a mill for its manufacture would be erected in the vicinity of Walkerton.

The council met next morning and adjourned till next day without transacting any important business. It is not expected the session will close till to morrow.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—A couple of weeks ago it was mentioned in the cable despatches that Lord Monck had been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada. That title has not, it appears, been conferred upon him, and he returns to this country as Governor-General of the New Confederation.

The auction sale of lands in the Saugeen peninsula advertised for the 16th of July, has been countermanded, and will not take place. Lots will continue to be sold to applicants for actual settlement.

The Railroad Convention at Walkerton.

The Railway Convention at Walkerton on Wednesday last attracted a large gathering at that place. The Hotels were filled to overflowing. Delegates and others kept pouring in from Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph Fergus, Durham, Mount Forest, &c., until the time of opening the convention. The place chosen for the meeting by the managing committee was a beautiful grove on the banks of the noble Saugeen River. Probably some six or seven hundred were present.

On motion of Mr. John Bruce, Judge Kingsmill was called to the chair. He opened the meeting by alluding in suitable terms to the great importance of the railroad question now before the public.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Boyd, Government Engineer from New Brunswick, who spoke in behalf of the cheap railway system, and in favor of the central route from Toronto. Mr. Spratt followed in the interest of the Durham Extension.

Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, President of the W. G. & B. Railway, who is an able speaker, next addressed the meeting. He said his position was a very agreeable one to himself. Their delegation had met with great success in Grey and Wellington, where large sums of money had been voted for the scheme. The Hon. Mr. Jackson had deserted his former "love," and would have much to do to give a satisfactory reason to the intelligent people of Bruce. The Hamilton people had raised $300,000, and that 10 per cent was paid into the commercial Bank for the preservation of the charter. They had met with greater success than any other projected road. They had done more, and their scheme was better adapted to the wants of this section, and must and would be built. The Guelph line would afford a choice of markets—namely, Hamilton, Toronto and U. S. &c.; while the Toronto scheme affords but one facility, especially in winter. A railroad through the country would enhance the value of all property. The material for the road was already on hand, and only awaits the confirmation of the municipal by laws. He considered the narrow gauge scheme not worth many remarks—it was only a wheel barrow arrangement. On finding was a great disadvantage to the narrow gauge plan. He again assured the audience that everything was ready to go on. He desired the people to weigh the matter deliberately, and he felt assured they would decide in favor of his line. Mr. Brown was frequently and heartily cheered.

The convention was afterwards addressed by Messrs Merrick, Chisholm and Laidlaw of Toronto; also by Mr. Cumberland, manager of the Northern Railroad; Mr. Jackson of Durham; Mr. White of the Hamilton Spectator, and others.

The following resolutions were passed after the speaking was over.

Moved by Mr. Breithaupt and seconded by Mr. Kastel, That fully appreciating the kindness of those gentlemen who, up on the invitation of the Committee, have assembled here to-day for the purpose of discussing in the presence of the people of this County the advantages of Railway communication and of imparting information upon the subject, evidently collected with great care. This meeting hereby tenders to them the warmest thanks for the trouble they have taken for the interest they have shown, in the welfare of Bruce, and for the very lucid and able addresses just delivered.

Moved by Mr. Gillies, seconded by Mr. Hall, That this meeting being fully alive to the benefits resulting from Railway communication and having the regard for the general interests of this County, would carefully support by a moderate bonus the construction of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway, believing that it is best calculated to meet the requirements of this County. Failing however, to carry out the above project within a reasonable time, we believe that it would be prejudicial to our interest were we not to render support to such other line of Road as may be beneficial to the majority of the people of Bruce.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Gillies made some excellent remarks in favor of the W. G. & B. Road.

Mr. Shaw moved an amendment to the above motion to the effect that we would not at present pledge ourselves to any particular one. The amendment was lost.

THE SUPPER.

The supper was a grand success. A temporary building, over 100 feet in length, was erected and decorated with evergreens, flags, &c. The following toasts were proposed and responded to in a very able and happy manner, interspersed with songs from different gentlemen—namely, "The Queen," "Prince and Princess of Wales the rest of the Royal family," "Army and Navy and Volunteers," "our Guests," "Commercial and Shipping Interest of Canada," "The Press" &c., &c. The evening was one that will be remembered with pleasure by all present.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JULY.—The July number of this magazine opens with a Steel Plate of unusual interest and beauty—a lovely Cinderella, sitting sad and neglected by the kitchen fire, her haughty sisters disappearing through the doorway. The Colored Fashion Plate, as usual, is an elegant and faithful transcript of the prevailing modes; and the wood cuts, illustrating articles of dress, and teaching fancy work, must be of great value to the ladies. Specimen numbers of the magazine will be sent for twenty cents. Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; four copies (with one engraving) $6.

The $30,000 required to secure the preservation of the charter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, has been subscribed, and an instalment paid.

Minutes of Elderslie Council

Council Room, Johnson's Hotel, 21st June, 1867.

The council met, pursuant to the call of the reeve.

Present—all the members. The reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the sum of twenty dollars be allowed for the covering of the causeway directly to the west of Mr. Graham's on the 12th con., and the further sum of ten dollars for the purpose of making causeways on the 12th con., to the east of Mr. Graham's in places now impassable, to be expended under the direction of Mr. Noble. Carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by E. A. Noble, that all those selling liquor in the village of Paisley without license be notified if they sell after this without license, that Mr. Johnson, Inspector, be instructed to prosecute before a magistrate, and that this council sustain him in the prosecution. Carried.

A statement of account from Mr. R. Goldie for printing and advertising was submitted and ordered to be paid.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the sum of $3 be granted to road beat No 23 to be expended in improving the causeway opposite lot No 16 on the 25th side line, to be laid out under the direction of the pathmaster in the above mentioned beat. Carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that the sum of six dollars be allowed J. Smellie for his services as returning officer and drawing out specifications for two bridges, and the reeve be instructed to issue an order for the same. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the clerk notify all parties who had contracts with this municipality last year, but are as yet unfinished, that unless they are completed by the 10th July they will be re-let. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that Mr. Falconer be authorized by this council to draw plans and specifications for the erection of new bridges on the 2nd and 3rd con., opposite lots No. 20, 21 and 22, over the north branch of the Saugeen river, and let the same by tender; as also to let the repairing of the bridge on the 10th side line on the 4th con., and that Messrs Gillies and Noble be a committee to assist in the letting of said works. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the sum of fifteen dollars be expended on the 10th side line on the 1st con. under the superintendence of Mr. Falconer. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by W. C. Bruce, that the Reeve notify Hugh Park that he immediately pay over to the pathmaster in road beat No. 23 the sum of two dollars, or do labor on the roads to the same amount in those limits, for certain pine logs purchased by him off the road allowance in that locality, and that John McDonald be authorized to sell the pine timber on the road allowance within his beat and expend the same in improving the roads. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the action of the Reeve in the sale of Dr. Crawford's lot be confirmed. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that inasmuch as John Porter has not done the work on the 5th side line on the 1st con., as per his contract, the clerk be instructed to notify him not to proceed with his contract. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that Mr. F. H. Ireland be allowed to work out his statute labor for this year opposite lots No. 18, 19 and 20 on Inverness street in this village, and this council request that the pathmaster, Mr. Scott, put two days labor on the same ground. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by W. C. Bruce, that this council do now adjourn to meet again in Paisley to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m., in this place. Carried.

Council Room, Johnson's Hotel, 22 June 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment in the above minutes and place. Present—Messrs Gillies, McKechnie, Noble, Falconer, and Bruce. The Reeve in the chair.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that the sum of four dollars be paid to each of the auditors for their services in auditing the township accounts, and the further sum of two dollars each for extra services in auditing the county grand road grant. Carried.

An application from T. Hembroff for an allowance of statute labor on account of a bill presented by him was ordered to be filed.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that a sum not exceeding twenty dollars be granted to rebuild bridge on continuation of the 12th con. in con. 4 and that Mr. McKechnie be instructed to let the work forthwith, said bridge being now almost impassable.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Falconer, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the sum of twelve dollars be granted for causewaying on the 20th side line north of the 12th con., to be expended under the direction of Mr. Noble. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that the treasurer be instructed to place in the Commercial Bank, Southampton, $1,500 of the money now in his hands belonging to this municipality. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that an order issue in favor of the reeve for the sum of six dollars, being for expenses in going to Southampton to arrange about sale of land in Saugeen Indian trust by this council. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by W. C. Bruce, that this council do now adjourn to meet again in Paisley on Friday, 5th July at Sergison's Hall. Carried.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Clerk.

Continued from 1st page.

and I do not speak; we had a misunderstanding about a mare; think it was from that difficulty that Norton does not speak to me.

Re examined by McLennan—Do not know Robert Gilmour's character in his neighborhood for veracity.

James Irving, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I generally work in Pasley, although I live a couple of miles off. I witnessed Exhibit R in November last; made an affidavit the same day I witnessed the document; it was the 16th of November last; it is sworn before Mr. McKechnie; am sure it is the day I witnessed it; I swore to the affidavit on back; don't remember anything being said at the time of the document being dated the 1st. Mr. McKechnie, Samuel Rowe and I were present when document signed.

Cross examined by Proudfoot—I never heard the lot in question called Rowe's Swamp Lot; I know the lot.

Boyes B. Miller, examined by McLellan, sworn, saith: I am not aware of having been served with the bill in this case; am sure I have not; did not employ any person to put in an answer; was written to by Mr. Rowe asking to allow myself to be made a defendant. I bought a piece of the land in question from one Bergison, who bought from Rowe; I got a bond for a deed; sold the land before the time I expected to get a deed; got the bond from Rowe. When I got the bond I asked Rowe when I or the person to whom I might sell would get the deed; he said in about two months from then; it was about the month of February 1863. I bought. I have not put in a defence in this suit or authorised any person to do it for me.

Cross examined by Proudfoot—I sold the property immediately after I bought it; have no beneficial interest in the property; sold it to Mrs. McMillan; Mrs. McMillan has paid me for it; I transferred the bond to her; have seen Simon Orchard write his signature; do not think the signature to paper A is his; have often seen him write; do not think any part of the signature resembles his; do not know for a fact that it is not his signature.

Cross-examined by Proudfoot—I believe it is not his signature. When I say I think it is not his signature I give it as my opinion.

Edward Boles, examined by McLellan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; have known Rowe and the Orchards for some time; was in the employ of Thomas Orchard and Murdoch carrying on business as Murdoch & Orchard for a year previous to the 1st of May last; was in Thomas Orchard's store when I heard a conversation between him and Simon; it was some time last fall; there was a dispute about some land Murdoch and Orchard had bought from Simon for the factory. Thomas said he had some more papers against him, and pulled out a document and said it was a bond of the lot in question; he read part of it; cannot say whether he read the whole or not. Simon said that he, Thomas, had no right to the bond—that Mr. Rowe ought to have it. Thomas said that if he, Simon, kicked up a row about the factory lot, he, Thomas, had some papers, and that he could or would make him. Simon, give a deed for the land in the bond. I have heard some people say that Robert Gilmour would not speak the truth, and I have heard others say he would; cannot say that I would doubt Mr. Gilmour's oath. If Mr. Gilmour was particularly interested in a case, I might not believe him as quickly as if he was not; I do not mean a pecuniary interest. I might say the same thing of other men.

Wm. McGill, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; went there 12 years ago last fall: I am a brother of John McGill; know Rowe and the Orchards. Thomas Orchard was living in a shanty either on the lot in dispute or the one next to it; remember Simon and Thomas talking about this lot, it was about 12 years ago this summer. Thomas and Simon both said that Thomas had been made a present of the lot by Simon, and that Thomas was to put up a brick store on it and do business there, so as to help selling off Simon's lots. I assisted to lay out the property in lots 12 years ago last fall; think it was 1 acre lots. Thomas said he would build as soon as he could get bricks; some persons were talking about starting a brick yard there.

Wm. State, the younger, examined by McLennan sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; am a son of the previous witness, William State. In August or September last Simon was working on the roads; Rowe had a paper in his hand; he and Simon got together; don't know what was said. I have seen Simon write his signature several times; do not think the signature to paper A is his.

Cross-examined by Proudfoot—It is not in the usual way he writes it; I kept his accounts on the roads and have seen him write his name several times.

William C. Bruce, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley, have been there since March 1856; know Rowe and the Orchards. The greatest number of buildings are on the north side of the town. When I came there there was the plaintiff's tavern and three stores; on the south side one of these was Thomas Orchard's. There was a good deal of competition between the people living on each side of the river. It was generally talked among the people that Thomas intended building a store on the north side; he never did build on the lot in question; have seen Simon write his signature frequently; the signature to paper A does not seem like any I have seen him write; I should certainly say if that signature was placed before me at any time that it was not Simon's. I know Mr. Robert Gilmour; have heard some people speak bad of him and others speak from what I know of his general reputation for veracity I will not say that I would not believe him on his oath. I know Henry Brown, a witness examined for the plaintiff, know his general reputation for veracity in the neighborhood where he lives; from what I know of it it would depend on circumstances whether or not I should put much reliance on his testimony; the circumstances are whether he had any feeling in the matter.

Cross-examined by Proudfoot—Brown and I generally pass each other without speaking; he has been acting as Justice of the Peace for some time past, but I think not now. I have never been summoned before him on a charge of felony; he acted once in a case where I was charged; there were two cases he acted; each time both cases were dismissed by the Justices.

Re-examined by McLennan—I am a Captain of the Volunteer Militia of Canada and acting Major; I think Brown only acted in one case.

Francis Fitzpatrick, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; have lived there for some time; am a merchant there; came there five or six years ago. The lot in question in this cause was occupied at that time. I do not think it was worth more than $150 then. I have seen Simon Orchard's signature frequently; the signature to paper A is not like his usual signature; cannot say that I believe it is his; do not think it looks like it; am a Bachelor of Arts, Dublin.

Cross examined by Proudfoot—I never saw Simon write.

Re-examined by McLennan—Mr. Robert Gilmour is my son in-law.

David D. Gay, Examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I know Rowe and the Orchards; I was working on the roads for Simon Orchard up till 19th Sept. last, when I left for the front with the volunteers. I remember Thomas Orchard and Rowe coming to Simon; it might be in November last; there were two teams; we were coming home when we met them; don't recollect hearing any talk between Simon and Thomas and Rowe. I had a conversation with Thomas Farr some time last fall; he said he and Thomas Orchard were getting good friends now. We had been speaking about some bond or agreement between Simon and Rowe and Gilmour. It was some bond or deed that Rowe and Gilmour wanted to get changed or transferred by Simon. I said he would get himself into trouble for interfering; he, Farr, said Rowe and Gilmour wanted him to give evidence about it; he said he was going into business and that Rowe was his brother, and he, Rowe, would make that all right; Farr did make a beginning in business after this. I never saw Simon write his name, but I have had some notes of his; think I would know his signature; do not believe the signature to paper A to be his.

Cross examined by Proudfoot—I am a gardener; had been working for Simon some time ago; can read and write; don't think that any man who knows his signature would say that the signature to paper A is his. I have not worked for him since last fall.

William M. Smith, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Paisley; know the Orchards and Rowe; have known Simon for some time since 1859. I act as a conveyancer, and have done so for a length of time; have written out deeds, leases and agreements for Simon, and have seen him sign them; am well acquainted with his signature; do not believe the signature to paper A to be his; it does not look like it.

Cross examined by Proudfoot—I have seen signatures of his made in 1857; have one in my house of that date, and have compared it with one of 1866; I hardly saw any difference.

John Watson, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I live in Elderslie township; am a farmer; have known Simon 9 years; never saw him write; have seen several of his signatures. I would not say that the signature to Paper A is his; it is somewhat different to the others I have seen, and I do not believe it to be his from what I have seen; perhaps he writes two different hands.

George W. Malloch, examined by McLennan, sworn, saith: I am solicitor for the defendant, Simon Orchard, in this case. I practice in Paisley; have done so for two years; have done his business for over a year and a half; have during that time seen him sign his name between 20 and 30 times; have seen his signature to old deeds agreements and bonds from the year 1858 to the year 1863. I look at paper A; do not believe the signature to it to be Simon Orchard's.

FOR PLAINTIFF.

1. Mr. Proudfoot tenders evidence to prove that the lot was not a gift from Simon to Thomas; and that the statement made by Moore was untrue in that respect.

2. He also proposes to impeach the testimony of Moore, William State and Bruce, by witnesses who were present in court during the examination of the three witnesses.

I refuse same. D. A. C.

* The documents mentioned in the foregoing evidence are as follows:

"A" is the bond purporting to be from Simon Orchard to Rowe, dated 24th March 1857.

"D" is the bond from Simon to Thomas Orchard, dated 19 April 1856.

"E" is the assignment of bond of 1856 from Thomas to Rowe, dated 1st Nov. 1856, but not executed or signed until 16th Nov. 1866—ten days after the bill in Chancery was filed.

"G" is the note given by Simon to Rowe for $30 to pay into government for lot 22.

"B" is a copy from Registry office of deed S. T. Rowe to Thomas Orchard for lot 21, which was exchanged for lot 32, the property in dispute. The consideration in this deed was £120.

All the other letters are genuine deeds containing Simon's genuine signatures filed in court by defence. These deeds are dated respectively from 1856 to 1863.

The Landing at Dungarvan.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from Dungarvan on the 1st inst., says:—"While the magistrates were occupied at the petty sessions here to-day, a coast guard from Helvick arrived in great haste, and had a conversation with Mr. Redmond, R. M. Upon the request of the latter all the other magistrates retired to their room without delay for the purpose of consultation, and the court was adjourned. The extraordinary circumstances which led to the sudden proceeding were that the coast guard brought an account that a strange vessel had been seen off the coast by some of his men. He movements were watched for some time, and she was observed to press a hooker from this port into her service, and which landed between forty and fifty men on the Cunnegar, a tongue of land stretching a considerable distance across the bay. The hooker could not get near enough to save those on board her getting a wetting, and the men had to wade to their necks in water in order to reach the shore. The intelligence was at once conveyed to the police, and without delay all that were available were despatched to Helvick on cars. Four men were arrested and the saturated state of their clothing bore out a portion of the coast guardsman's statement. When reached, some documents, the nature of which has not transpired, were found with them; and one had in his possession a revolver. The entire party of suspicious characters, after landing, dispersed in various directions; and I have only to inform you that thirty Irish Americans who landed in a hooker yesterday from a large American ship at Helvick Head Point have been arrested. The object of such a landing is not very distinct, and it has consequently given rise to innumerable alarming reports. The prevailing impression is that it has some connection with the late Fenian convictions.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Dublin, June 18.

One of the victims of the recent riot was buried in Waterford to-day. His funeral was the occasion for a great demonstration. A procession consisting of over five thousand persons, all wearing green emblems, followed the corpse to the place of interment.

London, June 19.

The riot in Birmingham, which at first had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government.

In the House of Commons this evening, The Hon. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary, announced that the disturbance in Birmingham had ended, and peace and order had been restored, and the troops ordered to return to their former stations.

The English Government, warned by the landing of the squad of Fenians at Dungarvan, have stationed men-of-war in the Channel to guard against the repetition of similar attempts.

London, June 21.

A dispatch from Constantinople gives a report that the Sublime Porte has refused to consent to the request of the great powers, preferred through a collective diplomatic note that hostilities be suspended in Candia, and that an enquiry be made by the commission appointed collectively by the great powers and the Porte. The Turkish Government pretends to have information from Omer Pacha that he is making considerable progress, and hopes soon to subdue the Cretans.

Warsaw, June 21.

The Emperor Alexander has issued a decree suspending confiscations in Poland.

New York, June 23.

The Herald's Birmingham, (England) correspondent says, the lull which succeeded the riot of last Tuesday in this city continues. The city police are still armed with cutlasses which they wear on every occasion on duty.

Five hundred special constables had been sworn in, but of these 200 have been discharged.

Murphy the anti popery lecturer, as he is termed, lectures every night in some one of the halls or public rooms of the town. The disturbance may break out again.

The Herald's Dublin special says, Stephen J. Meany, who was lately tried for Fenian treason by special commission, was brought into court this morning and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in a penal convict prison.

Mr. Meany delivered a speech to the court in which he protested as an American citizen against the prosecution as carried on by the crown. He claimed the protection of the United States Government, and denied that he had ever been paid for revolutionary or other services by Fenians in America. He indignantly acquitted the base overtures made to him in his difficulty by the British Government, the offers of which had asked him to give evidence for the Queen against the members of the Fenian party just arrested at Dungarvan. The Government also offered him, he said, his liberty in six months, provided he plead guilty to the charges in the indictment, which he as a man and an American citizen could not do, knowing that he had committed no crime.

The Herald's London special says, that Queen Victoria held a court drawing room at Buckingham Palace to-day. The attendance was large and a number of presentations to Her Majesty were made in due form.

London, June 22, eve.

Advices from the Continent represent that a feeling is prevalent both in Paris and Berlin, that relations between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia are not cordial.

The N Y Herald's Birmingham, England, special says: The indoor and outdoor harangues which have lately been delivered by a man named Murphy, who styles himself the Protestant Lecturer, and who, in all his discourses, inveighs vehemently against Popery, and the ceremonies, rites, and sacraments, particularly the confessional, of the Catholic Church, induced very great disturbances here during the last few days. Intense excitement prevails among the people, and, at one time last Tuesday, the aspect of affairs was serious. At least one hundred thousand people were in the streets, and an enraged mob had possession of the city for some time. They sacked several houses. The rioters marched through the streets singing Glory, Hallelujah; John Brown's Chorus, and other airs.

The authorities were active, and the Riot Act was read by the magistrates. Troops were hurried to the city from Manchester, and placed in position in the streets. The military did not fire, however. The city police were out in full force. The men using their cutlasses, several rioters were wounded, but none reported killed.

The excitement has now somewhat lulled and it is thought the active disturbances are ended.

Murphy, who is under the protection of the Protestant Electoral Union, has persisted in his course, and every night delivers a violent harangue at much length, against the Roman Catholic Church.

Attempts have been made to renew the disturbance, but they have been put down. The city is comparatively quiet at present.

Florence, June 21.

Despatches report that 3000 armed men had thrown themselves into the city; it was supposed with the intention of proclaiming a Republic, but the desperate attempt failed and forty of the Revolutionists are now in prison.

London, 14th June.

The London Times in its city article says that a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust is noticeable in financial circles.

CARDIN.—At a political meeting held in Grey, Mr. J. P. Coulson, of Owen Sound, who is a candidate for the local legislature, said: "They all knew his politics—he was a hotel keeper, a stage proprietor and a general dealer in everything, and if they could make a good Conservative out of that they could do so." Mr. Coulson believes in being a good hotel keeper, and dealing in anything he can make money by, and if by going to parliament it will help him to carry out his *principles*, he will be glad of the chance. In the absence of any better definition of Canadian Conservatism, we are disposed to accept Mr Coulson's as being the correct one.

Latest from Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 24, 1867.

Satisfactory agreements have this morning been completed for the formation of a Union Cabinet.

The Executive Council met at 10 this morning and sat until 2 p. m. It is stated that all preliminaries are satisfactorily arranged.

The arrival of his excellency, Lord Monck is expected during the week; also, Hon. Tilley, of New Brunswick, and Archibald, of Nova Scotia.

The Liberal members of Government have summoned a meeting of all the Reform members of both Houses of Parliament who supported the Government last session, on the want of confidence motion. They are asked to meet Messrs. Howland, McDougall and Blair at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday 26th, at noon. The Liberal members of Government from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be present. The true state of parties in all the Provinces will be made known and the policy of the future discussed.

From Mexico.

New Orleans, June 24.—Mexican advices report that as soon as Marquez was assured of the betrayal of Queretaro by Lopez, he proceeded to open certain documents which had been left him by Maximilian, and among them he found one containing a written abdication, signed by Maximilian in favor of young Iturbide. Marquez immediately proclaimed young Iturbide Emperor of Mexico under the Regency of the Empress Carlotta.

Vera Cruz advices to the 13th says the city was not surrendered. The Liberal in command had resolved to resist to the last. There was a great scarcity of provisions there.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—The Witness is still, as we are informed, excluded from the Grand Trunk trains and depots, as it has virtually been for several years past; a measure which forces travellers leaving Montreal in the afternoon to take the only other afternoon paper or want. What would be thought of a railroad in England or the States that excluded the journal of most extensive circulation because it told unpalatable truths? and how would the surprise of the public in those countries be enhanced if the management which caused this unjust exclusion had a monopoly of all the lines of the country, with only one exception.—*Montreal Witness.*

GOLD MINING—LARGE NUGGETS.—Quebec, June 18.—An evening paper says: Since last fall immense quantities of gold have been washed from the bed of Gilbert River, and along it three large nuggets, which California gold cannot surpass. The first weighed 48 ounces; the second 34½ ounces; and the third and largest, weighing 65 ounces, and valued at $270, was found a few days ago in the alluvial washings by two miners, named McKenzie and Morrison. The average amount of gold washed from the simple contrivances in the possession of the miners has been about two thousand dollars a day.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—The Montreal Daily News says it has the highest authority for stating that the following will compose the Confederate Ministry:—Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Campbell, Howland, Macdougall, Cartier, McGee, Galt, Langevin, Tilley, Tupper, Mitchell and Henry."

HON. G. BROWN.—The Globe of to-day has a despatch from Ottawa, which says:—The news of Mr. George Brown's nomination for South Ontario was telegraphed here, and there is a strong feeling of desire among Reformers that Mr. Brown will accept the nomination.

INDIAN ATTACK.—The grading parties on the Pacific Railroad, within 200 miles of Bunker Hill, were attacked by Indians on Saturday last, and three men were killed and the remainder driven off. All work is suspended, and unless prompt measures are adopted by the military the progress of the road must be greatly retarded.

1867. BOARD OF 1867.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, will meet for the Examination of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates,

AT WALKERTON,

On Wednesday, the 3rd day of July, 1867,

At the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st Class Certificates will continue two days, for 2nd Class one day and a half, for 3rd Class one day.

Candidates are informed that they will send in their Applications, stating Class and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, June 29th, 1867. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing. The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7.30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., Co. Bruce.

DEWITT H. MARTYN, Secretary.

Kincardine, May 30, 1867.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, June 20, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Down with High Prices and let the People Live!

IS THE AIM AND OBJECT OF THE

Commercial House

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of the Village of Paisley and of the County of Bruce generally,

G. & W. SMITH

Have much pleasure in introducing to your notice and inspection their

IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which are now to hand, and which will be found to be the *LARGEST* and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK*, not only in Paisley, but in any village in our county. We have made it our study this Spring (though with much labor and expense) to procure everything belonging to the Dry Goods trade, and we now invite the attention of our customers, and the public at large, to the choice selections we have made.

Attention is directed to our

SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND TWEEDS

This season, comprising

Superfine Black Broad Cloths,
West of England Broad Cloths,
Silk-mixed Coatings,
Ladies' Black and Colored Mantle Cloths,
Spanish Cloths,
Italian Cloths,
Russ[illegible] Queen's Cords,
Alpaca and Linen Coatings,
Gambroons, &c.

Also Black Doeskins, Cassimeres, Shepherd's Checks, Clan Tartans and Fancy Vestings and Trouserings.

In PRINTS and Grey and White Cottons, we have been enabled to secure some excellent value, inasmuch as we got the benefit of the late decline in the markets.

☞ *Come and look at these Goods and compare our prices with others.*

Upwards of 50 pieces of Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS, the latest styles out from England, such as Chenies, Poplinette, Organdie Stripes, Plain and Checked Challies and Lustreens, from $1 20 the dress, full 12 yard lengths.

A beautiful assortment of Single and Double SHAWLS, bought at manufacturer's prices, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Please come and look at them.

SILK PARASOLS in every color, and latest styles, from 75c.

Particular attention is directed to our HOOP SKIRTS this season, as we offer them at less than half the usual prices charged by others. We will sell our 15 Spring Skirts for 40c., 20 for 60c., 25 for 75c., 30 for $1; also the Trail Skirt in proportion. The new Croquet Skirt and other fancy Skirtings from 25c. per yard.

GLOVES and HOSIERY in every style, size and price, to fit the largest hand or foot, down to the very smallest.

TWEED SUITS made to order, from a selection of about 150 different patterns, commencing at $5.

Coats, Vests and Pants Cut free of charge if the cloth is bought in our store.

STRAW HATS in endless variety from 12½c.

FOR GROCERIES,

a COMMERCIAL HOUSE has stood, and continues to stand, unequalled in beauty. On hand, and now arriving, a large assortment of every requisite. ☞ In section invited.

LADIES, don't forget our Dresses, Shawls and Hoop Skirts.
GENTLEMEN, don't forget our $5 suits and our Blacks at $10.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, May 1867.

THE LARGEST Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on Hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND KEMPTVILLE ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Springs, or to

J. & O. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

Medical Hall.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug More,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
—Paints,
Turpentine, Oils,
Benzole, Varnishes,
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just received a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

The Three Hunchbacks.

The following amusing and seemingly incredible narrative is extracted from a late French publication. It is neatly told and will be read with interest.

Three brothers, all humpbacked, and all so exactly alike in appearance, lived at Besancon. One of them killed a man in clear mid-day, but not being taken at the moment, the prosecutors could only swear that one of the three brothers had done the deed. Rather than put an innocent man to death, the judge let the guilty one escape, but to avoid further inconvenience of the kind, he banished all from the province. One settled in Paris, became rich and married; and the others, after nearly starving in England, returned and paid a visit to their fortunate brother.

The master of the house was abroad when they knocked at the door, and the poor wife was troubled more than a little by the visit. "My husband is very jealous," said she to them, while she was giving them something to eat. "You must go to the furthest quarter of the town, and never come here again; but I'll make your brother look to your wants." While she was speaking she heard her husband's knock, and cried out "follow me if you value our lives."

She ordered the servant not to open the door till she should return, and then conveyed the brothers down the stairs and locked them in the cellar. Her husband scolded for being kept out so long but a good dinner restored him to good humor, and at night he went out to pay a visit.

The wife then went down to the cellar and there found the two brothers dead, one lying here and the other there. What was to be done! She sent for a strong Auvergnat, brought him down stairs, showed him one corpse she had previously taken out of the cellar, and promised him a Louis d'or on his return, after having thrown it into the Seine. He made no scruple about the matter, but popped the body into the sack, took it to the bridge, and shook it into the river. Returning for his reward, the wife disputed his claim, as the body was still lying out the cellar door. Here the stupified man saw what he firmly believed to be the corpse he had thrown from the bridge, and resigning himself to destiny, he got it into his sack, and went through the ceremony the second time. Coming back he was terrified and enraged by finding the twice drowned corpse knocking at his own door. "Are these your tricks, master?" said he, "Monsieur Ghost! clever as you are, I'll settle the third trial."

So saying, he forced the poor husband into the sack, carried him to the same spot and effected the third discharge. This time he returned in triumph, for the wife, ignorant of her husband's fate, and having no more corpses to remove, paid him twice what she had covenanted, and gave him a glass of wine into the bargain.

"Your good health, madame," said he, you are better than your promise, but I earned it. I found the humpback rogue or his ghost knocking at the door after I had thrown him in for the second time." "Oh, wretch!" cried the poor woman, "you have drowned my husband."

While she was screaming, and standing in amaze, the gendarmes entered, secured both and sent them to prison. Next day they were brought before the magistrate of the quarter and examined. The poor wife concealed nothing the Auvergnat was not called on for an explanation; and while both were awaiting sentence of death, the three brothers with very pale faces, were ushered into the room. Some fishermen stationed near the the bridge had saved the three. The unmarried men had been dead drunk in the cellar, and the submersion, and consequent pulling and hauling and ejectment of wine and water, had recovered them from their drunken lethargy before the natural time. On their first appearance before the magistrate, they could give no explanation of their visit to the river, and the husband had no idea of the cause of his being siezed on; but his wife's explanation made all clear.

The king hearing of the strange adventure, settled a pension on the unmarried men, but they were not to dwell within fifty miles of Paris, and the married man was not jealous for a year and a day after his seizure and escape from the river.

Lord Monck and the New Dominion.

The Pall Mall Gazette of June 9th says:—The appointment of Lord Monck to the new Viceroyalty of Canada is, we understand, only for a limited period. He will start the new Confederation, after which, in about a twelvemonth, he will leave its fortunes to the care of a successor. The present lieutenant governors are not yet recalled nor will they leave their post till the first Parliament under the new system has met and arranged several points which must be disposed of before the nomination of the new provincial administrations. The Duke of Buckingham is likely to have the same good fortune in colonial patronage as has attended Lord Derby in the law. Not only will the great prize of Canada fall to his presentation, but several colonial governments, such as Sidney, Queensland, and Tasmania, will shortly become vacant by the expiration of the tenure of their present occupants. The recent Act giving pensions to colonial governors will restrict the range of choice, as pretendors are already named for keeping the functions of governorship a close profession.

The London Gazette of the 4th inst. contains the official announcement of Lord Monck's appointment as follows:

Downing Street, June 4.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Viscount Monck to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada on and after the 1st of July, 1867, under the provisions of the Act 30 of Victoria, cap. 3, for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith."

How to Make Milkers.—No matter what breed you have, something is necessary to reach the highest success in raising good milkers. It's a great thing to have good blood whether it is Jersey, Ayrshire, or Shorthorn grades. But apart from this important advantage the course of raising a milker is somewhat different from that in raising a beef animal, or an animal for labor. The calf should be well fed and petted while young. Well fed, to induce a rapid growth, so as to enable the heifer to come in early; petted to make her gentle and fond of the presence of the keeper. Fondling helps to create a quiet disposition, so important in a dairy cow. She will give more milk for coming in early. It forms the habit of giving milk, and habit, you know, is a sort of second nature. An older bull is better. We use too many young bulls. A three or four year old is far better as a stock getter than a yearling, and many prefer a five or six year old to any other. After the heifer has come in, let her feed be regular. Clover is preferred to all others for stall feed. A little oatmeal induces a large flow. Indian meal is rather fattening. In bad weather give her a clean, airy stall.

Dr. Livingstone and the Africans.—L'Opinion Nationale publishes an interesting and appreciative article upon Dr. Livingstone, whose tragic fate seems to be now certain. It is probable that he was killed, not in the centre of Africa, whose vast wildernesses he had travelled unarmed in safety, confident in the good will of the natives, but towards the outer boundaries, on the threshold of the country, where the blacks had been spoiled by an intercourse with the whites, and infuriated by the prosecution of the slave trade. The doctor often related, with tears in his eyes, instances of the spontaneous kindness, assistance and even devotion of the primitive negroes. In their original condition they nearly always exhibited gentle manners, a genuine aptitude for labor, a very decided sentiment of liberty and dignity, and among several tribes he found a chivalrous respect for women and acknowledgement of their influence. "Everywhere that the slave merchant, the Christian and the Arab have not invaded hospitality welcomes the peaceful traveller, and the primitive man receives him with open arms." This fact is not complimentary to civilization.

A Fast Compositor.—In the office of a Wisconsin journal there is a compositor who sets type so rapidly that the friction of his movements fuses the leaded emblems in his stick, making them solid like a stereotype plate. The only way to prevent this is to have his case submerged in water, and the rapidity of his motions keeps the water boiling and bubbling so that eggs have frequently boiled in the space box. Pipes laid from the bottom of his case to a boiler in the press-room, and the steam generated by the fast compositor's motions, runs the power-press. In one day he set so much type that it took all hands, from editor to devil, two weeks to read the proof, and it wasn't a good day for setting type either.

Canadian Schools.—Toronto, June 20.—At a public examination of the Model School to-day, Dr. Ryerson stated that during his recent third and last visit to Europe, for the purpose of examining into the state of education, that in order to ascertain whether improvements could be made in the Common School system of this country, he was unable to learn anything of value, and returned more than ever impressed with the superiority of our system over that pursued in Europe. He had heard the highest functionaries in connection with National Education in England say that the Canadian system was the best that could be followed in any country; in fact, the only true system of National Education.

The German papers announce the death of a man who was so devoted an admirer to Cervantes that he spent nearly the whole of his life and a considerable fortune in collecting every edition in "Don Quixote" which has been published in Europe since its first appearance. There were found in the library of this curious bibliomaniac 400 editions of "Don Quixote" in the Spanish language, 168 in French, 200 in English, 87 in Portuguese, 96 in Italian, 70 in German, 4 in Russian, 4 in Greek, 8 in Polish, 6 in Danish, 13 in Swedish, and 5 in Latin.

A printer and a painter loved the same girl in Chicago. The parents liked the printer, the girl loved the painter. The printer married the maiden, but after two days' wedded bliss, the printer's exchequer was found to be very low, a divorce was applied for and the third day it was granted. The painter is hopeful.

Railroad men in California have decided to cover the cuts in the mountains to prevent their being filled up with snow in winter. According to the design adopted, the roofing will have a double support of stout timbers at the eaves and the peaked top, so as to be strong enough to sustain the weight of many tons of snow.

A poor but well-educated New England girl a few years since opened a real estate office in St. Paul, and last year the profits of her business were $5,000; and she now has an estate of $150,000 to settle. That is extending the "sphere of women" to some purpose.

Horrid.—A box of mutilated letters and mail-bags arrived at the Post-office Department, Washington, on the 14th inst., from the North Platte, Nebraska, saturated with the blood of a mail-driver and passenger, who had been murdered by the Indians, while on the coach proceeding from Denver to that point.

Last week, the great match for $2000 between "Dexter" in harness, and "Ethan Allen," with running mate, mile heats, best 3 in five, came off on Fashion Course, New York. "Ethan Allen" won in 3 straight heats in 2.15, 2.16, 2.19, this being the fastest time on record. "Dexter's" time in the second heat was 2.16½.

The death of a prominent citizen at St. Louis is reported to have occurred from a cancer on the nose, "caused by the pressure of his spectacles."

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy *SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,*

You can buy *MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,*

You can buy *COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,*

You can buy *Stationery of every description cheaper,*

You can buy *Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,*

You can buy *Every School Requisite cheaper,*

You can buy *Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and*

You can buy *FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at*

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N.B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 13, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant, [illegible]

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES

Cheap at WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village, and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay $1 37½	sold for	$1
" " 1 25	"	90c.
" " 1 00	"	75c.
" " 0 90	"	55c.

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sadirons, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the Dry Goods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS AND SHOES Every style in Ladies' Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.

Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs, Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 28th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,

County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE [illegible] at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE, INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.

PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics and General [illegible]

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, [illegible], County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 [illegible] per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week			0 [illegible]
do.	do.	two weeks	0 75
do.	do.	three weeks	1 00
do.	do.	three months	2 00
do.	do.	six months	3 00
do.	do.	twelve months	4 00

Over eight lines, first insertion..... 6 cents per line.
Every additional insertion...... 2 " "
Double column (mercantile) ......10 " "
Every additional insertion...... 3 " "

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of 12½ per cent for three months insertion; 25 per cent for six months; and 50 per cent for one year.

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and inserted for three, [illegible] charged according to space occupied.

Advertisements without written instructions will be [illegible].

Individuals ordering advertisements for others [illegible] will be [illegible] the parties to the [illegible], and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

I passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
In heats of June, December's frost,
And when in rainy weather,
The swollen [illegible] brook we crossed
So many times together.

I felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
I caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
And thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
"O, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

For I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger:
You were the whole school's darling, Jane,
And many summers younger.
Your head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
Bent downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

The mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
The awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
I never watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
But your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

I wonder if you see that chain
On memory's dim horizon.
There's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
To rest even your sweet eye's on.
The haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
And river, sky, and mountain blent
In twilight radiance tender.

I wonder—with a fitting pain—
If thoughts of me, returning,
Are mingled with the mountains, Jane;
I stifle down that yearning.
A rich man's wife, on you no claim
Have I, lost dreams to rally;
Yet Pemigewasset sings your name
Along its winding valley;

And once, I hoped that for us twain
Might fall one calm life closing;
That Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
In one green grave reposing.
They say the old man's heart is rock,
You never thought so, never!
And, loving you alone, I lock
The school-house door forever.

[*Atlantic Monthly*

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

There is an old saying that "People meet once in every seven years." Can this be true? Experience has not done much towards proving it, and yet it shares in the *prestige* of many ancient sayings which people go on believing for old acquaintance sake, kindly turning a blind eye to their weak side.

Practically speaking, one can scarcely support the theory, yet, bring a little spiritualism to bear upon the subject and speculators may believe in its fulfilment. Who understands the mystery of spirit life? Who knows but that in sleep our spirits may wander away and visit those they wish to see, or even those that they do not wish to see, but yet by the seven years' decree are compelled to visit, and so accomplish the theory of our forefathers. Possibly those forefathers had some vague inkling of mesmerism or magnetism; who can say?—an impression they could not define, yet could not shake off, and so they noted down as a fact what was merely a forcible idea in their minds.

There are few among us who do not indulge in some pet superstition, and it is rather pleasant to believe that in our dreams we hold communion with the spirits of those of whom we dream—that we and they, impelled by some irresistible attraction, meet, though miles apart, in the mysterious regions of dreamland.

In waking life we have a curious prescience of the proximity of people, which gave rise to another though not over polite apophthegm of our ancestors, and certainly it is strange to observe how a person we have suddenly thought of or spoken of will appear as if in answer to our thoughts and speech, or it may be that his approach has compelled us to acknowledge his proximity.

Even in the matter of letters crossing, it is an odd coincidence that two people separated by space and circumstances should think of each other at the same moment, and that some influence has been at work inspiring each with the desire of communicating with the other. Let who will set down these things to chance, but some may be even found to hold that there are stranger things in heaven and earth "than are dreamed of in our philosophy."

Wild nonsense all this, and folly to write it down, so many may say, and matter-of-fact people will dispose of these fancies in a summary manner; but, with all due deference to these rationalists, I hold that there is a halfway house between superstition and incredulity at which we have not yet arrived in our wanderings, but under whose roof we shall some day sit, and learn a spirit science which is as yet undeveloped, and is struggling to get free from the weak absurdities, deceptions and profanity that have cast their bonds around it.

But wherefore this digression? Did these thoughts occur to the two who so strangely met after years of separation?

For it chanced that Doris met with an old friend whom she had not seen for seven long years.

It was a lovely day in September, the leaves were beginning to turn yellow, and red, and crimson streaked, and were falling, and there was a slight chill in the air as the sun sank lower, that told that the year was growing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Greeford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Greeford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not, she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she, "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, while Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolised the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognised, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school-mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her [illegible] for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris!"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten!" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said.

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken. Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[*To be Continued.*]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut of their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Cavalry Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One horrid old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal—"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 60,000 blacks to 40,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Reichhardt's tannery at Berlin, containing 141 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

I passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver.
In heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
The swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

I felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
I caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
And thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
"O, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

For I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
You were the whole school's darling, Jane,
And many summers younger.
Your head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
Bent downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

The mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
The awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
I never watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
But your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

I wonder if you see that chain
On memory's dim horizon.
There's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
To rest even your sweet eye's on.
The haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
And river, sky, and mountain blent
In twilight radiance tender.

I wonder—with a fitting pain—
If thoughts of me, returning,
Are mingled with the mountains, Jane;
I stifle down that yearning.
A rich man's wife, on you no claim
Have I, but dreams to rally;
Yet Pemigewasset sings your name
Along its winding valley;

And once, I hoped that for us twain
Might fall one calm life-closing;
That Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
In one green grave reposing.
They say the old man's heart is rock,
You never thought so, never!
And, loving you alone, I lock
The school-house door forever.

[Atlantic Monthly.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible].

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

here is an old saying that "People meet in every seven years." Can this be ? Experience has not done much to- proving it, and yet it shares in the ilege of many ancient sayings which le go on believing for old acquaintance , kindly turning a blind eye to their side.

ctically speaking, one can scarcely rt the theory, yet, bring a little spirit- m to bear upon the subject and specu- may believe in its fulfilment. Who stands the mystery of spirit life? Who s but that in sleep our spirits may er away and visit those they wish to e even those that they do not wish to ut yet by the seven years' decree are elled to visit, and so accomplish the g of our forefathers. Possibly these thers had some vague inkling of erism or magnetism; who can say?— pression they could not define, yet not shake off, and so they noted down t what was merely a forcible idea in minds.

re are few among us who do not in- in some pet superstition, and it is pleasant to believe that in our dreams d communion with the spirits of those om we dream—that we and they, im- l by some irresistible attraction, meet, h miles apart, in the mysterious re- of dreamland.

aking life we have a curious presci- f the proximity of people, which gave another though not over polite apo- gm of our ancestors, and certainly it ge to observe how a person we have ly thought of or spoken of will ap- s if in answer to our thoughts and , or it may be that his approach has lled us to acknowledge his proximity.

n in the matter of letters crossing, it ld coincidence that two people se- l by space and circumstances should of each other at the same moment, at some influence has been at work g each with the desire of communi- with the other. Let who will set these things to chance, but some may n found to hold that there are stran- ings in heaven and earth "than are ed of in our philosophy."

l nonsense all this, and folly to write , so many may say, and matter-of- ople will dispose of these fancies in a ry manner; but, with all due defer- these rationalities, I hold that there way house between superstition and ality at which we have not yet arriv- our wanderings, but under whose e shall some day sit, and learn a ience which is as yet undeveloped, truggling to get free from the weak lies, deceptions, and profanity that st their bonds around it.

wherefore this digression? Did thoughts occur to the two who so ly met after years of separation?

t chanced that Doris met with an old whom she had not seen for seven long

a lovely day in September, the were beginning to turn yellow, and d crimson streaked, and were fall- d there was a slight chill in the air un sank lower, that told that the growing older and would soon be- gin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self-possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though it is sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognised, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school-mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her [illegible] for me."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she. "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris!"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like anyone to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

"But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken. Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[To be Continued.]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Calvary Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives, stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal—"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 63,000 blacks to 43,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key-ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Bristhaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 144 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
n heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
The swollen road side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
nd thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
O, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

or I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
ou were the whole school's darling Jane,
And many summers younger.
our head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
ut downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
e awkward farm boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
never watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
it your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

onder if you see that chain
On memory's dim horizon,
ere's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
To rest even your sweet eye's on.
e haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
d river, sky, and mountain blent
n twilight radiance tender.

onder—with a fitting pain—
f thoughts of me, returning,
e mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning.
ich man's wife, on you no claim
Have I, but dreams to rally;
t Pemigewasset sings your name
Along its winding valley;

[illegible], I hoped that for us twain
Might fall one calm life closing;
t Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
n one green grave reposing.
y say the old man's heart is rock,
ou never thought so, never!
, loving you alone, I lock
he school house door forever.

[Atlantic Monthly.

yce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BOWCHER.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

e is an old saying that "People meet every seven years." Can this be Experience has not done much to proving it, and yet it shares in the of many ancient sayings which go on believing for old acquaintance adly turning a blind eye to their ble.

tually speaking, one can scarcely t the theory, yet, bring a little spirit- to bear upon the subject and specu- may believe in its fulfilment. Who tands the mystery of spirit life? Who but that in sleep our spirits may away and visit those they wish to even those that they do not wish to t yet by the seven years' decree are led to visit, and so accomplish the of our forefathers. Possibly these ers had some vague inkling of rism or magnetism; who can say?— ession they could not define, yet ot shake off, and so they noted down t what was merely a forcible idea in inds.

are few among us who do not in- some pet superstition, and it is re- asant to believe that in our dreams communion with the spirits of those we dream—that we and they, im- y some irresistible attraction, meet, miles apart, in the mysterious re- dreamland.

ing life we have a curious predi- the proximity of people, which gave nother though not over polite apo- of our ancestors, and certainly it to observe how a person we have thought of or spoken of will ap- f in answer to our thoughts and or it may be that his approach has d us to acknowledge his proximity. n the matter of letters crossing, it coincidence that two people se- by space and circumstances should each other at the same moment, some influence has been at work each with the desire of communi- ith the other. Let who will set se things to chance, but some may found to hold that there are stran- s in heaven and earth "than are of in our philosophy."

nonsense all this, and folly to write so many may say, and matter-of- ple will dispose of these fancies in a manner; but, with all due defer- hose rationalities, I hold that there ny home between superstition and ty at which we have not yet arriv- r wanderings, but under whose shall some day sit, and learn a nce which is as yet undeveloped, ggling to get free from the weak s, deceptions, and profanity that their bonds around it.

herefore this digression? Did ught occur to the two who so met after years of separation? hanced that Doris met with an old on, she had not seen for seven long

lovely day in September, the e beginning to turn yellow, and crimson streaked, and were fall- here was a slight chill in the air sank lower, that told that the growing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks serious as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest Baypupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and, trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her [illegible] for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris!"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for me, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths! See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us 'the sorrow'—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

"But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken. Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[*To be Continued.*]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Calvary Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal —"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 61,000 blacks to 41,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Briethaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 144 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
n heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
he swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
nd thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
t, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?'

e I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
ou were the whole school's darling Jane,
And many summers younger.
our head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
nt downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

e mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
o awkward farm boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
ever watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

onder if you see that chain
In memory's dim horizon.
ere's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
To rest even your sweet eye's on.
haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
d river, sky, and mountain blent
n twilight radiance tender.

onder—with a fitting pain—
f thoughts of me, returning,
mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning
ich man's wife, on you no claim
ave I, lost dreams to rally;
Pemigewasset sings your name
long its winding valley;

l once, I hoped that for us twain
ight fall one balm for closing;
Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
one green grave reposing.
y say the old man's heart is rock,
ou never thought so, never!
, loving you alone, I lock
e school-house door forever.

[*Atlantic Monthly.*

...yce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

...is an old saying that "People meet ...every seven years." Can this be ...Experience has not done much to...proving it, and yet it shares in the ... of many ancient sayings which ...go on believing for old acquaintance ...dly turning a blind eye to their ...als.

...ctually speaking, one can scarcely ...t the theory, yet, being a little spirit... to bear upon the subject and specu...may believe in its fulfilment. Who ...ands the mystery of spirit life? Who ...but that in sleep our spirits may ...away and visit those they wish to ...even those that they do not wish to ...t yet by the seven years' decree are ...ed to visit, and so accomplish the ...f our forefathers. Possibly these ...ers had some vague inkling of ...ism or magnetism; who can say?—...ession they could not define, yet ...t shake off, and so they noted down ... what was merely a forcible idea in ...inds.

...are few among us who do not in... some pet superstition, and it is ra...sant to believe that in our dreams ...communion with the spirits of those ... we dream—that we and they, im...y some irresistible attraction, meet, ...miles apart, in the mysterious re...dreamland.

...ing life we have a curious preci...he proximity of people, which gave ...ather though not over polite apo... of our ancestors, and certainly is ... to observe how a person we have ... thought of or spoken of will ap...f in answer to our thoughts and ...e it may be that his approach has ...d us to acknowledge his proximity. ...n the matter of letters crossing, it ... coincidence that two people se...y space and circumstances should ...ach other at the same moment, ...some influence has been at work ...each with the desire of communi...ith the other. Let who will set ...e things to chance, but some may ...ound to hold that there are stran...s in heaven and earth "than are ...of in our philosophy."

...nsense all this, and folly to write ...o many may say, and matter of...le will dispose of these fancies in a ... manner; but, with all due defer...rationalities, I hold that there ...y house between superstition and ...g at which we have not yet arriv... wanderings, but under whose ...hall some day sit, and learn a ...nce which is as yet undeveloped, ...ggling to get free from the weak ..., deceptions, and profanity that ... their bonds around it.

...herefore this digression? Did ...ughts occur to the two who so ...met after years of separation? ...nced that Doris met with an old ...om she had not seen for seven long ...

...lovely day in September, the ...e beginning to turn yellow, and ...crimson streaked, and were fall...here was a slight chill in the air ...each lower, that told that the ...rowing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she beginning to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not: she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was beginning every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school mate, and had assisted her as much as Mrs. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her ... for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris!"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea-village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half-laughing and half-weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[*To be Continued.*]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Calvary Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal —"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 80,000 blacks to 60,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Brielhaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 141 vats, was burned down on the 25th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
n heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
he swollen road side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
nd thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
It, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?'

or I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
ou were the whole school's darling, Jane,
And many summers younger.
our head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
nt downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

e mountains through the window pane
howered over you their glory;
awkward farm boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
ever watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
t your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

onder if you see that chain
In memory's dim horizon,
re's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
o rest even your sweet eye's on.
haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
d river, sky, and mountain blent
n twilight radiance tender.

onder—with a fitting pain—
f thoughts of me, returning,
mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning.
ich man's wife, on you no claim
ave I, but dreams to rally;
l Pemigewasset sings your name
long its winding valley;

l once, I hoped that for us twain
ight fall one balm life closing;
Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
one green grave reposing.
y say the old man's heart is rock,
ou never thought so, never!
loving you alone, I lock
e school-house door forever.

[*Atlantic Monthly.*

...yce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

...is an old saying that "People meet every seven years." Can this be? Experience has not done much to... proving it, and yet it shares in the... of many ancient sayings which... go on believing for old acquaintance... ually turning a blind eye to their... ...ole.

...ically speaking, one can scarcely... the theory, yet, being a little spirit... to bear upon the subject and specu... may believe in its fulfilment. Who... ands the mystery of spirit life? Who... but that in sleep our spirits may... away and visit those they wish to... even those that they do not wish to... yet by the seven years' decree are... ...ed to visit, and so accomplish the... of our forefathers. Possibly these... ...s had some vague inkling of... ...ism or magnetism; who can say?—... ...ssion they could not define, yet... ...t shake off, and so they noted down... what was merely a forcible idea in... ...inds.

...are few among us who do not in... some pet superstition, and it is ra... ...sant to believe that in our dreams... communion with the spirits of those... we dream—that we and they, im... ...y some irresistible attraction, meet, ...miles apart, in the mysterious re... dreamland.

...ing life we have a curious presci... the proximity of people, which gave... rather though not over polite apo... of our ancestors, and certainly it... to observe how a person we have... thought of or spoken of will ap... ...f in answer to our thoughts and... it may be that his approach has... ...d us to acknowledge his proximity. ...n the matter of letters crossing, it... coincidence that two people se... ...by space and circumstances should... each other at the same moment, ...some influence has been at work... each with the desire of communi... ...th the other. Let who will set... ...se things to chance, but some may... ...ound to hold that there are stran... ...s in heaven and earth "than are... ...of in our philosophy."

...onsense all this, and folly to write... so many may say, and matter-of... ...le will dispose of these fancies in a... manner; but, with all due defer... ...ose rationalities, I hold that there... ...ny house between superstition and... at which we have not yet arriv... wanderings, but under whose... shall some day sit, and learn a... ...ce which is as yet undeveloped, ...ggling to get free from the weak... ...s, deceptions, and profanity that... their bonds around it.

...erefore this digression? Did... ...ghts occur to the two who so... ...met after years of separation?... ...nosed that Doris met with an old... ...om she had not seen for seven long...

...lovely day in September, the... ...s beginning to turn yellow, and... crimson streaked, and were fall... ...here was a slight chill in the air... ...sank lower, that told that the... ...growing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward. Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and, trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was seen after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her... for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's lying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she. "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris?"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said.

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us tomorrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[To be Continued.]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut of their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Cavalry Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal—"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 6[illegible] blacks to 41,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Briethaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 141 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
n heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
he swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
nd thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
t will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

r I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
ou were the whole school's darling, Jane,
And many summers younger.
our head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
nt downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

e mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
e awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
ever watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
t your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

onder if you see that chain
In memory's dim horizon.
ere's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
o rest even your sweet eye's on.
e haystacks each an airy tent;
he Notch a gate of splendor;
l river, sky, and mountain blent
n twilight radiance tender.

onder—with a fitting pain—
f thoughts of me, returning,
mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning.
ich man's wife, on you no claim
lave I, but dreams to rally:
l Pemigewasset sings your name
long its winding valley;

l once, I hoped that for us twain
ight fall one calm life closing;
l Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
one green grave reposing.
r see the old man's heart is rock,
ou never thought so, never!
, loving you alone, I lock
he school house door forever.

[Atlantic Monthly.

...yce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

...e is an old saying that "People meet ...every seven years." Can this be ...Experience has not done much to ...roving it, and yet it shares in the ... of many ancient sayings which ...go on believing for old acquaintance ...indly turning a blind eye to their ...ile.

...ically speaking, one can scarcely ...l the theory, yet, being a little spirit... to bear upon the subject and specu... ...ay believe in its fulfilment. Who ...ands the mystery of spirit life? Who ...ut that in sleep our spirits may ...away and visit those they wish to ...even those that they do not wish to ..., yet by the seven years' decree are ...ed to visit, and so accomplish the ...f our forefathers. Possibly these ...ers had some vague inkling of ...ism or magnetism; who can say?—...ession they could not define, yet ...t shake off, and so they noted down ... what was merely a forcible idea in ...nds.

...are few among us who do not in... some pet superstition, and it is ra...ant to believe that in our dreams ...communion with the spirits of those ...we dream—that we and they, im...y some irresistible attraction, meet, ...miles apart, in the mysterious re...dreamland.

...ing life we have a curious presci...he proximity of people, which gave ...nother though not over polite apo... of our ancestors, and certainly it ... to observe how a person we have ... thought of or spoken of will ap...f in answer to our thoughts and ...e it may be that his approach has ...d us to acknowledge his proximity. ... the matter of letters crossing, it ... coincidence that two people se...y space and circumstances should ...ach other at the same moment, ...some influence has been at work ...each with the desire of communi...ith the other. Let who will set ...e things to chance, but some may ...bound to hold that there are stran... in heaven and earth "than are ...of in our philosophy."

...nonsense all this, and folly to write ...o many may say, and matter-of... ...e will dispose of these fancies in a ... manner; but, with all due defer... ...ese rationalities, I hold that there ...y house between superstition and ...y at which we have not yet arriv... ...wanderings, but under whose ...shall some day sit, and learn a ...nce which is as yet undeveloped, ...ggling to get free from the weak ...s, deceptions, and profanity that ... their bonds around it.

...erefore this digression? Did ...ughts occur to the two who so ...met after years of separation? ...enced that Doris met with an old ...om she had not seen for seven long ...

...lovely day in September, the ...e beginning to turn yellow, and ...crimson streaked, and were fall... ...here was a slight chill in the air ...sank lower, that told that the ...rowing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had roamed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow-flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever do think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experience and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse, still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward. Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school-mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her ... for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris!"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea-village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half-laughing and half-weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings: But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken. Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that planets of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[To be Continued.]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Calvary Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal —"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 81,000 blacks to 44,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Brietheupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 141 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

…passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
…heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
…e swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

…felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
…aught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
…d thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
…, will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

…I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger:
…u were the whole school's darling Jane,
And many summers younger.
…ur head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
…ut downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

…e mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory:
…o awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
…ver watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
…your bright lips and cheek and brow
…leam out from all its changes.

…onder if you see that chain
…in memory's dim horizon.
…ere's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
…o rest even your sweet eye's on.
…haystacks each an airy tent;
…he Notch a gate of splendor;
…l river, sky, and mountain blent
…n twilight radiance tender.

…onder—with a fitting pain—
…thoughts of me, returning,
…mingled with the mountains, Jane
…stille down that yearning.
…ch man's wife, on you no claim
…ave I, but dreams to rally;
…Pemigewasset sings your name
…long its winding valley;

…once, I hoped that for us twain
…ight fall one balm life closing;
…Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
…one green grave reposing.
…y say the old man's heart is rock,
…ou never thought so, never!
…, loving you alone, I lock
…e school house door forever.

[*Atlantic Monthly.*

…ce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCOUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

…e is an old saying that "People meet …every seven years." Can this be … Experience has not done much to… proving it, and yet it shares in the … of many ancient sayings which … go on believing for old acquaintance …ially turning a blind eye to their …ds.

…ically speaking, one can scarcely … the theory, yet, bring a little spirit… to bear upon the subject and specu… may believe in its fulfilment. Who …ands the mystery of spirit life? Who …but that in sleep our spirits may …away and visit those they wish to …even those that they do not wish to … yet by the seven years' decree are …ed to visit, and so accomplish the …f our forefathers. Possibly these …ers had some vague inkling of …ism or magnetism; who can say?—…ssion they could not define, yet …t shake off, and so they noted down … what was merely a forcible idea in …nds.

…are few among us who do not in… some pet superstition, and it is pl…asant to believe that in our dreams … commune with the spirits of those … we dream—that we and they, im… some irresistible attraction, meet, …miles apart, in the mysterious re… dreamland.

…ing life we have a curious presci…e proximity of people, which gave …nother though not over polite apo… of our ancestors, and certainly it … to observe how a person we have … thought of or spoken of will ap… in answer to our thoughts and … it may be that his approach has …d us to acknowledge his proximity. … the matter of letters crossing, it … coincidence that two people se… by space and circumstances should …ach other at the same moment, …some influence has been at work …each with the desire of communi… with the other. Let who will set …e things to chance, but some may …und to hold that there are stran… in heaven and earth "than are …f in our philosophy."

…ume all this, and folly to write …o many may say, and matter-of… will dispose of these fancies in a … manner; but, with all due defer… rationalities, I hold that there …y house between superstition and …y at which we have not yet arriv… wanderings, but under whose …hall some day sit, and learn a …e which is as yet undeveloped, …ggling to get free from the weak …, deceptions, and profanity that …their bonds around it.

…herefore this digression? Did …ghts occur to the two who so …met after years of separation? …nosed that Doris met with an old …m she had not seen for seven long …

… lovely day in September, the … beginning to turn yellow, and …crimson streaked, and were fall… was a slight chill in the air … each lower, that told that the …owing older and would soon begin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce flushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever *do* think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she begining to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest little pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her [illegible] for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I would not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so."

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris?"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said.

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

"But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[*To be Continued.*]

Fight at a Funeral.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Cavalry Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One lame old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

Well Said.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal —"Stop my paper."

The Negro State.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are [illegible] blacks to [illegible] whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in [illegible]. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Briethaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 144 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
Where you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
In heats of June, December's frost,
And where in rainy weather,
The swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
[illegible] thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
[illegible] will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
You were the whole school's darling, Jane,
And many summers younger.
Your head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
But downward to her spelling-book,
For long and hard words prying.

mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
[illegible] watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

nder if you see that chain
In memory's dim horizon,
There's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
To rest even your sweet eye's on.
haystacks each an airy tent;
The Notch a gate of splendor;
river, sky, and mountain blent
In twilight radiance tender.

nder—with a fitting pain—
thoughts of me, returning,
mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning.
ch man's wife, on you no claim
have I, lost dreams to rally:
Pemigewasset sings your name
long its winding valley;

once, I hoped that for us twain
might fall one calm life closing;
Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
one green grave reposing.
say the old man's heart is rock,
you never thought so, never!
loving you alone, I lock
The school-house door forever.

[Atlantic Monthly.

[illegible]ce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

[illegible] is an old saying that "People meet every seven years." Can this be [illegible] Experience has not done much to[illegible] proving it, and yet it shares in the [illegible] of many ancient sayings which [illegible] go on believing for old acquaintance [illegible] dly turning a blind eye to their [illegible]de.

[illegible]ically speaking, one can scarcely [illegible] the theory, yet, being a little spirit[illegible] to bear upon the subject and specu[illegible] may believe in its fulfilment. Who [illegible] ands the mystery of spirit life? Who [illegible] but that in sleep our spirits may [illegible] away and visit those they wish to [illegible] even those that they do not wish to [illegible] yet by the seven years' decree are [illegible] to visit, and so accomplish the [illegible] our forefathers. Possibly these [illegible] had some vague inkling of [illegible] or magnetism: who can say?—[illegible] ssion they could not define, yet [illegible] shake off, and so they noted down [illegible] what was merely a forcible idea in [illegible] nds.

[illegible] are few among us who do not in[illegible] some pet superstition, and it is [illegible] ant to believe that in our dreams [illegible] communion with the spirits of those [illegible] we dream—that we and they, im[illegible] some irresistible attraction, meet, [illegible] miles apart, in the mysterious re[illegible] dreamland.

[illegible]ing life we have a curious presci[illegible] the proximity of people, which gave [illegible] other though not over polite apo[illegible] of our ancestors, and certainly it [illegible] to observe how a person we have [illegible] thought of or spoken of will ap[illegible] in answer to our thoughts and [illegible] it may be that his approach has [illegible] us to acknowledge his proximity.

[illegible] the matter of letters crossing, it [illegible] coincidence that two people se[illegible] space and circumstances should [illegible] each other at the same moment. [illegible] some influence has been at work [illegible] each with the desire of communi[illegible] with the other. Let who will set [illegible] things to chance, but some may [illegible] mind to hold that there are stran[illegible] in heaven and earth "than are [illegible] of in our philosophy."

[illegible] all this, and folly to write [illegible] many may say, and matter of[illegible] will dispose of these fancies in a [illegible] manner; but, with all due defer[illegible] rationalities, I hold that there [illegible] by house between superstition and [illegible] at which we have not yet arriv[illegible] wanderings, but under whose [illegible] shall some day sit, and learn a [illegible] which is as yet undeveloped, [illegible] ggling to get free from the weak [illegible] deceptions, and profanity that [illegible] their bonds around it.

[illegible] therefore this digression? Did [illegible] ghts occur to the two who so [illegible] met after years of separation? [illegible] anced that Doris met with an old [illegible] whom she had not seen for seven long [illegible]

[illegible] lovely day in September, the [illegible] beginning to turn yellow, and [illegible] crimson streaked, and were fall[illegible] there was a slight chill in the air [illegible] sank lower, that told that the [illegible] growing older and would soon be[illegible]gin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduction, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat silent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabriel, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and uncomfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarkable, for how very few people ever *do* think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncomfortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so precipitate and thoughtless, she was quite startled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reverie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experience and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she beginning to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmichael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opinion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with strangers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Chester, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward. Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were accomplished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," responded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tightened rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more drawing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are taking, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmichael's appearance, and after a few disjointed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"Too near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt property.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good-bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spoken, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show attention to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his portfolio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He waited for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The former ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessantly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenced Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her husband's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure, 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Carmichael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we retired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sentence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opinion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sensible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gracious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good-bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day-pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little understood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and, trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the elder accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympathy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school-mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would allow herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her [illegible] for so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my mother's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Uncle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mother's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him promise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she, "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty.

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris?"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were prepared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of man who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only speculating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" inquired Joyce.

"Forgotten!" answered Doris, indignantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was more chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advantage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," suggested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to-morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sitting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electricity applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flowers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken. Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclined to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connected with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[To be Continued.]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The women burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Cavalry Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with missiles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that himself and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifestations. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most responsible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neighborhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of economy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal—"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of negro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are [illegible] blacks to 44,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from going as completely into the hands of the negroes as St. Domingo did after the expulsion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gentleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scattered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric battery.

Breithaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 144 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1867. NUMBER 20.

The Red School-House.

passed it yesterday again,
The school-house by the river,
here you and I were children, Jane,
And used to glow and shiver,
heats of June, December's frost,
And where in fairy weather,
swollen road-side brook we crossed
So many times together.

felt the trickle of the rain
From your wet ringlets dripping;
caught your blue eye's twinkle, Jane,
When we were nearly slipping;
I thought, while you in fear and glee
Were clinging to my shoulder;
will she trust herself to me,
When we are ten years older?"

I was full of visions vain,
The boy's romantic hunger;
u were the whole school's darling Jane,
And many summers younger.
ur head a cherub's used to look,
With sunbeams on it lying,
at downward to her spelling-book,
r long and hard words prying.

mountains through the window-pane
Showered over you their glory;
awkward farm-boy loved you, Jane—
You know the old, old story!
ever watch the sunset now
Upon those misty ranges,
your bright lips and cheek and brow
Gleam out from all its changes.

wonder if you see that chain
In memory's dim horizon,
re's not a lovelier picture, Jane,
u rest even your sweet eye's on.
haystacks each an airy tent;
he Notch a gate of splendor;
river, sky, and mountain blent
twilight radiance tender.

wonder—with a fitting pain—
thoughts of me, returning,
mingled with the mountains, Jane;
stifle down that yearning.
ch man's wife, on you no claim
ave I, but dreams to rally:
Pemigewasset sings your name
long its winding valley;

once, I hoped that for us twain
ight fall one calm life closing;
Campton Hills might guard us, Jane
one green grave reposing.
say the old man's heart is rock,
never thought so, never!
loving you alone, I lock
school house door forever.

[*Atlantic Monthly.*

...ce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER VI.

...is an old saying that "People meet every seven years." Can this be Experience has not done much in roving it, and yet it shares in the ... of many ancient sayings which go on believing for old acquaintance ...ndly turning a blind eye to their ...le.

...ically speaking, one can scarcely ... the theory, yet, bring a little spirit- to bear upon the subject and specu- ...ay believe in its fulfilment. Who ...nds the mystery of spirit life? Who ...ut that in sleep our spirits may away and visit those they wish to ...ven those that they do not wish to ... yet by the seven years' decree are ...ed to visit, and so accomplish the ... our forefathers. Possibly these ...e had some vague inkling of ...sm or magnetism: who can say?— ...ssion they could not define, yet ...shake off, and so they noted down ...what was merely a forcible idea in ...nds.

...are few among us who do not in- ...some pet superstition, and it is re- ...sant to believe that in our dreams ...communion with the spirits of those ...we dream—that we and they, im- ...some irresistible attraction, meet, ...iles apart, in the mysterious re- ...dreamland.

...ng life we have a curious preced- ...e proximity of people, which gave ...ther though not over polite apo- ...of our ancestors, and certainly it ...to observe how a person we have ...thought of or spoken of will ap- ...in answer to our thoughts and ...r it may be that his approach has ...l us to acknowledge his proximity. ...the matter of letters crossing, it ...coincidence that two people se- ...y space and circumstances should ...ach other at the same moment, ...some influence has been at work ...ach with the desire of communi- ...th the other. Let who will set ...e things to chance, but some may ...ound to hold that there are stran- ...in heaven and earth "than are ...f in our philosophy."

...ecause all this, and folly to write ...many may say, and matter-of- ...e will dispose of these fancies in a ...manner; but, with all due defer- ...ose rationalities, I hold that there ...y house between superstition and ...at which we have not yet arriv- ...wanderings, but under whose ...hall some day sit, and learn a ...e which is as yet undeveloped, ...ggling to get free from the weak ...deceptions, and profanity that ...their bonds around it.

...erefore this digression? Did ...ghts occur to the two who so ...et after years of separation? ...nced that Doris met with an old ...n she had not seen for seven long

...lovely day in September, the ...beginning to turn yellow, and ...crimson streaked, and were fall- ...here was a slight chill in the air ...sunk lower, that told that the ...rowing older and would soon be- gin to die away.

Joyce and Doris had rowed down to their favorite nook; hoping, as they had done several times since their eventful introduc- tion, to meet with the Gresford Lynns. But Mrs. Lynn's white face was growing whiter and thinner, and she shivered if a breath of cold wind breathed upon her, and those around her knew that she would never see the snow flakes spread a white pall over the withered flowers.

So it was doubtful whether she would ever come abroad into the fresh, open air again, and whether Joyce and Doris had not seen her for the last time.

Mrs. Lynn had grown very fond of Doris in these stolen meetings, she quite clung to her, and Mr. Lynn appeared to share in his wife's predilections.

However, no Gresford Lynns appeared, and Doris, somewhat disappointed, sat sil- ent for awhile; then, suddenly starting up, she proposed going across one of the fields to look at a favorite view. So the field was crossed, and turning down a green lane the girls came to a stile.

Joyce was going to step over it, when to her astonishment Doris gave a great scream, and bounding past her, sprang over the stile and seized by both hands a gentleman who was quietly taking a sketch of the view they had come to see.

"Gabriel! Gabriel!"

The gentleman looked surprised for a moment, and then his face lighted up as he asked,

"Can it be my little Doris? How you have grown. I did not know you at first." And he held her hands tightly in his own, and gazed earnestly into her eyes.

"But I knew you, dear old Gabriel, the moment I caught sight of you. Where have you been? I thought I should never see you again."

And then they began to talk of what had happened since they last parted, and Joyce drew a little aside so as not to appear like an intruder.

She need not have troubled herself, for the two were so engrossed that they were not even aware of her presence. Gabriel had seated himself again, and Doris was half sitting, half kneeling at his feet, her hat had fallen off, and he was smoothing back her hair as if she had been a little child.

He did it unconsciously, and she did not seem to notice it, for her face was hidden in her hands, and she was crying.

At something he said to her she looked up, and then for the first time remembered that Joyce was with her. She was upon her feet in an instant.

"Oh," she exclaimed, "I had forgotten. This is Gabriel Chester, Joyce; and, Gabri- el, this is my new and very dear friend, Joyce Dormer. You must call her Joyce, and love her as much as I do."

And Joyce blushed, and felt hot and un- comfortable, and of course could think of nothing to say; but that was not remarka- ble, for how very few people ever *do* think of what to say at the right time.

But Mr. Chester quietly said,

"I suppose you are accustomed to Doris's rash suggestions, Miss Dormer?"

Miss Dormer! Then Joyce blushed again, and this time felt vexed as well as uncom- fortable, though she could not make out why she should feel so. Doris was so preci- pitate and thoughtless, she was quite star- tled out of her usual self possession; added to which, she had been indulging in a reve- rie on the stile in which it had occurred to her that it must be pleasant to have so charming a friend as Mr. Chester to call one by one's Christian name, and be so glad to see one. And then she had looked back on her own experiences and found she had never known any one to compare with Mr. Chester. Oh, dear! Was she beginning to be jealous of Doris? She hoped not; she must write down exactly what she felt in her diary, so that she might be upon her guard against the slightest approach of jealousy. Besides, what right had she to feel thus; she had never seen Mr. Chester until to-day, and Doris had known him for years.

Mr. Chester spoke much of Mrs. Carmi- chael, and said that if there ever was an angel upon earth she was one.

She must then, thought Joyce, have been very different from her brother, for there was little of the angelic about him, and Joyce was sorely tempted to give an opin- ion that she thought him rather the reverse; still it might be uncharitable, and it was not well to be too unreserved with stran- gers.

So she made no comments; and at length Mr. Chester changed the subject, and asked Doris if she had been drawing lately; and turning to Joyce, he told her that Doris had quite a talent that way if she would only persevere.

"I shall never draw again," said she. "Oh, those lace patterns, how I worked away at them, and how little I got for my designs!" here the tears began to fall again.

"Poor little Doris," said Mr. Chester, tenderly; "I did not intend to make you cry. I was not thinking of lace patterns; I did not know about them; I was thinking of your sketches of the cottage and—"

"Gabriel," burst in Doris, "I shall never cease to think of those patterns, and now I am going to be an heiress. Isn't it a shame? I shall hate the sight of the money."

"An heiress, Doris?" repeated Mr. Ches- ter, wonderingly.

"An heiress," answered she, bitterly; "it's something to do with Australia but I don't know what, and I'm sure I don't care. It's all come too late." And she rocked herself backward and forward, Mr. Chester patting her head as if she had been a baby still.

For he seemed to have forgotten, at least so thought Joyce, the years that were ac- complished since he and Doris had met.

"Australia! ah, yes, it might be," res- ponded Mr. Chester, musingly.

And Joyce thought of the Australian mail so eagerly looked forward to, and of the arrival of a giant nugget that was to turn the penniless orphan into a wealthy heiress; and a vague longing after a fairy godmother passed into her mind, for Joyce had not quite escaped from the regions of romance, though reality was begining every now and then to pull her up with a tighten- ed rein.

But Doris did not leave Mr. Chester long to his musings; she began to talk about her present life, and the pursuits of herself and Joyce; and Mr. Chester was glad to hear that she was making up for lost time, and said he must give her some more draw- ing lessons.

"If you can," returned Doris, shaking her head; "but I tell you what you may do, you may go on with the sketch you are tak- ing, and Joyce and I will come and sit with you, and see that you work diligently."

"Do you draw Miss Dormer?"

"No," said Joyce.

Just then, who should come up but Mr. Carmichael; he had been looking over some fields that lay that way.

His countenance lowered when he saw the two girls, and did not brighten when Doris explained that Mr. Gabriel Chester was an old friend of her mother's. He did not seem particularly glad to see him, but he made an effort to say that he was pleased to meet with any one who had known his sister.

However, he brightened up a little when he heard that Mr. Chester was only going to stay a day or two in the neighborhood, and actually became so far affable as to ask him to dinner the next day.

Mr. Chester did not appear to appreciate the affability, for he accepted the invitation as a mere matter of course.

Conversation flagged after Mr. Carmi- chael's appearance, and after a few disjoint- ed sentences he observed that it was time to think of turning their steps homeward.

"We have left the boat down among the trees, uncle," said Doris.

"Which trees?" he asked, rather sharply.

Doris pointed across the meadow.

"You near the Lynncourt estate," he said. "I desire you never to go there again, girls."

And then Mr. Carmichael went his way, saying he could not go with them to the boat as it was too near the Lynncourt pro- perty.

His departure was a relief to all; and Mr. Chester, collecting his sketching apparatus, accompanied Joyce and Doris to the boat. Joyce was just going to say "good bye," when he stepped into the boat and taking the oars said he would row them home.

So he rowed, and Doris steered, whilst Joyce gazed dreamily over the side into the water, wondering what might next happen in the story she had begun to weave, and listening to Mr. Chester's deep voice as he chatted with Doris.

There was a little hesitation when they landed, for neither Joyce nor Doris would have felt at liberty to ask Mr. Chester into Mr. Carmichael's house.

Doris, however, solved the difficulty.

As the boat was being fastened up, she turned to Mr. Chester.

"If Green Oaks were my house, Gabriel, I should ask you to come in and spend the evening with us, but as it is not, all I can do is to show you the gate that leads out of the garden into the village, and direct you to the inn. There—there's nothing like the truth, Gabriel, though its sometimes hard to speak it."

Mr. Chester looked at her attentively. "Quite right, Doris," he began; but what further he was going to say was never spok- en, for Mr. Carmichael emerged from a path overgrown with shrubs, and invited Mr. Chester to come into the house.

His manner had completely changed, and he was now as anxious to show atten- tion to Mr. Chester as he had hitherto been averse from doing so. He walked with him to the inn, and would have carried his port- folio had Mr. Chester allowed it. He wait- ed for him and brought him home, and his affability was inexhaustible.

There were two notes in Joyce's diary that night, the one appertaining to Mr. Carmichael, the other to herself. The for- mer ran—

"I have never seen Mr. Carmichael so gracious to any one as he has been to Mr. Chester. He has talked to him incessant- ly. I cannot help thinking that there must be some reason for this sudden change of tactics.

"Mr. Carmichael's affability has influenc- ed Aunt Lotty. She has been most lively this evening. I suppose it was her hus- band's unflagging zeal to make himself agreeable to his guest that gave her the courage once or twice to make a remark. Mr. Carmichael would have let the remarks pass by unheeded, but Mr. Chester listened with a deference that won my heart, and caused Aunt Lotty to comment after his departure. 'I have never seen so pleasant a man in all my life.'"

The other passage was as follows—

"To-night I wore a white dress, with blue ribbons, but I am not sure that it looked as well as Doris's black silk. Doris said the ribbons matched my eyes; but I think my eyes have a grayer shade in them. Mr. Chester seems fond of music, and I don't think he paid much attention to Mr. Car- michael's speeches during my last piece.

"Doris and I had a long talk after we re- tired to our rooms. She thinks—"

But what Doris thought must be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

"Doris thinks that Mr. Chester is very handsome—" this was the unfinished sen- tence; then followed Joyce's comments.

"I think," writes Joyce, "that her opin- ion must proceed from his being an old friend, whom she has always thought much of. He merely strikes me as having a sen- sible face and pleasant voice. He looks twice as old as Doris; indeed, he has rather an old look, but that may be owing to his being so sunburnt. He seems to regard Doris as quite a child, and forgets that she is over eighteen at the present time. What is going to happen? In spite of his gra- cious manner I know that Mr. Carmichael will be very glad when Mr. Chester says 'good bye.'"

So much for the extract.

"Doris," said Joyce, "who is Mr. Gabriel Chester?"

"I don't know," answered Doris.

This was not a very satisfactory beginning, but by degrees Joyce learned the little that Doris did know about him. Mr. Carmichael had met with him and his mother in the little village where she had taken up her abode.

Mrs. Chester had been an elder girl in her last half year at a school where Mrs. Carmichael had been the youngest day- pupil. The great girl had petted the little one and made a plaything of her, and the little one had idolized the superior being who made so much of her. For children have much reverence in their natures, a species of clinging adoration for those above them, that seems to be but little under- stood, or surely mothers would pay more heed to it than they do. But this adoring principle implanted in the infant mind is too often crushed even in tenderest years. This heaven-begotten idolatry, that makes the parent in the childish heart, type of an unknown God, that so through earthly love the heavenly may be taught, how often is it cast away and trampled under foot by those who understand not the power for good or evil that they hold over the souls committed to their charge.

And when the great girl and the little one met in after years as women, with the disparity of age softened between them, the old bond, though scarcely recognized, held a gentle sway in the sympathy the el- der accorded to the younger, and in the unservile gratitude with which that sympa- thy was met.

Mrs. Chester was very kind to her old school-mate, and had assisted her as much as Mr. Carmichael's gentle pride would al- low herself to be helped; and the poor lady, lace-making in her humble lodgings, had been taken into close friendship with her more fortunate companion.

There was another bond of sympathy; they had both lost their husbands, and both soon after marriage.

"Is Mrs. Chester still alive?" asked Joyce.

"No, she died eight or nine years ago, and I have only seen Gabriel once since, and that was soon after my mother received that letter from Uncle Carmichael. I shall read that letter some time, Joyce, and then I shall know what it was that made her suf- fer so."

But Joyce knew that she would never read that letter.

"Joyce," continued Doris, "sometimes I feel as if I ought not to stay here, as if I could not stay. And yet it was my moth- er's dying wish for me to come, and so I try to believe that it is right for me to be here, but often and often my heart leaps up against it. Gabriel asked me if I was happy, and I said 'Yes.' And I am happy, Joyce, as long as you are with me. And I did not want him to think I distrusted Un- cle Carmichael; for, after all, he is my mo- ther's brother. I told Gabriel what a dear kind Joyce you were, and made him pro- mise to love you for my sake."

"Oh, Doris—" began Joyce.

But Doris stopped her.

"I like all the people," said Doris, "that I love, to love one another, therefore you will have to love Gabriel. I told him I should tell you to do so—"

"Doris!"

But Doris waved her hand imperiously.

"All people I love have to obey me," said she. "I never wish them to do anything that is not for their own happiness. How nice it would be," she went on, "if you and I, and Gabriel could all live together when my fortune comes in."

"And leave Green Oaks, and Aunt Lotty? Poor Aunt Lotty."

"Well, I should like to have Aunt Lotty as well; but you see that would involve Uncle Carmichael," and she paused, as if considering the point. Then she clapped her hands. "What a good thing it would be if Uncle Carmichael were to die."

"Doris?"

"Well, of course, I mean if he were pre- pared, and all that sort of thing. No one would miss him much. But then," added she, thoughtfully, "I don't think he is prepared. He seems to me the sort of men who never will be prepared. What do you think?"

"Oh, hush, Doris! What right have we to be judging in such a matter?"

"Well, I'm not judging. I'm only specu- lating, and one can't help speculating. I try to be charitable in all cases, but I often have strong doubts about people. Do you never have strong doubts, Joyce?"

"Where has Mr. Chester been since you saw him?" inquired Joyce, changing the subject.

"In Italy and Germany."

"Did he know you were here?"

"No; how should he?"

"Had he forgotten all about you?" in- quired Joyce.

"Forgotten?" answered Doris, indig- nantly; "forgotten! Dear old Gabriel would never forget me. He had been down to the little sea village to look for us, and had found that my mother was dead, and I was gone no one knew whither."

"Then it was mere chance his coming here?"

"Yes; if you like to call it so. I don't."

"Neither do I. It's part of the story," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris looked at her.

"Oh, you dreaming Joyce! I believe you live in a world of romance. Do tell me the tale that is going on in your brain."

"Not now, but some day you shall peep into my diary, and see what is written there."

It was a rash promise, and the moment after Joyce doubted whether she would ever care to fulfil it. Would she like any one to see all that was written down there.

Of course Doris wished to take advan- tage of it at once, but Joyce said,

"Not now; but when we are old women, and this present time seems to us only like a story we read on a fair summer day, half laughing and half weeping."

"With Gabriel for the sunshine," sug- gested Doris.

"As you like."

"As I like! Now, is he not a gleam across our paths? See how Aunt Lotty unfolds beneath his rays. And even Uncle Carmichael has become more amiable for the time being, though I must confess I don't think its owing to Gabriel exactly. There are wheels within wheels that I can't understand. However, that is not to the purpose; it is Gabriel that has oiled the wheels and made them go more smoothly. Your hard heart will be softened, too, Joyce, when I make him sing for us to- morrow—it is so beautiful. To tell you the truth, I don't think he has been much sunshine to you at present, though why he is not I can't imagine. It always seems to me cheerful where Gabriel is."

But then you know Mr. Chester so well."

"Yes," returned Doris, pondering. "And you don't. That may be it. You looked quite grave all last evening, and you are looking quite grave now, and tired, too; but that is no wonder, for here we are sit- ting up talking, and its near midnight."

She opened the window.

"How dark the sky looks, and yet the stars are shining. I wonder what the stars are really like, if one could get near enough to them. If one had wings! But how tired one would be of flying so far!"

"Perhaps you would like to have electri- city applied to wings, and flash along like a telegraph despatch."

"Horrible!" answered Doris, shrugging her shoulders. "No, I would float along in some marvellous manner that had no fatigue in it, and visit all the distant worlds I see. Sometimes I have a vision that I should meet with fair cities built of pure gold, where chrysoprase and sardonyx would be as common pebbles—where flow- ers would never fade and never be out of bloom—where in a fairer Paradise a race of unfallen beings are dwelling, and all is as this earth should be if Eve had never eaten of the fruit."

"Visionary," said Joyce.

"Perhaps so; but I've watched the stars until they seem like friends to me. I should rather like my horoscope to be taken Not that I should exactly believe in it," said she, seeing that Joyce was half inclin- ed to laugh; "but I can't help feeling that phases of nature have more influence over us than we are aware of—that there is a mysterious relationship throughout the universe that produces an effect upon us, that makes us sometimes feel as if in some way the world and all therein were connec- ted with us, as though we could stretch forth our arms and say, 'All this is mine.'"

Joyce looked in astonishment at the girl. Her slender figure was stretched to its full height, her dusky hair had fallen down, and her deep dark eyes shone brightly, but not a tinge of warmer color had stolen into her face, which was white as purest marble.

"You are a strange girl, Doris," said she, and she gently closed the window.

[*To be Continued.*]

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.—The New York Tribune says: "In the Feejee Islands, when a great man dies there is always a notable cutting and slashing of live human flesh, and a smell of roast meat. The wo- men burn their bodies and afflicted friends cut off their fingers to festoon the grave. There was something rather worse than this the other day in the suburbs of New York. A funeral party went from this city to Calvary Cemetery, and stopped on the road to console themselves drinking at a tavern. The merits of the deceased came up for discussion, and the result was a furious fight, in which whips, knives stones, and bludgeons were used with bloody effect, the women keeping the men supplied with mis- siles, and sometimes joining in the fray themselves. One heroic old lady is said to have particularly distinguished herself by jumping on the bodies of her prostrate foes. A child is reported to have been killed, and fourteen persons were more or less injured.

WELL SAID.—Says a sensible exchange: It matters not how many newspapers a man takes, his list is incomplete without his home paper. If that paper is not such as he would wish, he should feel that him- self and his neighbors are responsible, in a measure, for its shortcoming. Give a paper a liberal support, an active sympathy, and it will instantly respond to such manifesta- tions. Let an editor feel that his efforts are appreciated, and he is the most respon- sible person on earth; his paper being a part of himself, he is as sensitive to praise or censure as a doting father. Nothing can supply the place of a home paper. It is the mirror in which the town and neigh- borhood news is reflected; in the social, political and religious circle it fills a place no other paper can. When a need of econ- omy compels you to curtail your newspaper list, strike off every other one before you say to the publisher of your home journal —"Stop my paper."

THE NEGRO STATE.—By conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, South Carolina, at least, has become a thoroughly Africanized State. The proportion of ne- gro voters to the whites, is as three to two, or, in other words, there are 60,000 blacks to 40,000 whites. Many of the latter, and nearly all the former, are in the lowest state of ignorance. There is nothing to prevent the State administration from go- ing as completely into the hands of the ne- groes as St. Domingo did after the expul- sion of the French in 1802. It will solve an interesting problem in political and civil affairs in this country, to see how South Carolina prospers under the new order of things.

The Richmond Times reports a singular explosion of a latch key, with which a gen- tleman was opening his door a few days since. The report was as loud as that made by an ordinary pistol, and the force of the explosion shattered the key ring and scat- tered the keys, blowing a button off his glove and injuring his hand. The cause assigned for the explosion is this: The lock was of brass, and had been heated by the sun, and the key being of steel and also heated, had, by coming in contact, caused a thermo-electric current. This current often causes an explosion, the shock of which is not unlike that of an electric bat- tery.

Brielhaupt's tannery at Berlin, containing 144 vats, was burned down on the 27th ult. A large quantity of bark was also destroyed.

The Reform Convention.

Toronto, June 27.—The Reform Convention met this afternoon in the Music Hall, to the number of about 600. Mr. Patrick, ex M. P. P. of Prescott, was chosen President. He addressed the meeting, reviewing his own course in public affairs, and advocating a strong opposition to the Coalition Government. Nothing else was done except the appointment of committees on credentials, arrangements, and resolutions. The Convention then adjourned till seven this evening.

The Hon. Mr. Young, of Prince Edward Island, and Hon. Mr. De Cosmos, of British Columbia, were invited to take seats. The reform senators were all requested to be present.

Toronto, 28th.

The Reform Convention, upon resuming last evening, received a report from the Committee on Resolutions, embracing a series of 15, three of which were adopted last evening, and the debate of the 5th entered on. Ed. Blake, Toronto; Irving, of Hamilton; Geo. Brown; Currie, of St. Catherines; John Macdonald, and others, delivered lengthy speeches.

Messrs. Howland and McDougall attended upon invitation, and when the resolution condemning coalitions was put and spoken to, Mr. Howland addressed the meeting in a long speech in defence of the action of the Liberal members of Government, contending that they had gone into the Government for the good of the country, and defied any man to point to a single dishonorable act on their part whilst in the Coalition. Mr. McDougall rose, amid hisses and cheers, and delivered one of the most effective speeches ever delivered in Toronto in defence of the position and pitched into Mr. Brown in fine style, amid hisses and cheers. He spoke as if he did not care a fig for the meeting, and plainly stated that he did not look upon that Convention as a fair representation of Reformers of Upper Canada. He would not abide by the action of that meeting, because it was one thing to resolve, and another to carry out resolves. He would go to the polls in preference to taking the advice of a meeting like the Convention. He also announced that the elections would soon take place. The resolution was carried this morning.

Toronto, June 28.

The Reform Convention was brought to a close this afternoon, after passing over twenty resolutions. A resolution was passed, inviting Geo. Brown to reconsider his public life by consenting to go into some constituency for Upper Canada. With tears in his eyes, mr. Brown expressed his willingness to do so, because, he said, the formation of a Coalition government was sufficient to make him reconsider his decision to retire. Where there was work to be done for the Reformers, he said he was prepared to do it. Loud cheers followed.

That Delegation.—Of the eleven delegates appointed by the seven Brownites of this Town, at the recent confab, just one, Mr. J. T. Brill, went to the convention! That gentleman, having some butter business to attend to in Toronto, thought he might just as well travel on half fare as not, and so paid the great caucus a visit. The Globe has an imaginary list of delegates from Guelph, whose names we have never heard of before, in fact, the whole three columns of names is a jumble of errors, or a lot of cognomens manufactured in the Globe sanctum.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

The Toronto Convention.—It is admitted on all hands to-day that the speech of Mr. Macdougall was the best last evening; that it was calm, clear, forcible and statesmanlike withal in manner; in matter it was far superior to the effort of Mr. Brown. That gentleman was "stagey," loud in tone, excited, and fairly stammered upon the platform. At one time he shook his fists so near to mr. Howland, that one trembled for that gentleman, while he impassioned his points by slapping his hands and stamping his feet. It was not an exhibition that bespoke the statesman, or elevated the actor, in the estimation of either friends or enemies. The mild manner of messrs. Howland and Macdougall, in meeting a hostile Convention, is freely acknowledged, while it is also admitted that both of them acquitted themselves with grace, temper and judgment, under circumstances that, to any less confident of the justice of their cause, would have been sufficiently disconcerting.—*London Free Press.*

Bold Financiering.—An old Dutch farmer in the township of Normanby has immortalized himself by a bold stroke of financiering. Hans was the owner in fee simple of 300 bushels of wheat, he made up his mind that he must get $3 per bushel for said grain, and that he would take no less. Accordingly he piled it up in the barn and deposited his bed alongside the heap of grain, and there reposed with his treasure every night with a loaded gun for a companion. Wheat kept going up, and Hans had some fine offers for his pile, it being a good sample. But no; nothing less than $3 per bushel would purchase from the sturdy farmer, when, lo and behold! a change came o'er the spirit of his golden dream. Prices declined and so has the Dutchman, and he is heard to break the moral law inadvertently, at short intervals, by hurling anathemas at the markets and grain buyers generally. We think he is served right.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

The Montreal Witness says:—The indications are that George Brown, after his dreary interregnum of coalition, will return to his true position of a tribune of the people, and be welcomed back by that great party whose support dwindled down at one time to two votes in Parliament in addition to his own. No one can deny, that his great abilities, indomitable energy, and long experience in public matters, make him one of the strongest men in the country, especially in opposition, nor is there any question about the reality of his love for liberal principles. Other great men will also doubtless soon be raised up in that highly educated and enterprising Province.

The Minerve calls earnestly on all who are in favor of Confederation, to keep the friends of that measure in power, for if Messrs. Holton, Dorion, & Co. were to get into office there is no saying what might happen. It does not include George Brown in the above list of opposition leaders, nor any man from Upper Canada, because all prominent Western statesmen were in favor of Confederation; but there is little doubt that new issues will arise, around which new parties will be formed, and to some extent new men will spring up to carry them out. Confederation, having been carried, can no longer be the watchword of a party, unless, indeed, an effort were made to repeal it, which is not at all likely.—*Montreal Witness.*

The New Cabinet.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

Now that the Governor General has arrived, we may expect to hear of the complete formation of the Cabinet of the Dominion. We understand that thirteen will be the number of Ministers in the new Cabinet namely, five from the Province of Ontario, four from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

The names we have heard spoken of are the following:—

From Ontario—Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Howland, and Mr. Fergusson Blair.

From Quebec—Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Sir Narcisse Belleau, and Mr. Langevin.

From New Brunswick—Mr. Tilley and Mr. Mitchell.

From Nova Scotia—Mr. Archibald and Mr. Kenny.

It is commonly understood that Mr. John A. Macdonald will be the Prime Minister; and it is not impossible that when all the arrangements are completed respecting the formation of the local Governments, that Mr. Chapais will take the place of Sir Narcisse. The names of men so prominent as Mr. Tupper, the able Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mr. McGee, not appearing in the lists we have given, will, we are sure, cause remark on the part of the public. But we feel equally sure of this, that these two gentlemen will, themselves, be the first to recognize the political exigences governing the situation, which has left them as simple supporters of the Government of the Dominion, instead of placing them in offices of Ministerial trust, to which the confidence of their party, of their country, and their public services give them title. It is rumored that Mr. Tupper has made way for Mr. Kenny as representing the Irish Catholics; and, without having any information whatever for the statement, we may say it appears to us that the reason why Mr. McGee remains out with Mr. Tupper may be found in considerations of territory and population. But it is idle to speculate, and men should not form their judgments until explanations are given by the gentlemen themselves, which will undoubtedly be forthcoming in due time.

There is one feature in the Cabinet of the Dominion wherein it will be different from any which we have had since the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry, about a quarter of a century ago; namely, that we shall have no more double headed premiers, or double majorities, at once to satisfy and vex sectional parties. But there will be One Premier and One Majority, and One Union Party. A majority of the whole, as affecting every part, will be held to be absolute; and a majority of the whole will alone be considered.

We understand there will be another feature of the Union Cabinet which will be of interest to an important portion of the community, and that is, that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of commerce, the Minister of Internal Revenue, and the Receiver General, will form a kind of Committee of Council, to deliberate and decide upon all questions affecting the tariff and excise, the currency and banking, &c. And it may reasonably be hoped from this arrangement, that greater deliberation and more matured action will be secured than it has hitherto been reasonable to expect from one man with too much upon his hands at once.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Prince Napoleon is to be President of the Congress, which is to assemble for the purpose of fixing a uniform standard of gold and silver coinage in Europe.

London, June 27th.—The commission to enquire into the manner in which Fenian convicts are treated, reports that they are well treated.

Rome, June 29.—The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom and the reverence of St. Paul and of the canonization of twenty five Dutch, French, and Spanish martyrs in Japan as saints, was one of the most gorgeous witnessed in the world since the days of King Solomon. The observances commenced with a general illumination of the city. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At 7 a.m., a grand procession of prelates, priests monks, and soldiers from the Vatican to St. Peter's took place. The Pope was carried on his throne. St. Peter's was magnificently decorated with cloths of gold and silver, tapestries, painting and 200,000 yards of crimson silk. The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles. One hundred thousand people were inside the church, including the ex-King of Naples, the foreign ministers, 500 cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, many thousand clergymen, priests, friars and monks. Nuns and soldiers from all parts of the world were present.

The Pope celebrated the Georgian mass in Latin and Greek. Two interruptions occurred. The curtains of one window took fire, which was promptly extinguished. A man became crazed by the splendors and cut his throat. The Pope at once reconsecrated the church stained with the blood of the suicide.

London, June 30.—At the public breakfast given in honor of William Lloyd Garrison, yesterday, a letter from Count de Paris was read which eulogized in warm terms the services done by Mr. Garrison in the cause of humanity and freedom.

Mr. Adams, minister of the United States, who was absent, also sent a letter, the tone of which was rather qualified and reserved.

Mr. John Bright, in a speech, complimented mr. Garrison for his services in the cause of emancipation. The Duke of Argyle presented a welcome address, and expressed the hope that a friendly affection should be maintained between England and the United States. Earl Russel frankly avowed his former errors committed at the outbreak of the rebellion, and of which mr. Adams convinced him. Speeches were also made by Garrison, Thompson and others.

Government says the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any Reform bill.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th, mr. Hardy said, on the subject of the Birmingham riots, that he believed the real culprits had not been very numerous and did not exceed 1,500 persons. He was afraid no steps would be taken against those persons who were the real originators of the disturbances.

The council of the English reform league has issued an address to all working men in Europe denouncing wars and the maintenance of large armies.

London, evening, 1st.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the government of the United States in regard to the Alabama claims, but he did not despair of a happy result. The foreign office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case.

The Fenians.—Dublin, July 2.—Secret drilling is still kept up by Fenians in various parts of the Island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow, engaged in practising military manoeuvering, and several of them were arrested.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, mr. Hardy, Home Secretary, after announcing that tranquility had been restored in Birmingham, said he greatly regretted the language used by the agitator Murphy and he was not surprised that it had produced disturbance. Liberty of expression could not be too severely rebuked when it went to the extent of calling a large number of fellow citizens thieves and assassins. The conduct of the Catholic clergy during the troubles had been wise and conciliatory. Archbishop Manning had written a letter to the local clergy, urging them to use all their influence to allay the excitement.

On the same day in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on section 19 of the Reform Bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the section was rejected by a vote of 272 against 234.

London, June 27.—Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.

The struggle for the Presidency of the American Republic has already been inaugurated. The New York Times, Herald, and other leading journals have declared in favor of General Grant, while others have brought forward the names of Speaker Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, and Senator Wade. President Johnson has not been mentioned by any party as a probable candidate for re-election, and it is not likely he will be a candidate, as his defeat would be certain and overwhelming.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands notice that the Department will be closed on July 1st, to be opened at Quebec and Ontario as soon thereafter as possible, of which due notice will be given.

The London Times calls the House of Lords the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless, and the most indolent assembly in the world. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three peers present. Peers can vote by proxy.

At the Reform Convention George Brown announced his determination to accept a nomination for the Commons—it is understood for South Ontario.

Meeting of Liberal members.—Toronto, June 29.—The Leader of to-day says that the meeting of Liberal members of the Government, yesterday, was very satisfactory. Members of both houses were present. Tilley and Archibald both addressed the meeting, giving their view of the situation of affairs, and showing the necessity that exists at present of forming a Coalition Government. With him the question was one of supporting the union cause; and they felt they would not have been justified in refusing to join any government having that object in view. Consequently, they agreed, some days ago, to accept office; and, before the Liberal members for Upper Canada had consented to do so, the explanations of these Reformers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produced a marked effect on the meeting.

The Globe, on the other hand, ridicules the meeting, saying that only 13 were present, four of whom spoke against coalition.

The youngest sister of Robert Burns the poet, and the sole surviving child of the family circle of which he was the eldest brother, died a few days since near Ayr. We extract the following particulars of her life from a well written obituary notice in the Ayr Observer:—Isabella Burns, or as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of July, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 96th year. She was the seventh daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age—Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William John and Isabella. About the year 1791 or 1795 she was married, at Mossgiel, Mauchline, to John Begg who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow in 1822 and whom she thus survived for the long period of 45 years."

Narrow vs Broad Gauge.—A writer in the Trade Review shows that the Intercolonial Railroad, on the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, will cost not less than $21,000,000; whilst on the cheap narrow gauge principle it would only cost $7,000,000 or about one third. And he adds, that the expense of keeping the road up afterwards would be in proportion to the first cost. The narrow gauge can, he also shows, ascend much heavier grades, and turn much shorter curves than the broad gauge. We hope our public men will have the wisdom to adopt the cheapest plan. If they do, it will be a sore disappointment to the contractors, but a great relief to the public; for if there is any route in the world where the construction of a road should be economical, it is one which will have so little traffic, at any rate, for a long time.

Telegraph to Durham.—The Montreal Telegraph line has been extended to this town. This will prove a source of convenience to our mercantile men and the public generally, by supplying a want which has long been felt. Office at R. Findlay's drug store.—*Durham Chronicle*

Extension of the Elective Franchise in England.—Under the existing law in England, every man who pays £10 rent in a borough, or £50 in a county is permitted to vote. By the provisions of the Reform Bill, every man is entitled to vote who pays poor rates, or £10 a year for lodgings, with the condition attached to the latter provision that the householder must occupy his tenement a year before he can vote. This makes male suffrage nearly universal—farm labourers and that portion of the population denominated floating, only being excluded. It is estimated that under the new law the number of voters will be increased from 1,200,000, to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000.

The New Ministry.

The personnel of this ministry is highly respectable in point of talent, and in its formation, it is obvious that its successful working has been the great object in view. There are three French-Canadians out of thirteen, which is about the proportion of that nationality to the whole population of the Dominion; but they are all strong men, and, from Mr. Chapais especially, we hope for good things. He is, we believe, an honest, liberal man. Our expectations from Mr. Langevin would also be high, on account of his talents, were it not for his share in the Lamirande affair. Mr. Cartier's character is too well known to require remark.

The Minerve points out that the number of Cabinet ministers for each Province is in proportion to the population, being one minister for 300,000 souls, which rate gives five to Upper Canada and four to Lower Canada. It is on this principle, also, that Mr. McGee is left out. There are 900,000 French Canadians, who have, of course three ministers; whilst the English speaking population of Lower Canada is 310,000 of which only 60,000 is Irish. This small number could not have a cabinet minister, leaving 250,000 Protestants unrepresented and Mr. Galt is the representative apparently preferred by Mr. Cartier for this latter class.

In Upper Canada, however, where the Irish number 200,000 and the French Canadians 40,000, the Irish had a pretty good claim for a Cabinet Minister, but they had no prominent man for the position; and, in order to make up for the want of a minister in Canada, Mr. Tupper, in Nova Scotia, retired in favor of Mr. Kenny, an Irish Roman Catholic; so that in the whole Dominion that nationality will be represented nearly in proportion to its numbers.

The Minerve adds that if Sir N. Belleau's name does not appear in the Cabinet, it is because he will in a few days be appointed Lieut.-Governor for the Province of Quebec.—[Montreal Witness.

Frightful Accident.—Seaforth was plunged into intense excitement on Saturday evening, on hearing that a bent at Mr. W. Walker's raising fell, covering a crowd of men like a trap. The first bent was raised and secured as usual with boards and nails, the two side girts left without braces weighed down the bent the tenants breaking through the mortices and fell with a crash truly horrifying. Wonderful to relate every man providentially escaped from impending death, but unfortunately two brave and sturdy young men John Lapsly and John, son of Mr. Hugh Grieve, were standing on the bent in its descent, and being hurled with fearful velocity against timber below, were frightfully mangled, Grieve being unconscious and Lapsly suffering excruciating pain.

Fire in Drayton.—On Thursday last a calamitous fire occurred in the village of Drayton, reducing the Primitive Methodist Church and Parsonage, in the short space of thirty-five minutes, to a heap of smouldering ruins. The Rev. C. Hoffe, the minister, with his wife, were away from home at the time, the place being left in charge of their daughters.

Sod Turning.—Fergus, June 28.—The first sod on the line of the Wellington Grey & Bruce Railway was turned to-day in this village by Adam Brown, Esq., of Hamilton, the President of the Company, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, including many of the fair sex. The day was fine and the proceedings passed off harmoniously. Addresses were delivered by the President, Messrs. McGiverin, White and Doctor Parker.

Advertising Pays.—William Collins, a farmer near Toulon, Illinois, says no one need tell him that advertising wont cause a big rush, for he advertised two or three hundred sweet potatoe sprouts for sale in the Stark News, and the next day he had none left; the boys stole them all that night—and left him a poor man.

While Rev. J. W. Watson was preaching in Luray, Virginia, a few days since, on the text, "Thou fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee," a young man in the congregation was seized with spasms and a young lady fainted. Both of them, however, are convalescent.

The Crops at the South.—The harvesting of the early crops has already commenced in the Southern States, and the yield is generally favourable. A Macon (Ga.) paper of the 28th says that the period has now arrived when all classes of the citizens can support themselves by wise and faithful exertions. The same paper says that if assistance had not been sent from the North during the spring months, many of the citizens of Georgia must have starved to death.

A mr Sims, living in marion county, Illinois, sold his entire crop of strawberries off forty acres of land, delivered to parties in Chicago, the other day, for $20,000. A good yield for forty acres of land for one year.

Twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty two white voters, and 44,779 colored voters are registered in Louisiana.

Serious Accident.—On Friday night last as mr. D. McCarthy was driving home from Brownstown, he fell or was thrown out of his wagon, and was almost instantaneously killed. It would appear that the deceased gentleman, who always drove a fast team, and who, it is supposed was driving pretty hard at the time of the accident, had fallen out of his waggon under the horses feet, and was struck on the back of the head by one of the wheels, which caused concussion of the brain. How long the poor unfortunate man had lain on the road it is hard to say, but he was picked up by a gentleman passing along the road and carried to his residence, but too late for any benefit. A large number of friends and relatives are left to mourn his untimely end.—*South Simcoe News.*

The wrath of the populace at Waterford, Ireland, against the informer on the Fenian Camden, was so great that the police had great difficulty in saving him. The cab he was in was smashed with stones.

The yellow fever at mauritius carried off 200 a day. Ten thousand persons had died of it.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
PARLIAMENTARY
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

WOULD it not be a good idea to spend a short time at Adams' Photographic Gallery on the 1st of July, the

GREAT DAY
OF
CONFEDERATION!

W. F. & J. F. Adams have decided to remain at Paisley till after the

Twelfth of July!

Come in, therefore, at once, and procure your Photographs while you have such a good opportunity of getting FIRST RATE Pictures at very moderate prices.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, 28th June, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely; $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Medical Hall.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just received a large lot of
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNECK,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Job Printing
25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the Paisley Advocate Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Ospringe, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, June 20, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

The New Cabinet.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

...that the Governor General has ar... we may expect to hear of the com... formation of the Cabinet of the Do... We understand that thirteen will... number of Ministers in the new Ca... namely, two from the Province of... four from Quebec, two from New... ...rick and two from Nova Scotia.

...names we have heard spoken of are... ...lowing:—

Ontario—Mr. John A. Macdonald, ...mpbell, Mr. McDougall, Mr. How... ...d Mr. Ferguson Blair.

Quebec—Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Sir ... Belleau, and Mr. Langevin.

New Brunswick—Mr. Tilley and Mr. ...ll.

Nova Scotia—Mr. Archibald and ...nny.

...commonly understood that Mr. John ...donald will be the Prime Minister; ...not impossible that when all the ...ments are completed respecting the ...n of the local Governments, that ...nald will take the place of Sir Nar... The names of men so prominent as ...pper, the able Premier of Nova ...d Mr. McGee, not appearing in ...we have given, will, we are sure, ...mark on the part of the public. ...feel equally sure of this, that these ...tlemen will, themselves, be the ...recognize the political exigence ...g the situation which has left them ...e supporters of the Government of ...nion, instead of placing them in ...f Ministerial trust, to which the con... ...f their party, of their country, and ...their services give them title. It ...d that Mr. Tupper has made way ...Kenny as representing the Irish Ca... ...and, without having any informa... ...rover for the statement, we may ...pears to us that the reason why ...remains out with Mr. Tupper ...found in considerations of territory ...ulation. But it is idle to speculate, ...should not form their judgments ...planations are given by the gentle... ...mselves, which will undoubtedly ...ming in due time.

...one feature in the Cabinet of the ...wherein it will be different from ...we have had since the Lafontaine-... Ministry, about a quarter of a cen... namely, that we shall have no ...ble headed premiers, or double ...at once to satisfy and vex sec... ...ties. But there will be One Pre... One Majority, and One Union ...majority of the whole, as affect... ...part, will be held to be absolute; ...jority of the whole will alone be ...d.

...derstand there will be another fea... ...e Union Cabinet which will be of ...an important portion of the ...y, and that is, that the Minister ...the Minister of commerce, the ...f Internal Revenue, and the Re... ...eral, will form a kind of Consult... ...uncil, to deliberate and decide up... ...ations affecting the tariff and ex... ...urrency and banking, &c. And ...reasonably be hoped from this ar... ...t, that greater deliberation and ...ured action will be secured than ...erto been reasonable to expect ...n with too much upon his hands.

...e Atlantic Cable.

...Napoleon is to be President of the ...which is to assemble for the pur... ...ing a uniform standard of gold ...coinage in Europe.

...June 27th.—The commission to ...to the manner in which Fenian ...e treated, reports that they are ...d.

...ne 29.—The religious ceremon... ...ration of the eighteen hundredth ...y of St. Peter's martyrdom and ...ne of St. Paul and of the can... ...f twenty five Dutch, French, and ...artyrs in Japan as saints, was ...most gorgeous witnessed in the ...e the days of King Solomon. ...ances commenced with a gen... ...ation of the city. St. Peter's ...a great church on fire. At 7 ...ral procession of prelates, priests ...l soldiers from the Vatican to ...took place. The Pope was car... ...throne. St. Peter's was mag... ...ecorated with cloths of gold and ...etries, painting and ...n silk. The building was ...many millions of wax candles. ...d thousand people were inside ...including the ex-King of Na... ...reign ministers, 500 cardinals, ...and bishops, many thousand ...priests, friars and monks, ...soldiers from all parts of the ...present.

...celebrated the Georgian mass ...l Greek. Two interruptions ...e curtains of one window took ...s promptly extinguished. A ...e created by the splendors and ...t. The Pope at once recomm... ...church stained with the blood ...le.

...une 30.—At the public break... ...honor of William Lloyd Gar... ...day, a letter from Count de ...d which eulogized in warm ...rvices done by Mr. Garrison in ...humanity and freedom.

...ns, minister of the United ...was absent, also sent a letter, ...hich was rather qualified and

...Bright, in a speech, compli... ...Garrison for his services in the ...ncipation. The Duke of Ar... ...ed a welcome address, and ex... ...ope that a friendly affection ...aintained between England ...ed States. Earl Russel frank... ...former errors committed at ...of the rebellion, and of which ...onvinced him. Speeches were ...y Garrison, Thompson and

...t says the state of Ireland at ...ime forbids the adoption of ...bill.

...e of Commons, on the 19th, ...d, on the subject of the Re... ...s, that he believed the real ...not been very numerous and ...ed 1,500 persons. He was ...would be taken against ...who were the real originators ...ance.

...l of the English reform league ...address to all working men ...coming wars and the main... ...ge armies.

London, evening, 1st.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the government of the United States in regard to the Alabama claims, but he did not despair of a happy result. The foreign office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case.

THE FENIANS.—Dublin, July 2.—Secret drilling is still kept up by Fenians in various parts of the Island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow, engaged in practising military manoeuvring, and several of them were arrested.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Mr. Hardy, Home Secretary, after announcing that tranquility had been restored in Birmingham, said he greatly regretted the language used by the agitator Murphy and he was not surprised that it had produced disturbance. Liberty of expression could not be too severely rebuked when it went to the extent of calling a large number of fellow citizens thieves and assassins. The conduct of the Catholic clergy during the troubles had been wise and conciliatory. Archbishop Manning had written a letter to the local clergy, urging them to use all their influence to allay the excitement.

On the same day in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on section 19 of the Reform Bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the section was rejected by a vote of 272 against 234.

London, June 27.—Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.

The struggle for the Presidency of the American Republic has already been inaugurated. The New York Times, Herald, and other leading journals have declared in favor of General Grant, while others have brought forward the names of Speaker Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, and Senator Wade. President Johnson has not been mentioned by any party as a probable candidate for re-election, and it is not likely he will be a candidate, as his defeat would be certain and overwhelming.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands notice that the Department will be closed on July 1st, to be opened at Quebec and Ontario as soon thereafter as possible, of which due notice will be given.

The London Times calls the House of Lords the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless, and the most indolent assembly in the world. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three peers present. Peers can vote by proxy.

At the Reform Convention George Brown announced his determination to accept a nomination for the Commons—It is understood for South Ontario.

MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.—Toronto, June 29.—The Leader of to-day says that the meeting of Liberal members of the Government, yesterday, was very satisfactory. Members of both houses were present. Tilley and Archibald both addressed the meeting, giving their view of the situation of affairs, and showing the necessity that exists at present of forming a Coalition Government. With him the question was one of supporting the union cause; and they felt they would not have been justified in refusing to join any government having that object in view. Consequently, they agreed, some days ago, to accept office; and, before the Liberal members for Upper Canada had consented to do so, the explanations of these Reformers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produced a marked effect on the meeting.

The Globe, on the other hand, ridicules the meeting, saying that only 13 were present, four of whom spoke against coalition.

The youngest sister of Robert Burns the poet, and the sole surviving child of the family circle of which he was the eldest brother, died a few days since near Ayr. We extract the following particulars of her life from a well written obituary notice in the Ayr Observer.—Isabella Burns, or as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of July, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 96th year. She was the seventh daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age—Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William John and Isabella. About the year 1794 or 1795 she was married, at Mossgiel, Mauchline, to John Begg who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow in 1823 and whom she thus survived for the long period of 45 years."

NARROW VS BROAD GAUGE.—A writer in the Trade Review shows that the Intercolonial Railroad, on the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, will cost not less than $22,000,000; whilst on the cheap narrow gauge principle it would only cost $7,000,000 or about one third. And he adds, that the expense of keeping the road up afterwards would be in proportion to the first cost. The narrow gauge can, he also shows, ascend much heavier grades, and turn much shorter curves than the broad gauge. We hope our public men will have the wisdom to adopt the cheapest plan. If they do, it will be a sore disappointment to the contractors, but a great relief to the public; for if there is any route in the world where the construction of a road should be economical, it is one which will have so little traffic, at any rate, for a long time.

TELEGRAPH TO DURHAM.—The Montreal Telegraph line has been extended to this town. This will prove a source of convenience to our mercantile men and the public generally, by supplying a want which has long been felt. Office at R. Findlay's drug store.—*Durham Chronicle.*

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND.—Under the existing law in England, every man who pays £10 rent in a borough, or £50 in a county is permitted to vote. By the provisions of the Reform Bill, every man is entitled to vote who pays poor rates, or £10 a year for lodgings, with the condition attached to the latter provision that the householder must occupy his tenement a year before he can vote. This makes male suffrage nearly universal—farm laborers and that portion of the population denominated floating, only being excluded. It is estimated that under the new law the number of voters will be increased from 1,200,000, to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000.

The New Ministry.

The personnel of this ministry is highly respectable in point of talent, and in its formation, it is obvious that its successful working has been the great object in view. There are three French-Canadians out of thirteen, which is about the proportion of that nationality to the whole population of the Dominion; but they are all strong men, and, from Mr. Chapais especially, we hope for good things. He is, we believe, an honest, liberal man. Our expectations from Mr. Langevin would also be high, on account of his talents, were it not for his share in the Lamarende affair. Mr. Cartier's character is too well known to require remark.

The Minerve points out that the number of Cabinet ministers for each Province is in proportion to the population, being one minister for 300,000 souls, which rate gives five to Upper Canada and four to Lower Canada. It is on this principle, also, that Mr. McGee is left out. There are 900,000 French Canadians, who have, of course three ministers; whilst the English speaking population of Lower Canada is 310,000 of which only 60,000 is Irish. This small number could not have a cabinet minister, leaving 250,000 Protestants unrepresented and Mr. Galt is the representative apparently preferred by Mr. Cartier for this latter class.

In Upper Canada, however, where the Irish number 200,000 and the French Canadians 40,000, the Irish had a pretty good claim for a Cabinet Minister, but they had no prominent man for the position; and, in order to make up for the want of a minister in Canada, Mr. Tupper, in Nova Scotia, retired in favor of Mr. Kenny, an Irish Roman Catholic; so that in the whole Dominion that nationality will be represented nearly in proportion to its numbers.

The Minerve adds that if Sir N. Belleau's name does not appear in the Cabinet, it is because he will in a few days be appointed Lieut.-Governor for the Province of Quebec.—[Montreal Witness.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Seaforth was plunged into intense excitement on Saturday evening, on hearing that a boat at Mr. W. Walker's raising fell, covering a crowd of men like a trap. The first bent was raised and secured as usual with boards and nails, the two side girts left without braces weighed down the bent the tenants breaking through the mortices and fell with a crash truly horrifying. Wonderful to relate every man providentially escaped from impending death, but unfortunately two brave and sturdy young men John Lapsly and John, son of Mr. Hugh Grieve, were standing on the bent in its descent, and being hurled with fearful velocity against timber below, were frightfully mangled, Grieve being unconscious and Lapsly suffering excruciating pain.

FIRE IN DRAYTON.—On Thursday last a calamitous fire occurred in the village of Drayton, reducing the Primitive Methodist Church and Parsonage, in the short space of thirty five minutes, to a heap of smouldering ruins. The Rev. C. Roffe, the minister, with his wife, were away from home at the time, the place being left in charge of their daughters.

SOD TURNED.—Fergus, June 29.—The first sod on the line of the Wellington Grey & Bruce Railway was turned to-day in this village by Adam Brown, Esq., of Hamilton, the President of the Company, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, including many of the fair sex. The day was fine and the proceedings passed off harmoniously. Addresses were delivered by the President, Messrs. McGivern, White and Doctor Parker.

ADVERTISING PAYS.—William Collins, a farmer near Toulon, Illinois, says no one need tell him that advertising wont cause a big rush, for he advertised two or three hundred sweet potatoe sprouts for sale in the Stark News, and the next day he had none left; the boys stole them all that night—and left him a poor man.

While Rev. J. W. Watson was preaching in Luray, Virginia, a few days since, on the text, "Thou fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee," a young man in the congregation was seized with spasms and a young lady fainted. Both of them, however, are convalescent.

THE CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—The harvesting of the early crops has already commenced in the Southern States, and the yield is generally favourable. A Macon (Ga.) paper of the 28th says that the period has now arrived when all classes of the citizens can support themselves by wise and faithful exertions. The same paper says that if assistance had not been sent from the North during the spring months, many of the citizens of Georgia must have starved to death.

A Mr Sims, living in marion county, Illinois, sold his entire crop of strawberries off forty acres of land, delivered to parties in Chicago, the other day, for $50,000. A good yield for forty acres of land for one year.

Twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty five white voters, and 44,779 colored voters are registered in Louisiana.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday night last as Mr. D. McCarthy was driving home from Brownstown, he fell or was thrown out of his wagon, and was almost instantaneously killed. It would appear that the deceased gentleman, who always drove a fast team, and who, it is supposed was driving pretty hard at the time of the accident, had fallen out of his waggon under the horses feet, and was struck on the back of the head by one of the wheels, which caused concussion of the brain. How long the poor unfortunate man had lain on the road it is hard to say, but he was picked up by a gentleman passing along the road and carried to his residence, but too late for any benefit. A large number of friends and relations are left to mourn his untimely end.—*South Simcoe News.*

The wrath of the populace at Waterford, Ireland, against the informer on the Fenian Corydon, was so great that the police had great difficulty in saving him. The cab he was in was smashed with stones.

The yellow fever at mauritius carried off 200 a day. Ten thousand persons had died of it.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
PARLIAMENTARY
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

WOULD it not be a good idea to spend a short time at Adams' Photographic Gallery on the 1st of July, the

GREAT DAY
OF
CONFEDERATION!

W. F. & J. F. Adams have decided to remain at Paisley till after the

Twelfth of July!

Come in, therefore, at once, and procure your Photographs while you have such a good opportunity of getting FIRST RATE Pictures at very moderate prices.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, 28th June, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely; $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 28th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Medical Hall.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just received a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNER,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Job Printing
25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

---

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Ospringe, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, June 20, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

The New Cabinet.

(*From the Montreal Gazette.*)

that the Governor General has ar- ... may expect to hear of the com- ... position of the Cabinet of the Do- ... We understand that thirteen will ... number of Ministers in the new Ca- ... namely, five from the Province of ... four from Quebec, two from New ... and two from Nova Scotia.

... names we have heard spoken of are ... wing:—

Ontario—Mr. John A. Macdonald, ... pbell, Mr. McDougall, Mr. How- ... Mr. Fergusson Blair.

Quebec—Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Sir ... Belleau, and Mr. Langevin.

New Brunswick—Mr. Tilley and Mr. ...

Nova Scotia—Mr. Archibald and ... ny.

... universally understood that Mr. John ... nald will be the Prime Minister; ... not impossible that when all the ... are completed respecting the ... of the Local Governments, that ... will take the place of Sir Nar- ... the names of men so prominent as ... the able Premier of Nova ... Mr. McGee, not appearing in ... we have given, will, we are sure, ... mark on the part of the public. ... equally sure of this, that those ... lemen will, themselves, be the ... recognize the political exigence ... the situation, which has left them ... supporters of the Government of ... instead of placing them in ... Ministerial trust, to which the con- ... their party, of their country, and ... services give them title. It ... that Mr. Tupper has made way ... as representing the Irish Ca- ... without having any informa- ... ever for the statement, we may ... to us that the reason why ... remains out with Mr. Tupper ... and in considerations of territory ... ation. But it is idle to speculate, ... should not form their judgments ... actions are given by the gentle- ... selves, which will undoubtedly ... in due time.

... one feature in the Cabinet of the ... wherein it will be different from ... have had since the Lafontaine- ... Ministry, about a quarter of a cen- ... namely, that we shall have no ... double headed premiers, or double ... at once to satisfy and vex sec- ... But there will be One Pro- ... One Majority, and One Union ... majority of the whole, as affect- ... part, will be held to be absolute; ... majority of the whole will alone be ...

... understand there will be another fea- ... Union Cabinet which will be of ... an important portion of the ... and that is, that the Minister ... the Minister of commerce, the ... Internal Revenue, and the Re- ... will form a kind of Commit- ... to deliberate and decide up- ... affecting the tariff and cu- ... currency and banking, &c. And ... may be hoped from this ar- ... that greater deliberation and ... action will be secured than ... been reasonable to expect ... with too much upon his hands ...

... Atlantic Cable.

... is to be President of the ... which is to assemble for the pur- ... a uniform standard of gold ... coinage in Europe.

... June 27th.—The commission to ... the manner in which Fenian ... treated, reports that they are ...

... 29.—The religious ceremon- ... of the eighteen hundredth ... of St. Peter's martyrdom and ... of St. Paul and of the can- ... twenty five Dutch, French, and ... in Japan as saints, was ... most gorgeous witnessed in the ... the days of King Solomon. ... commenced with a gen- ... of the city. St. Peter's ... great church on fire. At 7 ... procession of prelates, priests ... soldiers from the Vatican to ... took place. The Pope was car- ... throne. St. Peter's was mag- ... decorated with cloths of gold and ... tries, painting and 200,000 ... silk. The building was ... many millions of wax candles. ... thousand people were inside ... including the ex-King of Na- ... foreign ministers, 500 cardinals, ... and bishops, many thousand ... priests, friars and monks. ... soldiers from all parts of the ... present.

... celebrated the Georgian mass ... Greek. Two interruptions ... curtains of one window took ... promptly extinguished. A ... by the splendors and ... The Pope at once recom- ... church stained with the blood ...

... 30.—At the public break- ... of William Lloyd Gar- ... a letter from Count de ... which eulogized in warm ... done by Mr. Garrison in ... humanity and freedom.

... minister of the United ... eloquent, also sent a letter, ... which was rather qualified and ...

... Bright, in a speech, compli- ... Garrison for his services in the ... cipation. The Duke of Ar- ... a welcome address, and ex- ... that a friendly affection ... maintained between England ... States. Earl Russel frank- ... former errors committed at ... of the rebellion, and of which ... convinced him. Speeches were ... Garrison, Thompson and ...

... says the state of Ireland at ... forbids the adoption of ...

... of Commons, on the 19th, ... on the subject of the Re- ... that he believed the real ... been very numerous and ... 1,500 persons. He was ... would be taken against ... who were the real originators ...

... of the English reform league ... address to all working men ... ing wars and the main ... armies.

London, evening, 1st.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that his government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the government of the United States in regard to the Alabama claims, but he did not despair of a happy result. The foreign office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case.

THE FENIANS.—Dublin, July 2.—Secret drilling is still kept up by Fenians in various parts of the island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow, engaged in practicing military manoeuvering, and several of them were arrested.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, mr. Hardy, Home Secretary, after announcing that tranquility had been restored in Birmingham, said he greatly regretted the language used by the agitator Murphy and he was not surprised that it had produced disturbances. Liberty of expression could not be too severely rebuked when it went to the extent of calling a large number of fellow citizens thieves and assassins. The conduct of the Catholic clergy during the troubles had been wise and conciliatory. Archbishop Manning had written a letter to the local clergy, urging them to use all their influence to allay the excitement.

On the same day in the House of Commons, a vote was taken on section 19 of the Reform Bill, giving electors the right to vote by ballot, and the section was rejected by a vote of 272 against 234.

London, June 27.—Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the Christians in Crete.

The struggle for the Presidency of the American Republic has already been inaugurated. The New York Times, Herald, and other leading journals have declared in favor of General Grant, while others have brought forward the names of Speaker Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, and Senator Wade. President Johnson has not been mentioned by any party as a probable candidate for re-election, and it is not likely he will be a candidate, as his defeat would be certain and overwhelming.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands notices that the Department will be closed on July 1st, to be opened at Quebec and Ontario as soon thereafter as possible, of which due notice will be given.

The London Times calls the House of Lords the wealthiest, the most highly descended, the most useless, and the most indolent assembly in the world. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three peers present. Peers can vote by proxy.

At the Reform Convention George Brown announced his determination to accept a nomination for the Commons—It is understood for South Ontario.

MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.—Toronto, June 29.—The leader of to-day says that the meeting of Liberal members of the Government, yesterday, was very satisfactory. Members of both houses were present. Tilley and Archibald both addressed the meeting, giving their view of the situation of affairs, and showing the necessity that exists at present of forming a Coalition Government. With him the question was one of supporting the union cause; and they felt they would not have been justified in refusing to join any government having that object in view. Consequently, they agreed, some days ago, to accept office; and, before the Liberal members for Upper Canada had consented to do so, the explanations of these Reformers from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produced a marked effect on the meeting.

The Globe, on the other hand, ridicules the meeting, saying that only 13 were present, four of whom spoke against coalition.

The youngest sister of Robert Burns the poet, and the sole surviving child of the family circle of which he was the eldest brother, died a few days since near Ayr. We extract the following particulars of her life from a well written obituary notice in the Ayr Observer:—Isabella Burns, or as she was more familiarly known, Mrs. Begg, was born at mount Oliphant, near Ayr, on the 29th of July, 1771, and had she lived till her next birthday, would have completed her 96th year. She was the seventh daughter of William Burns and Agnes Brown, the members of whose family we may mention in the order of their age—Robert, Gilbert, Agnes, Annabella, William John and Isabella. About the year 1794 or 1795 she was married, at Mossgiel, Mauchline, to John Begg who was accidentally killed at Lesmahagow in 1822 and whom she thus survived for the long period of 45 years."

NARROW vs BROAD GAUGE.—A writer in the Trade Review shows that the Intercolonial Railroad, on the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, will cost not less than $21,000,000; whilst on the cheap narrow gauge principle it would only cost $7,000,000 or about one third. And he adds, that the expense of keeping the road up afterwards would be in proportion to the first cost. The narrow gauge can, he also shows, ascend much heavier grades, and turn much shorter curves than the broad gauge. We hope our public men will have the wisdom to adopt the cheapest plan. If they do, it will be a sore disappointment to the contractors, but a great relief to the public; for if there is any route in the world where the construction of a road should be economical, it is one which will have so little traffic, at any rate, for a long time.

TELEGRAPH TO DURHAM.—The Montreal Telegraph line has been extended to this town. This will prove a source of convenience to our mercantile men and the public generally, by supplying a want which has long been felt. Office at R. Findlay's drug store.—*Durham Chronicle*

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN ENGLAND.—Under the existing law in England, every man who pays £10 rent in a borough, or £50 in a county is permitted to vote. By the provisions of the Reform Bill, every man is entitled to vote who pays poor rates, or £10 a year for lodgings, with the condition attached to the latter provision that the householder must occupy his tenement a year before he can vote. This makes male suffrage nearly universal—farm laborers and that portion of the population denominated floating, only being excluded. It is estimated that under the new law the number of voters will be increased from 1,200,000, to 2,200,000 or 3,000,000.

The New Ministry.

The personnel of this ministry is highly respectable in point of talent, and in its formation, it is obvious that its successful working has been the great object in view. There are three French Canadians out of thirteen, which is about the proportion of that nationality to the whole population of the Dominion; but they are all strong men, and, from Mr. Chapais especially, we hope for good things. He is, we believe, an honest, liberal man. Our expectations from Mr. Langevin would also be high, on account of his talents, were it not for his share in the Lamirande affair. Mr. Cartier's character is too well known to require remark.

The Minerve points out that the number of Cabinet ministers for each Province is in proportion to the population, being one minister for 300,000 souls, which rate gives five to Upper Canada and four to Lower Canada. It is on this principle, also, that Mr. McGee is left out. There are 900,000 French Canadians, who have, of course three ministers; whilst the English speaking population of Lower Canada is 260,000 of which only 60,000 is Irish. This small number could not have a cabinet minister, leaving 200,000 Protestants unrepresented and Mr. Galt is the representative apparently preferred by Mr. Cartier for this latter class.

In Upper Canada, however, where the Irish number 290,000 and the French Canadians 40,000, the Irish had a pretty good claim for a Cabinet Minister, but they had no prominent man for the position; and, in order to make up for the want of a minister in Canada, Mr. Tupper, in Nova Scotia, retired in favor of Mr. Kenny, an Irish Roman Catholic; so that in the whole Dominion that nationality will be represented nearly in proportion to its numbers.

The Minerve adds that if Sir N. Belleau's name does not appear in the Cabinet, it is because he will in a few days be appointed Lieut.-Governor for the Province of Quebec.—[Montreal Witness.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Seaforth was plunged into intense excitement on Saturday evening, on hearing that a boat at Mr. W. Walker's raising fell, covering a crowd of men like a trap. The first boat was raised and secured as usual with boards and nails, the two side gists left without braces weighed down the boat the tenants breaking through the mortices and fell with a crash truly horrifying. Wonderful to relate every man providentially escaped from impending death, but unfortunately two brave and sturdy young men John Lapsly and John, son of Mr. Hugh Grieve, were standing on the boat in its descent, and being hurled with fearful velocity against timber below, were frightfully mangled, Grieve being unconscious and Lapsly suffering excruciating pain.

FIRE IN DRAYTON.—On Thursday last a calamitous fire occurred in the village of Drayton, reducing the Primitive Methodist Church and Parsonage, in the short space of thirty-five minutes, to a heap of smouldering ruins. The Rev. C. Roffe, the minister, with his wife, were away from home at the time, the place being left in charge of their daughters.

SOD TURNING.—Fergus, June 28.—The first sod on the line of the Wellington Grey & Bruce Railway was turned to-day in this village by Adam Brown, Esq., of Hamilton, the President of the Company, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators, including many of the fair sex. The day was fine and the proceedings passed off harmoniously. Addresses were delivered by the President, Messrs. McIlvein, White and Doctor Parker.

ADVERTISING PAYS.—William C'Kine, a farmer near Toulon, Illinois, says no one need tell him that advertising wont cause a big rush, for he advertised two or three hundred sweet potatoe sprouts for sale in the Stark News, and the next day he had none left; the boys stole them all that night—and left him a poor man.

While Rev. J. W. Watson was preaching in Luray, Virginia, a few days since, on the text, "Thou fool! this night thy soul shall be required of thee," a young man in the congregation was seized with spasms and a young lady fainted. Both of them, however, are convalescent.

THE CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—The harvesting of the early crops has already commenced in the Southern States, and the yield is generally favourable. A Macon (Ga.) paper of the 20th says that the period has now arrived when all classes of the citizens can support themselves by wise and faithfull exertions. The same paper says that if assistance had not been sent from the North during the spring months, many of the citizens of Georgia must have starved to death.

A mr Sims, living in marion county, Illinois, sold his entire crop of strawberries off forty acres of land, delivered to parties in Chicago, the other day, for $50,000. A good yield for forty acres of land for one year.

Twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-five white voters, and 44,779 colored voters are registered in Louisiana.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday night last as mr. D. mcCarthy was driving home from Brownstown, he fell or was thrown out of his wagon, and was almost instantaneously killed. It would appear that the deceased gentleman, who always drove a fast team, and who, it is supposed was driving pretty hard at the time of the accident, had fallen out of his waggon under the horses feet, and was struck on the back of the head by one of the wheels, which caused concussion of the brain. How long the poor unfortunate man had lain on the road it is hard to say, but he was picked up by a gentleman passing along the road and carried to his residence, but too late for any benefit. A large number of friends and relations are left to mourn his untimely end.—*South Simcoe News.*

The wrath of the populace at Waterford, Ireland, against the informer on the Fenian Corydon, was so great that the police had great difficulty in saving him. The cab he was in was smashed with stones.

The yellow fever at mauritius carried off 200 a day. Ten thousand persons had died of it.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1. 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

WOULD it not be a good idea to spend a short time at Adams' Photograph Gallery on the 1st of July, the

GREAT DAY

of

CONFEDERATION!

W. F. & J. F. Adams have decided to remain at Paisley till after the

Twelfth of July!

Come in, therefore, at once, and procure your Photographs while you have such a good opportunity of getting FIRST RATE Pictures at very moderate prices.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, 28th June, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Medical Hall.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Dye Stuffs,
Paints,
Turpentine, *Oils,*
Benzole, *Varnishes,*
Perfumery,
Toilet Soaps,
Brushes,
Combs, &c.

Just received a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNER,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the PAISLEY ADVOCATE Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

---

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Osprings, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

COOKING STOVE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, June 29, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C.W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867. NUMBER 21.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible]

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER VIII.

A wonderful change had come over Mr. Carmichael. At breakfast he laid down his paper [illegible] three several remarks to his wife.

It was an event not to be passed over lightly. Aunt Lotty evidently considered it as the beginning of a new era, or perhaps the return to a golden age, after a long interregnum of iron and granite. This is not spoken geologically, but metaphorically. Certainly Aunt Lotty's youth seemed to be "renewed like the eagle's." There was an elasticity in her step and a buoyancy in her tone that told how very small a spark was necessary to kindle a huge bonfire of happiness in her patient heart.

Her knitting was comparatively disregarded, and she went busily about the house, animated by a spirit of amateur dusting.

Yet there had been nothing particularly inspiring in those three remarks of Mr. Carmichael's, they simply had reference to dinner and to the respective merits of roast or boiled. Still Aunt Lotty had been consulted, and it made her seem of more importance to herself than usual. Her opinion on household matters was held in some estimation, although, as a general thing, she was supposed to have no opinions at all.

In the midst of her little flush of triumph Mr. Chester arrived.

Aunt Lotty had already begun to look upon him as the good angel who had come as the bearer of a new dispensation to her monotonous life, and received him with unaffected pleasure. Joyce and Doris were in the garden, gathering flowers for the drawing-room vases, and Mrs Carmichael sent him out to them.

He would help them, and then they would the sooner be ready for the sketching expedition that Mr. Chester had proposed the day before. But he had not been thus occupied very long when Mr. Carmichael [illegible].

Joyce watched them conversing earnestly, and once, as they passed near her, she heard Mr. Carmichael say in a sentimental tone:

"My sister's darling shall ever find an uncle open to her, and an uncle's love."

"She looks as though she had both," responded Mr. Chester.

And certainly Doris was looking remarkably well; she had improved perceptibly even in the short time she had been at Green Oaks.

Then they went on, and Joyce heard no more, but quietly continued her flower-gathering and flower-arranging, which, having at last come to an end, she and Doris equipped themselves for their walk. Mr. Carmichael insisted upon accompanying them. He appeared to be quite fascinated with Doris's friend.

The rest of the party would have preferred his remaining at home.

However, they were not destined to experience much annoyance in the matter, for Mr. Carmichael, much to his discomfiture, was carried off soon after the party had taken up their position, in order to inspect some disaster that had happened at his new dairy.

He groaned inwardly over this *contretemps*, and mentally anathematised the unlucky cows and all those connected with them.

But this did not appear upon the surface. He was led away with a smile upon his countenance, and his apparent amiability unimpaired.

Joyce wandered from one sketcher to the other, looking over their shoulders, and wishing that she, too, had a talent for drawing.

"Do you object being looked over?" Joyce asked, as Mr. Chester turned hastily round, after she had been for some minutes watching the landscape grow beneath his pencil.

"No" answered Mr. Chester, absently, looking at her as though he did not see her, but some one else standing there. "You remind me of your aunt, Miss Dormer," said he, at length; "has it never struck Doris?"

Doris was at a little distance, so could not hear what they were saying.

"No, Doris never mentioned it. Besides, Mrs. Carmichael was not my aunt, Mr. Carmichael is not my uncle."

"Indeed!" said Mr. Chester.

"Did Mrs. Carmichael ever speak of her brother?" asked Joyce, rather earnestly.

Mr. Chester looked at her, half-surprised at the tone in which she spoke; still he answered her.

"Not often." He waited; then continued, "I imagine that Mr. Carmichael is much changed in the last few years. Probably softened. His heart seems overflowing with tenderness."

There was a pause, for Joyce was considering in what light to take Mr. Chester's speech. Did he really believe what he was saying? She had no means of judging, for Mr. Chester's eyes had returned to the drawing before him, and were industriously bent on the branches of a very crooked tree.

But Joyce was not long silent. The demon of curiosity had fastened upon her, and inspired her with a strange desire to know something of this Mrs. Carmichael, of whom, until within a few weeks, her brother had never spoken, not even to his wife. "Not even to his wife." More sentimental phraseology, for Aunt Lotty was the last person to hear anything of especial importance from her husband. Poor Aunt Lotty! Yet, doubtless, there are a good many Aunt Lottys in the world. And Joyce congratulated herself that she had too much sense ever to become one. Vanity, vanity, Joyce Dormer!

And then she spoke.

"Mrs. Carmichael did not consider her brother to be possessed of much tenderness?" said she interrogatively.

Quickly enough did Mr. Chester turn away from his drawing, as he bent his eyes full upon Joyce.

"You distrust your uncle, Miss Dormer?"

"My aunt's husband," returned Joyce, in correction.

"Your aunt's husband, then," he repeated, and he waited in expectation of an answer.

But no answer came, for Joyce felt that she involved herself in a dilemma. What right had she to imbue a stranger with suspicions of a man about whom, after all, she might be mistaken. And yet she was convinced that she was not mistaken. The packet was fresh in her memory. A mere suspicion, too. An unproved theory, yet nevertheless a theory, that she felt time would show to be a correct one."

"You distrust your aunt's husband?" repeated Mr. Chester, quietly, still gazing steadily at Joyce, who stood, with drooped eyelids and her fingers nervously twitching her parasol. There was still no reply, but Joyce raised her eyes for a moment and glanced at his face, hoping she might therein find an index of the inner man.

And the glance was not without its result, for hesitating no longer, she replied,

"I do."

And equally hesitating was Mr. Chester's rejoinder.

"So do I."

Joyce stared at Mr. Chester with an expression of such unfeigned astonishment, that he fairly burst out laughing.

"We are physiognomists, Miss Dormer, and have been reading each other's character. Fortunately, the result has been satisfactory. You have decided that faith in me will not be misplaced, and I feel that Miss Dormer can help me in fulfilling a trust if she is so inclined."

Of course it was something that had to do with Doris, Joyce knew that well enough. What an interest he took in her, and what could be more natural than that he should do so. Had he not known her for years? and how pretty Doris was! She had never been so much struck with it as within the last few days. Possibly she had never before observed her so attentively. Just what an artist might admire. Alas! alas! keep out of her heart, little imp of jealousy; don't try to make for yourself a habitation there. Joyce Dormer would scorn herself if she made room for you. How strange that so pleasant a gentleman as Mr. Chester, should have called up such an ugly apparition.

"Will you help me, Miss Dormer?"

"Yes." What else could she say.

"I think," said Mr. Chester, "that Mrs. Carmichael had some doubt or fear respecting her brother. The last time I saw her, now about seven years ago, she was very ill, so ill that her life was all but despaired of. It appeared to be the result of some shock she had received, but what that shock was no one, of course, knew but herself. I found out from Doris that she had had a letter from her brother, to whom she had written, so I presumed it was in some way connected with his answer. This was the more confirmed by her giving me a small sealed packet, which she requested me not to open unless after her death Doris should need assistance. She hoped it might never be necessary to open the packet, as she wished Doris to remain in ignorance of the facts therein contained; but circumstances might arise in which those facts might be of the utmost importance. She told me that she was preparing a longer document to the same effect, which she should give with similar injunctions to Doris."

"But Doris was very young then to be intrusted with papers of importance."

"Not too young, I think, even had the packet been given at that precise time; besides, she had grown old with being her mother's friend so long, the two were quite dependent on each other. Let me see, Doris will be nineteen next January."

How accurately he remembered every thing connected with her.

"Yes."

"The snow child I used to call her, she was so white. She has no more color now than she had then, and her eyes look even darker. It is a strange style of beauty, and yet very beautiful," said he, musingly.

"Very," said Joyce, with a vigorous effort, for she felt the jealous demon trying to muffle her voice.

But Mr. Chester was aware of no struggle and no victory; he looked at her with a pleased smile.

"Ah, I was sure that you would appreciate it."

Would it have been honest in Joyce to disclaim the implied praise? She almost felt it would have been, and yet supererogatory, added to which she could not have entered into particulars, so she let the remark pass by, and he returned to the previous subject.

"Nineteen next January. So she would have been almost thirteen at the time of which I am speaking. And now about this packet, Miss Dormer. I lead a rambling life just at the present time; will you take charge of it for me?"

Joyce hesitated; she felt that in one way the packet was safer with him than with herself.

"Have you no one else to whom you can intrust it?"

"No one in whom I can repose the same confidence."

Foolish Joyce, she felt herself growing quite scarlet with the little compliment; but Mr. Chester said it gravely, and evidently had no intention of her taking it as such, for he added,

"I am sure for Doris's sake it would be safer in your hands than in any one's else."

"Doris's sake!" she might have spared herself the blush, what must he have thought of her?

"You forget that I told you I was a physiognomist," he continued. "I know that you will not refuse without good reason."

"No," said Joyce, "I will not but I must think the over."

Then up came Doris.

"What have you two been talking about?" she asked. "I don't think there has been much sketching for the last ten minutes, at any rate. I shall have my wish, I see. I thought you would become friendly if I left you a little while to your own resources."

Joyce wished that Doris would not say such odd things; yet somehow they fell so naturally from her lips that they scarcely sounded strange. Nevertheless, Joyce did not feel altogether at her ease, but Mr. Chester laughingly said:

"Let me see if you have been any more diligent?" and he took her drawing; but there were scarcely any more strokes than when he had last looked at it.

"I don't pretend to having been industrious," said Doris. "I was watching you. Joyce was shy at first, but you were very eloquent; I quite longed to hear the speech that you were making. But I don't think you were quite satisfied with the answer she gave you."

"Had you been a little more attentive you would have discovered that Miss Dormer gave me no answer at all."

"Then I am just in time to hear it?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Chester.

Doris looked grave.

"I'm not sure that I intend you to have secrets that I am to have no part in," she said.

And then Mr. Carmichael returned from his dairy inspection, and he took possession of Mr. Chester, so that no further conversation could take place; and as the two girls loitered behind the gentlemen on their homeward way, Doris said, somewhat pensively—

"I don't like dear old Gabriel to have any secrets."

Was she, too, vexed? Was Mr. Chester going to bring discordant feelings into quiet Green Oaks?

And so they went home; and in the evening Doris made Mr. Chester sing, and Joyce played the accompaniments, and scarcely knew that she was playing, for it seemed to her as though she heard no sound save Mr. Chester's voice.

And when they went upstairs Doris said:

"You were softened to-night. You think now that Gabriel can bring sunshine. You will get to like him as well as I do, Joyce."

And Joyce made no answer; but in her heart she prayed:

"Heaven grant that I may not!"

In the course of the evening she had found an opportunity to whisper to Mr. Chester—

"Keep the packet, and I will send for it when needed."

And Mr. Chester had answered:

"It shall be as you say."

And she knew he was not dissatisfied, but that he had judged her aright, and knew that she had been conscientious in her decision.

CHAPTER IX.

Mr. Chester's few days lengthened to a fortnight. The August days had passed away, and the crisp September ones were beginning to have an October feeling about them. Why did not Mr. Chester depart? Ah! he could not leave his pupil—he was far too much interested in her progress, for, in spite of all her protestations he had prevailed upon her once more to take the pencil into her hand.

So mused Joyce, as she watched the two sketching together, and talking together, whilst she stood by and admired first the one drawing and then the other, and sighed to think she was no artist.

Occasionally she tried to excuse herself from forming one of the party, but her objections, if not overruled by Doris, were swept away by Mr. Carmichael; and she found herself constantly in the uncomfortable position of a third, where there ought only to have been two persons.

Half in earnest and half in jest, Doris suggested her making an attempt.

"Who knows what amount of talent you may have until you try," said he.

And Joyce, half condemning herself for her weakness in allowing herself to be persuaded, was overcome by Doris's arguments. Yet, who knows, till the necessity comes to draw it forth, of what amount of latent talent they may be possessed? And yet common sense whispered to her, "It would have manifested itself before."

But people, even if they possess it, do not always avail themselves of common sense. It has a damping effect which the inclination has a propensity to override, and therefore its suggestions fall idly on the mind, or are set aside by the will in a most headstrong manner.

And so with poor Joyce, the temptation to have some kind of right to accompany the sketchers prevailed over her better judgment; she provided herself with pencil and paper, and, under Mr. Chester's supervision, set to work at her first sketch from nature.

But her success was less than dubious. Mr. Chester was obliged to admit that the attempt was a complete failure.

"You must keep to music, Miss Dormer, and Doris and I must be the sketchers."

And an inward pang shot through Joyce's heart, and in her annoyance she could not refrain from saying:

"Then I had better stay at home and practice whilst you are drawing.

Mr. Chester looked up at her:

"Talents are divided, Miss Dormer, it is not fair that one person should be gifted in every way."

Had he discovered her thoughts? She was vexed with herself. But it was just the way in which, if she wished to stand well with any one, she was sure to be inefficient in the guard she kept over herself. And having spoken petulantly once, she tried to speak calmly and indifferently as she asked:

"Do you think me unreasonable for wishing to be able to sketch?"

But in spite of her assumed indifference there was a certain amount of pique in the tone.

"No," said he, quietly.

"What for, then?"

It was now Mr. Chester's turn to hesitate. And Doris said:

"Gabriel will be delighted to have another pupil to lecture. That is just the way he used to find out what I was thinking of, whether my words fitted my thoughts or not."

"I should not presume to lecture Miss Dormer," said he.

"Though you would much like to do so," put in Doris.

"No," he answered.

"*I*, should not be worth it," replied Joyce, and it must be confessed that she laid rather a strong emphasis on the "I."

What unreasonable creatures women are. No wonder they are accused of a want of logical power. Here was she angry one moment because Mr. Chester seemed to be finding fault with her, and angry the very next because he did not wish to do so. Do people ever know what they want? And then Joyce felt angry with herself for having betrayed any temper upon the subject, and so, after pretending to be engrossed with watching the progress of Doris's drawing, during which time she felt exceedingly cross, and uncomfortable, she made some excuse about something she must do for Aunt Lotty, and left Mr. Chester and Doris talking and laughing, and evidently caring very little whether she went away or not.

Mr. Chester never once looked up from his picture as she made her excuses. Perhaps he knew that they were but excuses; if so, she had fallen still lower in his estimation. So she felt more and more annoyed, and as she could now stay no longer with any dignity, she was obliged to retreat.

As she crossed the garden Mr. Carmichael met her; he had been unable to accompany the sketching party that morning.

"Where is Doris?" he asked.

"Sketching, with Mr. Chester."

"Why have you left them together?" said he. "I gave you credit for more sense. Don't you see that this man is an adventurer, and hearing of Doris's expectations, has turned up at the right moment for his own views but not for mine, for if he thinks ever to marry Doris he'll find himself mistaken. Are you too blind to see how matters stand? Just answer me honestly."

"Honestly! As if I were likely to do anything else," thought she.

Ah, Joyce!

Then she answered:

"I do see that Mr. Chester likes Doris, but as to his knowing that she was likely to be an heiress, he knew nothing about that until he came here."

"So he says," returned Mr. Carmichael, with a sneer; "but I know human nature a little better than you do, and I've tried to keep them apart. He'll be working on her feelings by talking to her of her mother and of old times, as he is the only person who knows much of their affairs."

And Mr. Carmichael looked curiously at Joyce. He was sounding her; she was perfectly aware of it; but she thought "the truth never did any harm, so you shall have the benefit of any knowledge I may have upon the subject, Mr. Carmichael, and then perhaps your tactics may become clearer to me," so she replied:

"I don't think Mr. Chester knows a great deal about Mrs. Carmichael's affairs; it is a long time since he saw her—seven years ago, and she was very ill at the time, though he did not know what had caused her illness."

"Ha!" said Mr. Carmichael, suddenly becoming much interested, "When? How long since, did you say?"

"About seven years ago."

"Seven years ago; and you say she was ill, and he did not know the cause of her illness. Did he not find out the cause? Are you quite sure? You have heard him and Doris talking. Has there been nothing said between them as to the reason of this illness?

"Nothing," returned Joyce.

But though she had spoken the actual truth, she almost felt it to be an evasion.

Mr. Carmichael took a few strides forward, then he turned once more to his companion.

"Joyce," said he, "I don't like this Mr. Chester. I shall be glad when he goes away. He interferes with the business I have in hand. I feel obliged to be civil to him for my poor sister's sake, for he and his mother were kind to her at a time," here Mr. Carmichael stopped, and covered his eyes for a moment with the flabby white hand, "when—when—I was not quite so kind a brother to her as I might have been." Here Mr. Carmichael was quite overpowered and Joyce wondered that he had forgotten all that he had told her relative to his ignorance of his sister's existence. But that nothing of the sort occurred to Mr. Carmichael was evident from his continuance of his speech as soon as his emotion permitted him.

"That has all been repented of, Joyce—repented of and made straight with my sister before her death. And now my views are centered in her child; and to Doris shall ample reparation be made for all the injuries and neglect that her mother suffered. No matter at what cost, no matter to whomsoever concerned. But this as that—I don't like him; he must be got rid of. Doris is far too much absorbed in him. He is not good enough for her."

Inwardly his companion pronounced Mr. Chester good enough for anyone, and so she knew did Doris; and if Mr. Chester had any idea of marrying her, which of course he had, all the Mr. Carmichaels in the world would not prevent it.

"Have you any idea when Mr. Chester thinks of going away?" asked Mr. Carmichael.

"Next week."

"Oh!" ejaculated Mr. Carmichael, with a sigh of relief; "and to-day is Saturday. Early in the week do you think?"

"On Tuesday."

"The sooner the better," said he. "[illegible] I must find means to prevent his [illegible] here again.

"I believe he is going abroad for [illegible] ter," remarked Joyce.

Mr. Carmichael rubbed his hands.

"You are a good sensible girl, Joyce, in spite of your name. I dare say I shall not regret your coming to Green Oaks. I would rather that you did not mention this conversation to Doris. I give this caution because it is my opinion that girls tell one another everything when they get together. And Doris might repeat it to Mr. Chester; and though I don't want Mr. Chester for a friend, I don't care to have him for an enemy. You will remember."

Yes, she would remember, and say nothing. And then all her old annoyance, which she had lost sight of during her conversation with Mr. Carmichael, returned with freshened vigor. She seemed to be made a cat's paw of in every way, and to be placed in the most disagreeable position imaginable—in the pay, as it were, of adverse parties, and that involuntarily, through no effort of her own; yet she knew which she sided with, and which, when the time came, would have her support as it had now her sympathies.

She believed all Mr. Carmichael had been telling her to be utterly false, simply because through it she discovered that what he had told her before was not altogether true. It added fresh mystification to the story she was unravelling, and though it bewildered her, it at the same time made her more determined to penetrate it.

She stood silent before him, waiting any further instructions, but he had nothing else to say; "He would go and look after Mr. Chester and Doris."

But, as he spoke, they came in sight.

Joyce was astonished to see them so soon, and blushed when Mr. Chester inquired if she had transacted the business for Aunt Lotty.

To which she made no reply, but made her escape into the house.

By evening she had partially recovered her equanimity. Doris made her play all her best pieces; and, strange to say, Mr. Carmichael, who ordinarily objected to music, seconded the performance of them, and applauded at the end of each, though he could not have told whether the notes she had played had been false or correct.

As for Doris, she sat in profound admiration; her tiny fingers, though quick as lightning amongst her bobbins, would not have been skilled to run a race with Joyce's on the piano.

And then Mr. Carmichael insisted upon Mr. Chester's singing again to them, and Mr. Chester begged Joyce to try some duets.

Which duets were much more of a success than the sketch from nature.

And Doris listened breathless, and as each song was ended, asked for "but one more."

"How different from me," mused conscience stricken Joyce; "but I suppose I am less amiable than Doris, and have more need to keep guarded the avenues to my heart."

"And, as she closed the piano, Mr. Chester asked, with a half-smile.

"Is not one talent enough, Miss Dormer?"

And Joyce could answer gaily,

"People, you know, are never content."

And when she and Doris were having their nightly chat, she said:

"Doris, I wish I were half as good as you."

And Doris, in some surprise, replied,

"You are much better, Joyce."

But Joyce knew her own heart, and how hard it was to keep it; for, how many little doors there were that were constantly opening to let in the evil thoughts that, when they entered, locked themselves up so securely that it was almost impossible to drive them out again. A citadel that was in a state of constant siege, and wanted all her forces to take and to retake.

And long into the night she sat looking out of her porch window, watching the stars shining through the frosty night air, and wishing that she, Joyce Dormer, were far away above them all, and had nothing to do with the earth any longer.

"Perhaps," she pondered, "I am becoming more spiritual, and rising above a temporal frame of mind."

"No, no," said an answering voice within her; "it is still self, self. There is a knawing pain at your heart that you must bear for many a day, Joyce Dormer, till in long years, so far off now, that they scarcely seem to have a beginning, it will have worn itself out, and there will be peace once more."

"Peace, peace," sighed Joyce; "oh, that I were far away from Green Oaks, and had never seen either Doris or Mr. Chester."

[To be Continued.]

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.—There was a noteworthy illustrative incident on a railcar out of Springfield the other day. A big, black, but clean and well dressed, "colored brother" entered, and sat down by one of the, at least formerly, "ruling race." The white man looked up at the black one, and hissing out, "Do you suppose I am going to sit by a——black nigger like you,—let me get out," squeezed by into the aisle, and took a vacant seat in front by the side of a small Yale student lad from Springfield. The latter looked at the new comer, and saying, "Do you suppose I can sit by you, sir, let me pass out," got up, and went back to the just vacated seat by the black man. The party of the first part grew pale with added feeling, and said, "Do you prefer to sit by a nigger?" "I prefer to sit by a gentleman?" "Do you dare to say I am not a gentleman?" "A gentleman never swears, or insults a man because of his color." "You shall be taken care of, you impudent stripling." When the black brother, stalwart and suggestive, spoke in, "I will take care of him, sir," there ensued "a splendid passage of silence," and the car went on, and there was no assault and battery for the Worcester Police Court.—*Springfield Republican.*

Some acute genius has published a calculation by which it appears that if Adam had been the man he ought to have been, and had put out at compound interest a farthing or a penny, or some trifling coin which he might easily have saved from his daily expenditures, it would long before this time have amounted to a sum exceeding in value the worth of a solid mass of refined gold equal in size to the earth on which we live. Foolish Adam!

By the Atlantic Cable.

Vienna, July 4.

The Imperial Court of Austria has gone into mourning for the death of Maximilian.

London, July 4.

The grand review which was to take place in Hyde Park, has been postponed on account of the execution of Maximilian. The conduct of the Mexican government causes great indignation here and on the continent.

Dublin, July 6.—The Fenian leader, alleged to be General Alpine, has been arrested in the streets of Cork.

The Moniteur, to-day, had an article expressing its detestation of the murder of Maximilian. In the Senate and Corps Legislatif speeches were made denouncing the execution as a crime against civilization. Orders have been sent out suspending from their functions all the French Consuls in the Mexican republic.

All festivities in the city have ceased, and all the preparations for the coming fetes have been abandoned, out of respect for the memory of the ill-fated Maximilian.

London, July 5. All the courts of Europe have adopted mourning for the death of Maximilian. The recall of the British Legation from the City of Mexico and the suspension of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Government of Mexico, is seriously proposed.

Vienna, 8.

An Austrian fleet is to be immediately despatched to Mexico for the body of Maximilian.

London, July 9.

In the house of Lords this evening, Earl Derby strongly denounced the action of the Mexican government in putting Maximilian to death, but he made no disclosures as to what measures the government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

Paris, 9.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon charges the Church party with the death of Maximilian.

RECONSTRUCTION ACCEPTED.—The ex-rebel General Jeff. Thompson has written a letter to George D. Prentice, approving General Longstreet's recent letter on reconstruction, and adding: "The Confederate government wiped out state rights the first year of its existence—a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' and I emphatically answer Yes! Let each and every white man in the South say: 'Abstract ideas and obsolete theories shall not govern me, for I look facts in the face as they exist, and take the best out of the future, without [illegible] over the past. It is not to be presumed that I shall be asked to compromise my honor, or be false to my friends, for I am compelled to obey the laws, and being an elector simply gives me an opportunity to make the laws more favorable, then will confidence be restored, and plenty abound once more.'"

BLACKS AND WHITES.—Colonel [illegible], Assistant Commissioner of freedmen in Kentucky, reports that during the month of May not one complaint was made against the freedmen for violation of contract or any other misconduct. The number of outrages upon the freedmen by the whites is reported as follows: Murder, two; wounded by shooting, one; beaten and otherwise maltreated, twenty-eight. But one of these offenders was arrested. Orders have been issued for the arrest of several others if they can be found. The reason assigned by the colonel for the failure to arrest the desperadoes is the want of mounted troops in the state. The guilty parties are generally mounted, and on the approach of infantry soldiers they are warned by their friends and are enabled to escape. A scout having discovered the hiding place of the parties who fired at and wounded Lieutenant Rice, a detachment of troops proceeded in the night to arrest them at early dawn, but the offenders were notified by a friend of the approach of the troops, and none of them were found. An occasional arrest is made by the state officials, but as negro testimony against white persons is not legal by the laws of the state the result is invariably in favor of the criminal.

SEVERE.—Whatever may be the [illegible] of Mr. Howe's views of Confederation, they have in no way marred the ancient vigor of his quill. Mr. McGee some time since took occasion to cast doubts on Mr. Howe's loyalty. Mr. Howe in a recent letter thus retorts upon Mr. McGee:—"My sincerity might be suspected, if born in the British Islands, and bound by natural allegiance, to which an oath is but supplementary, I had broken that allegiance, and endeavored to dismember the Empire by force of arms. If, having failed in that conspiracy, I feared to die for my opinions, and fled, leaving my poor dupes to suffer the penalties of my treason; or if, having taken refuge in a foreign country, I had for years continued to conspire against my own, and to arouse against its government and laws the passions of an expatriated and sensitive population; and then, as if to complete the circle of inconsistency, had spent the decline of my life in denouncing the misguided beings whose passions I had labored to inflame. Not having done any of these things, I hope to be able to hold up my head, even in the presence of those by whom they have been perpetrated.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW has an amiable way of talking about a political antagonist. Of [illegible] he (Brownlow) the strength of his [illegible] years ago, he says, "you would stick your long tongue in a bucket of hot ashes before you would assail me." He is confident, however, of handsomely beating "the vulgar blackguard, professional gambler, and [illegible] sediment" at the polls on the 1st of August. After assuring his adversary that "if a hare's fair were held in Tennessee you would take all the premiums," and indulging in other epithets, he tells him he is not able to give him at this time so extended a notice as he deserves.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums.
Plain and Figured Window Shades.
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

COW LOST.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Goldie Street, Paisley, on Tuesday last, a Milch Cow, red color with white spots on back, horns turned in, about eight years old, had a bell on when last seen. Any one giving information regarding her, or bringing her to the subscriber, will be rewarded for their trouble.

GEORGE PALMER.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

S. SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

THE Scholars of St. Andrew's Sabbath School will hold a Pic-nic in Paisley, on Friday, July 19, at 2 p.m.

Tickets:—Single 25 cts., double 40 cts., children 10cts.

For particulars see hand bills.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

The Present Position.

The formation of a federal government, and the action it has already taken, has advanced matters a stage, so that, at all events, we have now a government party which its friends will find it requisite to sustain at the ensuing elections. Its policy must necessarily be in harmony with the Act of Confederation, and the principles laid down in it. It will have to push the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad, combine with the Home Government in inducing the minor North American colonies to join the confederation, arrange for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, prepare a militia law for the united provinces, as well as arrange the tariff in a manner satisfactory to all the provinces, besides other important matters. In framing his administration, the premier, John A. Macdonald, appears to have acted with great discretion and liberality. It is said there are 7 Liberals in the government to 6 Conservatives, according to the old division of parties. If it is a Coalition government, it is a somewhat better one for the Reformers than George Brown joined, when he went in with Macdonald and Cartier with only two of his friends. At that time John A. could hardly muster a majority of one, and had a "hard road to travel," when Brown rushed forward to his aid, and brought him out on solid ground. Now we cannot understand how those Reformers who supported the coalition of 1864—who approve of Confederation and George Brown's exertions in its behalf, can now turn round and refuse a fair trial to the only government that could possibly be formed.

What does George Brown and his party object to? Not to Confederation and the Confederation Act—not to a monarchical system of government—not to a nominated and life Senate—not to a five year's parliament—not to a fixture of Separate Schools, &c. Their objections are to the men, and not to the measures. They have nothing to say against the introduction of the feudal customs of Europe, in the manufacture of *Knights* and *Esquires*, to tickle the paltry vanity of Canadian politicians. The whole opposition of the Brownites is centered in the fact that George Brown is *out* of the government, and while such is the case no one else is fit to be *in*.

In Nova Scotia, the position is somewhat different. There Mr. Howe and his friends will probably be able to send a large majority from that province to the Federal parliament, who will oppose with all their might the new government on something more than personal grounds. No doubt a few members from Upper Canada, and more from Lower Canada, will unite with Mr. Howe, and it is to this party we may look for a legitimate opposition to the confederate government, and the saving of the liberties of the people.

Some of the anti confederation papers in Nova Scotia and Lower Canada came out in deep mourning. The following is an extract from the Journal de St. Hyacinthe of Monday last:—"The union of the two Canadas is dead and buried; made to ruin us, it was not allowed by its authors to attain this result. The union was found insufficient to batter down French nationality in Canada; useless implement, it is thrown aside, and our enemies substitute for it a destructive engine, a more complete machine—Confederation. The triumph of the English, the anihilation of our race, will thus result from Confederation. Its authors hope so, and, on their knees, salute the sun of the 1st of July, 1867. To-day we are smitten by a national calamity; our enemies, mad with joy, clap their hands; French Canadians should weep. Behold the reason why we drape our sheet in mourning."

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Major General Stisted, C. B., was sworn in at noon on Monday as Lieut. Governor of the Province of Ontario. The ceremony took place at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

The Contest in North Bruce.

If the people of any part of the Dominion of Canada have a right to be moderately satisfied with the new state of things, it is the inhabitants of the two counties of Huron and Bruce, who now have the privilege of sending eight members to Parliament where previously they only sent two. Of course, it was naturally to be expected that in making constitutional changes, full justice would be done to these populous counties, and this has been accomplished.

In the exercise of this new privilege, three candidates have been brought prominently forward in the North Riding of Bruce—Mr. Sproat as the Independent candidate for the House of Commons, and Dr. Douglas and Mr. Donald Sinclair as the Reform Convention nominees respectively for the federal parliament and local legislature of Ontario. In addition to these, Mr. Bruce of Paisley has received extensively-signed requisitions, asking to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the local legislature, but we believe he has not yet decided to do so.

As our readers are aware, a number of political meetings were held some time ago, at which these gentlemen held forth. Now that the elections are supposed to be near taking place, the three candidates above named, and their friends, are bestirring themselves, and actively canvassing the Riding. As far as we are aware, however, they have not yet issued their addresses, and we are but partially acquainted with their views on public questions. We understand that Mr. Sproat has always been a Conservative, and appears as an Independent candidate, prepared to support the new government of the Dominion if he approves of their measures. He is certainly not a Brownite, but we are not aware that he has very decided views on public questions, and we should suppose he would give a generous support to John A. Macdonald's government. Personally considered he is unobjectionable.

Dr. Douglas and Mr. Sinclair, we believe, are of the Brown school of politics—though we may be mistaken. We have heard them speak and declare themselves Reformers and eulogize the Reformers and Reforms of the past, but are unacquainted with their views as to the questions which are likely to come up in the future. They are both respectable men in their stations of life, and Sinclair is a passable speaker.

Mr. Sproat resides in Southampton and Dr. Douglas in Port Elgin. It is asserted that the nomination of these gentlemen has been brought about by a combination between these two villages. We fancy there is no truth in this beyond the fact that the two villages were better and more energetically represented at the Reform Convention than other parts of the Riding, and they naturally chose the men they were most intimate with and knew best, and who would of course look to their local interests.

We are not aware that there are any other candidates likely to be brought out with the exception of Mr. Bruce, but electors should not be too ready in making promises unless they are perfectly satisfied with the candidates, as others may be brought forward.

Without attempting to depreciate the qualifications of Mr. Sinclair, we should say that Mr. Bruce, from his business tact, and experience in the township and county councils, would make a useful and influential member for the legislature of Ontario, and his friends, we believe, desire that he should run. Of course, general politics will have little to do with the business transacted in the local parliament though, as a Reformer, should such questions come up, Mr. Bruce would be found on the side of Progress.

Board of Public Instruction.

The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Bruce, held its annual meeting in Walkerton on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of the present month. John Eckford, Esq., of Dunkeld, was elected chairman, and DeWitt H. Martyn, M. D., of Kincardine, was elected Secretary.

Twenty-four candidates were examined, thirty nine of whom obtained certificates, as may be seen by the subjoined lists.

Applicants for First Class

George Scott 1st, 2 years.
James Warren 1st, 2 years.
James Monteith 1st, 1 year.
Samuel Sellery 1st, 1 year.
James Marshall 1st, 1 year.
Joseph W. A. Stewart 2nd, 2 years.
Jane Stewart 1st, 2 years.
Janet S Chisholm 1st, 2 years.
John A. Greig 2nd, 1 year six months.
Mary A. Balton 1st, 1 year.
Sarah J. Rowan 2nd, 1 year.
Eliza A. Guest 2nd, 1 year.

Applicants for Second Class.

William C. Moffat 2nd, 3 years
Earnest Souter 2nd, 2 years.
John Klein 2nd, 2 years.
William Ashdown 2nd, 2 years.
Arthur Simpson 2nd, two years.
Walter Bell 2nd, 2 years.
Neil Gillies 2nd, 2 years.
John Lister 2nd, 2 years.
Charlotte Wallace 2nd, 2 years.
Caroline Campbell 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
Donald McEachern 2nd, 1 year and six months.
Margaret Sinclair 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
Lucy McLellan 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
George Bremner 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
Euphemia McLellan 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
Annie E. Brown 2nd, 1 year 6 months.
Richard Harrison 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
Jane Ralston 2nd, 1 year.
George Middleton 2nd, 1 year.
John McLeod 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
Wm. McKay 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
James Truax 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
John J. Schoales 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
Stuart Achison 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
John W. Vickers 3rd, 1 year 6 months.
John White 3rd, 6 months.
John Anderson 3rd, 6 months.

It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts at Kingston are to be pardoned.

An extensive fire occurred at Owen Sound last week which destroyed stores, houses and stock to the value of $30,000.

The Effect of Confederation.

The *Montreal Witness* says:

"It terminates the colonial history of four Provinces directly dependent on Britain, and commences the history of a nation, or what is hoped and expected to become a nation."

It is true that Confederation terminates the *direct* dependence of each province on Great Britain, inasmuch as the local affairs of the Provinces are to be under the control of separate legislatures with lieutenant-governors *appointed by the central government*. But, as a whole, and with regard to the most important matters, the provinces are as dependent on Great Britain as heretofore. And as the Governor-General possesses a veto power on the action of each local parliament, it cannot be said the provinces are really more independent in any respect. The *modus operandi* of the relations between the mother country and the colonies are somewhat altered—that is all. Canada is still a "colony" of Great Britain, and the advent of Confederation is only the commencement of a "new phase" of our colonial history.

The *Witness* seems in doubt whether the 1st of July witnessed the "birth of a New Nation," as some journals grandiloquently describe Confederation Day. Surely a leading paper like the *Witness* ought to be able to speak decisively on the subject. It is high time the phrase "New Nationality," should be accepted as correct when applied to Canada, or treated as a ridiculous pretension. The Toronto *Globe* says:

"We notice that direct attempts at a national anthem for the Dominion are being made. Would it not be as well to wait until we are a nation before we have a national anthem?"

We entirely agree with the *Globe*. Nevertheless it would appear that the inventors of Confederation, as the *Witness* surmises, had some idea that a real nationality would grow out of it. In previous articles we have indicated that such was intended by the Imperial Government. The assertion in the Confederation Act that Canada's general institutions are modelled on those of Britain, the appointment of a "Privy Council" which includes a "Home Secretary" and a "Foreign Secretary," and some talk of a "War Secretary," would seem to show that greater powers were intended to be accorded to the Colonial Government, and that at some future time, as circumstances may favour, the governmental tie which binds us to the mother country is to be cut asunder.

To this we have no objection. All we contend for is, that the people of this country should have the opportunity of deciding at the polls the sort of institutions which are best for the country. And we are satisfied that all attempts to force on us systems of government at variance with the sentiments of the people, and contrary to their real interests, will lead to confusion and ultimate defeat.

Temperance Lecture.

On Monday evening last, a public Temperance Lecture was delivered according to announcement by the Rev. George Bremner, in Wright's Hall. The hall was well filled. Mr. J. D. Keegan, W.C.T., occupied the chair. A Temperance Ode was sung by those present, and prayer offered up by the Rev. Mr. Bremner. The Chairman, after a few pointed and appropriate remarks on the objects of the meeting, introduced the Rev. Mr. Bremner to the audience as the lecturer of the evening. The Rev. gentleman, on rising, was received with the usual signs of acceptance. He said it afforded him much pleasure in being privileged to meet so many friends of Temperance, and hoped that those wearing the white badge would keep it unspotted, and that all present would keep themselves unspotted from the pollution of that soul and body destroying evil, intemperance. He noticed briefly the enormous expenditure in connection with the traffic in alcoholic liquors. There was millions of pounds spent in Great Britain and Ireland alone in its use. The amount spent in a single year was sufficient to supply every human being with a copy of the sacred Scriptures. He shewed that it was the victims of intemperance, either directly or indirectly, that filled our poorhouses, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, gaols, &c. He referred very feelingly to the misery and wretchedness it caused in many family circles that were once happy, but through its moderate use at first, they were led step by step from bad to worse, till at last they were plunged into the vortex of intemperance. He referred at considerable length to its baneful influence upon all classes of mankind. He condemned the so called practice of moderate drinking, and said that all drunkards were but moderate drinkers at first. He said he would not be satisfied with less than the total suppression of the infamous traffic, and urged the friends of temperance to elect only such men for parliament as would favour the passing of a bill for its total suppression. He had seen members himself in parliament who had to hold on by the railing and went staggering about, and who had their grog shop hard by, and would frequently visit it. Such men were opposed to the passing of a law for the total suppression of the liquor traffic, but they were unworthy of parliamentary honours, and it was the duty of temperance men not to elect such. He thought those officials who had it in their power to put the present law in force were at fault for not doing so. Too many licenses were granted, and very often to persons of low character. Many taverns did not close at the proper time and did not observe the sabbath properly. All this and much more was the fault of officials who had it in their power to put a stop to such violation of the law. Temperance men, too, were at fault for putting such men in office.

The Rev. gentleman having to start very early in the morning to attend a meeting of the presbytery, did not give as long an address as he would otherwise have done, but expressed his willingness to give his assistance at any time in furthering the cause. He hoped that the different ministers of the village would give addresses, so that a series of lectures would be given on the subject.

A temperance ode was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Preston, when the meeting dispersed.

County Council.

At the recent meeting of the County Council of Bruce, Dr. Usher was appointed gaol surgeon in place of Dr. Oldright, resigned.

On Thursday, the council invited Messrs Gordon and Laidlaw to address it on cheap railways. This they did at some length, after which the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Moved by Mr. Adair, seconded by Mr. Rastall, that this Council, having heard with great pleasure Mr. Gordon, of the firm of Messrs Gordon & McKay, and George Laidlaw, Esq., of the city of Toronto, express their views on the proposed Central Railway, do hereby tender to those gentlemen our thanks for the very careful and lucid, and business like manner in which they have laid the matter before us, would recommend the consideration of the system of the narrow gauge railway, so ably advocated by them, to the ratepayers of the county.

The following report of the Quarter Sessions committee was adopted:

Your committee attended the sittings of the March and June sessions. At the March sessions the magistrates fixed the Gaoler's salary at $400, and that of the Turnkey at $250; but your Committee, however, regret to have to report that at the June sessions they have thought proper to increase the Gaoler's salary to the sum of $600, and that of the Turnkey to the sum of $350. Your Committee are of opinion that the March sessions, being the first of the year, is the proper time to fix the salaries of the officials, and we think the action of the magistrates at the June sessions in increasing the salaries of these officials was quite uncalled for—when we take into consideration that they have a free house, firewood, garden, &c., with the assistance of the unfortunate people who are from time to time confined in jail, to cultivate the garden, to cut and split the firewood. Viewing the matter in this light we consider the increase in salary unwarrantable, as well as a very bad precedent and in our opinion reflects but little credit upon those concerned.—Your committee have also been credibly informed that the Gaoler induced certain magistrates, friendly to him, to attend the June sessions for that object, and while we cannot but condemn such conduct as reprehensible, it does, at the same time, show a foresight in the man your Committee do not and cannot give him credit for. In conclusion your Committee would recommend that the Treasurer be instructed to refuse payment of the increase.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. PINKERTON,
Chairman.

Report of Gaol and Wardens Committee.

Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Pinkerton, and Mackenzie:—The attention of your Committee has been called to certain defects in the construction of the Gaol, by a presentment of the Grand Jury of the June sessions. First, wooden wall dividing grounds being too high. This defect has been remedied. The same Presentment further states that "the Gaoler should not be held responsible for the escape of prisoners that may take place before this wall is remodeled or altered." This is poor reasoning for a Grand Jury. If the Gaol yard is defective, it certainly requires greater watchfulness on the part of those in charge. There is a door in one of the walls referred to, by which, when left open, almost any person can easily gain access to the top, and thus escape.—Your Committee called the Gaoler's attention to this fact at the March sessions, as well as to a quantity of loose lumber lying about the different yards, which could be used as a means of escape, and requested that the door should be kept fast, and the lumber removed, which the Gaoler promised should be done. However, your committee regret to find that after the lapse of three months, viz., at the June sessions, this door has not been kept closed, nor the lumber removed. And we also find that after the Grand Jury had found a true bill against the prisoner Elves, on the morning on which his trial was to take place he was allowed to be out in the yard by himself. Your committee consider it to be their duty to remark that in their opinion both the Sheriff and Gaoler should be held responsible for their carelessness and want of attention in these things, as well as for the Gaoler's want of oversight in not looking more closely after the prisoner and preventing his escape. Your Committee recommend that the Warden call the attention of the Government to the carelessness of those officials in this matter. The June Presentment calls attention to the leakage in the roof of the gaol, without stating the cause that leads to it, thus leaving it to be inferred by the public that it is occasioned by faulty construction, and that the Council and Contractor are to blame, when the fact is it is caused by the hollow formed by the intersection of the roof of the dwelling with that of the main building, where the snow, during the winter season, drifts, and lodges, and thaws or freezes, as the mild or frost may affect it; thus forming a solid mass that dams back the water on the shingles. This could be prevented by those in charge occasionally as the case might require seeing that the snow was removed, and not as heretofore remain passive until something goes wrong, and then finding fault with others, when it is their own negligence. We also think that the allusion to the County Constables for being careless in following the escaped prisoner Elves is, to say the least of it, very ungracious and uncalled for, not unlike drowning men catching at straws. The gaol officials appear but only too anxious to cast the blame on others that should attach to their own negligence. As to the faulty construction of the gaol as noticed in the June Presentment, your Committee would recommend that the Grand Jury, through their Foreman, do at once forward to the Government Architects and the Inspectors of Prisons their plans of prison architecture, in order that humanity may receive the benefit of their great knowledge in these matters, as well as County Councils saved from expensive alterations and from the thoughtless and unjust criticisms of such bodies. And, in the meantime, while their utopian ideas are under the consideration of the Board of Prison Inspectors, the Gaoler do remove the wood piled up against the windows, thus allowing a greater supply of fresh air. Your Committee also notice in the same Presentment that a better system of procuring food for the prisoners is required, and after examining the regulations of prisons, as made by the Board of Prison Inspectors, are of the opinion that it would be more satisfactory if the supplies were procured by contract; yet on account of the difficulty of obtaining fresh meats and other necessary food as shown in the regulations, cannot recommend any change until such time as the Inspectors visit the jail. All which, &c.

JAMES [illegible],
Chairman.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Bruce, and seconded by Mr. Adair, to the report in reference to striking out that part of it which required the Warden to call the attention of the Government to the negligence of the gaol officials, which was carried. The report was then adopted.

A claim of Adam Stafford for damages sustained to a horse in passing a bridge on the Saugeen Road, amounting to $53, the sum of $30 was awarded.

An appropriation of $1000 was made to the harbor of Port Bruce.

The amounts voted and required to be levied this year for county purposes are as follows:

For relief of debentures fund and interest	$4537 80
County buildings sinking fund and interest 1859	3361 00
Do. 1866	3300 00
Gravel Road sinking fund and interest	24300 00
Grants to Arran and Elderslie Roads 1866	6[illegible] 00
Drill Sheds	750 00
General county purposes, administration of justice, School management & contingencies,	23300 00
Greenock debentures interest fund	197 00
Roads and Bridges	1750 00
Port Bruce Harbor	1000 00
	$[illegible]

It appears that the money for the Arran and Elderslie roads was only *borrowed* from the Gravel Road fund—hence the necessity of an appropriation this year.

A number of motions for grants to roads throughout the country were made. The sum of $1731 was voted as follows:

$350 mail line from Walkerton to Elora Road
$250 County line of Huron and Bruce.
$500 Town line of Greenock, Kincardine and Bruce.
$[illegible] County line of [illegible] and Elderslie.
$[illegible] Town line of Brant and Elderslie.

STANDARD COIN FOR ALL NATIONS.—The Imperial Commission in charge of the Paris Exhibition have invited all civilized nations to a consideration of the important question of establishing a uniform currency throughout the world, and the proposition has been favorably received by the principal nations concerned in carrying on the world's commerce. The exceeding desirability of a uniform standard of coinage is becoming constantly more apparent, as nations geographically remote are brought into closer commercial relations by means of steamships, railroads, and telegraphs.

AN UNHAPPY COLONY.—The paper of British Columbia has at last gone to protest. The annual interest on the colonial debt is past due, and there is no money in the colonial exchequer to pay it. Other debts fall due this year. The expenditure of the colony will not be less than [illegible], the receipts can not, by any good fortune, exceed [illegible]. The outstanding liabilities are now $1,[illegible].

POLITICAL.—The Montreal Herald points out the absurdity of having a Foreign Secretary in our Canadian Administration, so long as we are connected with Britain our foreign policy could not be different from that of the mother country, and therefore it must necessarily be left to her ministers. The same paper thinks it absurd to have four fiscal ministers for Canada when two are sufficient for the British Government. The Herald remarks on the declaration of the Minerve—viz., that Lower Canada will, by her solid majority, govern the Confederation as she governed the Union,—that this can only be done by the adhesion to the Lower Canada majority of a portion of the representatives of Upper Canada and the Lower Provinces, as the present ministry indicates.—*Witness.*

ATTACKED BY A LION.—Rochester, July 6. During the performance of Thayer & Noyes' circus last night, Elias White, the Lion King, entered a cage of lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor, and fastening his jaws upon his shoulder, inflicted severe wounds. The circus men went to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. White from the cage alive, but seriously injured.

[illegible].—A curious youth from the country, having gone to the circus on Saturday, thought to come over the old elephant by giving him a piece of tobacco. The knowing brute reached out his proboscis as if to take it, when he suddenly darted up his trunk and, snatching off the swell's bran new plug, quietly transferred it to his own mouth! Having munched it to his satisfaction, and rapidly bringing down his eye lid over the left optic (as some say) he threw the hat, a shapeless mass of pulp, at the feet of the owner.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher has been drowned by falling from the deck of a steamer.

It is reported that Santa Anna has been shot in Mexico, but the Mexican minister at Washington discredits the story, as the Governor of Campeachy, at last accounts, had orders to keep him in prison until further orders.

The Toronto Leader claims that the Union or Ministerial party will easily carry forty-five seats in the Province of Ontario.

Minutes of Elderslie Council

Sergison's Hall, 5th July, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment to the above time and place.

All the members present. The Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed

The following petitions were submitted:

In reference to unfinished contracts on 25th side line.

From T. Eick and others for grant of money for crossway 12th con., east of 30th side road.

From Hugh Foster and others for grant of money on 30th side line, 11th con.

From James Dobbin and others for a grant on 30th side line, 14th con.

From A. S. Elliott and others, for grant for improving side line road between lots No. 30 and 31, 5th con.

From I E Trout and others for grant for repairs of 30th side line.

From W Harris and others for change of pathmaster on Road Beat No. 42.

Also communications from Wm Elves, desiring to be relieved from the office of Poundkeeper, and from Wm. McLaughlin, stating that his contract has been completed.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that Mr Foster, together with councillor Noble, be authorized by this council to inspect the job of work let and partly done by James Maughan on the 13th and 14th con, and that if the work has been done to their satisfaction as per contract, they instruct said Maughan to proceed, but if, as has been represented, he has only spoiled the road, they do then relet the work to some one else. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by E. A. Noble, that councillor McKechnie be, and is hereby instructed to examine bridges in need of repair in Beat No 2, and be authorized to let jobs of repairing said bridges, or as many of them as are found indispensably necessary to be repaired; expenditure not to exceed fifty dollars. Also to let the job of a culvert on the side line leading from the Elora road to the 12th con. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by W C Bruce, that the fifty dollars appropriated for the improvement of the 30th side line on the 5th con., be supplemented by another fifty dollars for the same object, and other fifty dollars be appropriated for the improvement of the same side line between the 6th and 9th con, the same being expended under the direction of Messrs Gillies and Noble. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by N McKechnie that the sum of thirty dollars be granted in accordance with the petition of Hugh Foster and others, for the repairing of the causeway on the 12th con. east of the 30th side line to be expended under the direction of E. A. Noble. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the sum of ten dollars be appropriated for the improvement of the 30th side line opposite the 14th con., to be expended under the direction of councillor Noble. Carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by E A Noble, that John McCannel be allowed to commute five years of his statute labor, and perform the same to make a road out through his own lot, it being shown that such is really necessary on account of his being without a road to get out from his lot. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that the sum of five dollars be granted to build a culvert on the 4th and 5th concession line at the foot of Scott's Hill, and that Thomas Falconer do let the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr McKechnie, seconded by E A Noble, that Councillor Falconer be and is hereby instructed to inspect the bridge on the fifth side road and the sixth con., and finding said bridge impassable, that he be allowed to let the job of repairing the same. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by E A Noble, that Messrs E & W Harris and John Graham be allowed to perform the balance of their statute labor on crossway opposite lots No. 18 and 19, 12 con. In beat 42, and that the clerk be requested to notify the pathmaster of said beat to that effect. Carried.

A statement of account from Jas Bradley, amounting to $110 32, for road scrapers, was submitted and ordered to be paid; and another from Henry Lyon for chopping on Goldie street, amounting to $3 50, was also ordered to be paid. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by E A Noble, that with reference to the complaint made that lots 1 and 2, con. A, are not connected with any school section, this council is of opinion that they should be connected with some school section. Be it therefore resolved, that the clerk notify Robert Johnston that it is their intention to attach him to section No 1, if there is no other to which he prefers to be attached, and report his wishes in the matter by next meeting of council. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that as Thos Hembroff has not as yet commenced work on his contract on the edge of the mill dam at Lockerby, nor has he kept it in a passable state as agreed upon, and as said road is now in a dangerous and almost impassable condition, be it resolved, that the Council take immediate steps at the expiration of his contract to relet said work and hold Hembroff and his sureties responsible in damages. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that the clerk be instructed to notify the Trustees of school sections No 2, 3, 5, and 6, to attend the next meeting of council, as this council intends to take steps regarding the changing said sections. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that this Council do now adjourn till 20th day of August, to meet at Sergison's Hall at 10 o'clock a.m.

F. Fetherstonhaugh,
Clerk.

Maximilian.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post]

The unlucky and too pliable tool of Napoleon's designs against democratic government on this continent has been shot to death, after due trial: and thus ends the project which was, according to the eulogists of modern Cæsarism, to be the most glorious event in the reign of Napoleon.

Of course, for the individual, Maximilian, no one has other feelings than pity, but this should not mislead any one to regret that justice, though tardy, has overtaken him; nor to find fault that he has been punished for the grave crimes of which he was the chief agent, and which, if they had been successful, would have yielded to him the greatest reward.

It has been said of him that he was the unfortunate tool of the unscrupulous Napoleon; but it ought not to be forgotten that Maximilian was too intelligent to be a blind tool; and we are to pay regard to the fact that he suffered himself to be tempted by appeals to personal ambition; that it was a personal motive, of a low kind, which took him from Miramar to Mexico, and once there, led him to commit grave and atrocious crimes against humanity and liberty, in order to secure to himself the throne and power he coveted.

Maximilian, by a decree signed with his own name, ordered the enslavement of the whole laboring population of Mexico; they and their women and children were to be enslaved, to become serfs and bondmen to the capitalists of the country and to foreigners who chose to buy them. It was probably this heinous crime against the personal liberty of several millions of men, women and children, and of unborn generations, which caused his downfall, by uniting against him all classes of Mexicans, except the desperate castaways and political adventurers who were his favorites and advisers. If the Mexican people had, under such circumstances, accepted the rule of a foreigner, one of whose most important acts was to decree the slavery of the mass of the people, they would have been hopelessly depraved; but they appear to have been aroused by his decree to a more bitter and united resistance, which not only gained the victory, but prevented the escape of him who so unscrupulously sought to turn freemen into serfs.

Not content with this, Maximilian, disregardful of the fact that he was a foreigner, come without excuse to impose a despotic yoke upon a free nation, by another decree ordered that all who resisted his authority, no matter what their office or degree of responsibility, should be shot as soon as captured. Under this barbarous decree of his hundreds of soldiers of the republic were shot to death by the foreign hirelings whom Maximilian had imported to enable him to master Mexico. This decree declared that "when captured such persons would be shot within twenty-four hours after conviction by court martial. In accordance with this decree Generals Orteaga and Salazar and several republicans, being captured near Santa Anna Amatlan on October 13, were, in a few days, summarily executed, notwithstanding that it was probably well known by the Emperor that Juarez's reported abandonment of his cause was unfounded." We quote from a journal which sympathizes with Maximilian.

These facts show that if ever a man invited the fate which has now befallen him, it was this Austrian archduke, whose own cruel and bloody decrees suffice to stamp him an enemy to mankind.

We should not now recall these circumstances if we did not notice some designing and some namby pamby writers trying to create sympathy for his criminal ambition, to the injury of the Mexican liberals, who have so bravely and faithfully resisted Napoleon and defeated his tool.

But the Mexican authorities have other reasons for doing justice upon Maximilian. The unscrupulousness and the tenacity with which the archduke clung to his darling ambition for imperial rule and power was shown by all his acts, from first to last. He was not a man to subside, and accept defeat. Mr Romero, the Mexican minister, in a letter which we printed some weeks ago, remarked:

"I do not know what disposition President Juarez may make of Maximilian, but I am afraid that if he is allowed to go back to Europe with impunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame Emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a Mexican government there—as the ex king of the Two Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the Emperor of Mexico—as Spain did with the ex king of the Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step taken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers, if we decline to accept terms."

Those who have watched the career of Maximilian in Mexico, and who know the character of Napoleon, will, it seems to us, see much reason in these remarks of Mr. Romero. Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature, as well as nations, and certainly a people attacked as unjustifiably as the Mexicans, could not be expected to court new and perpetual dangers by a foolish clemency towards one who had shown himself, in the most deliberate manner, their persistent enemy.

A Montreal despatch to the Globe says: "Lieut. Governor Belleau sent for Hon. M. Cauchon to form a ministry. Mr. Cauchon, in the first place, declined; but being asked to reconsider, consented to do so, and subsequently consented to accept the task on condition that he should receive no salary.

The Montreal News says that the writs for the elections will be issued about the 3rd of August.

"Poor Carlotta!"

[From the Hamilton Spectator.]

On Monday last the Emperor Napoleon sat upon a throne of royal state in the Exhibition building at Paris, surrounded by a concourse of princes and nobles, warriors and statesmen, such as has seldom before been congregated together. A band of twelve hundred instruments discoursed enlivening music and filled the air with pleasant sounds, while seventy one thousand persons crowded the great central hall and cried "Vive l'Empereur" when the monarch of France rose in his seat and delivered an oration. But in the very moment of triumph, at the time when Napoleon must have felt inclined to congratulate himself upon his lofty state and imperial power, the "handwriting was upon the wall" the intelligence of an event which must forever disgrace him was being flashed underneath the waters of the Atlantic to dim the splendour of his triumph and to confound him utterly. And scarcely had he concluded his address to the people, scarcely had the loud cheers of his delighted audience died away, before a short telegraphic despatch was put into his hands, the contents of which must haunt Napoleon for the remainder of his life. It contained these words, "Maximilian is shot. His last words were 'Poor Carlotta.'"

At the moment when Napoleon was feasting and feting all the princes and potentates of Europe, and astonishing them by his magnificence and the splendour of his royal state, the brave but unfortunate young prince whom he had duped and deserted was being brutally murdered. His wife, "Poor Carlotta," rendered insane by a long course of anxiety and suffering, was listening in silent agony for news of her husband's fate, which at last has come to her in so terrible a shape. For the remainder of his life we may be sure that Napoleon will never be able to rid himself of the apparition, of a noble and generous man, led out to die, in the glorious summer weather, who, as the rifles of his cold blooded murderers were pointed towards him, without a word of repining at his own hard lot, breathed a sigh for his fair young wife across the sea, who had been rendered solitary and hopeless for life through the treachery of the French Emperor. Present at every banquet, an unbidden guest at every drawing room, the phantom of Maximilian will appear before the mental vision of his betrayer and will haunt him to the end of his days.

On Thursday last the people of the Northern States celebrated the anniversary of the day on which they became a nation. They gloried, as they had a right to do, in the marvellous rapidity of their growth and influence, and, amid the stirring music of military bands and the thunder of artillery, they sang peans in honor of the great Republic. But, in the minds of thoughtful and right minded Americans, there could not fail to arise thoughts of the wicked crime which has been committed in Mexico in consequence of the base and ungenerous policy adopted by the United States Government, and the glitter of the stars upon their national flag would be dimmed in their sight by the knowledge of the disgrace that must forever attach to their name and country, on account of the murder of Maximilian.

Napoleon may still maintain the Imperial power in France, and the United States Government may possibly attain the object of their policy, viz: the annexation of Mexico, but so sure as there is a Providence who over-rules all mortal things, a day of heavy retribution will, sooner or later, come not only upon the actual assassins, but also upon all those, who, by their treachery or narrow minded ambition and jealousy, helped to bring about the cruel tragedy which has brought life-long misery to "Poor Carlotta!"

From Mexico.

New Orleans, July 3rd.

The trials of Maximilian, Mejai, and Miramon were ended on the 14th. They were sentenced to be executed on the 16th, but Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th at 11 o'clock in the morning. The colonels were sentenced to six years imprisonment, Lieut. Colonels to five years, and the minor officers to two years' imprisonment. The Brigadier Generals and the exceptional officers are to be tried by court martial.

The city of Mexico was surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note with directions for the disposition of the prisoners saying,—The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command or give them liberty, according to the circumstances in which you find them; the foreign prisoners you will retain for the further disposition of the Government.

Escobedo wrote from Queretaro: I have by the execution of these master traitors made terror the order of the day everywhere. I have imposed large contributions on the rich and confiscated their property and their all. Where I could not do so in person, my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country.

Both the Liberal and Imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution, and the Ranchero newspaper is in full mourning.

Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were "poor Carlotta!" Miramon and Mejia were reduced from their rank and shot in the back.

Gen. Berriosobal immediately communicated the news to Gen. Reynolds at Brownsville. There is great rejoicing in Mexico over the event.

It is thought here that Juarez has started for the capital. Mexicans are jubilant, and foreigners are horror stricken.

The Prussian and British ministers visited Juarez at San Luis Potosi to endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfortunate Prince; but their efforts were vain. Both had returned to Queretaro, to take formal leave of Mexico, when the Prince was executed.

The garrison of Vera Cruz left that city on the 26th of June. The capitulation was signed on the 27th. They marched out with colors flying, and were saluted by the Liberal forces. They were allowed to retain their arms, and were furnished with national vessels to leave Mexico.

The Hon. Mr. Cauchon complains very bitterly in *Le Journal de Quebec* of the "parsimonious conduct" of the British Government in connection with its recent distribution of honors to the new Cabinet, and states that Mr. Cartier was as much entitled to a baronetcy as Sir John A. Macdonald.—*Gazette.*

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!

AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. Smith have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,

from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and mitts, also a second supply of Lisle Thread (white, buff and colored); Spun, Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,

In every size, and at any price.

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 2c. per yd. A cheap lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 20c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

☞ Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get higher.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO

To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1 25, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3 50, or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the county) of different patterns of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS,

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS OR GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. Smith are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands: muscovado, Refined do., Crushed, Broken, Loaf and Pulverized do.,

☞ CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

☞ Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half a Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN.

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867. Tinsmith.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, June 20, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,

Paisley, May 30, 1867. Proprietor.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant,
13 Mar.866.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

Nearly 100 Persons Prostrated by Lightning.—Last Thursday afternoon, as a large crowd were assembled in the Fair grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, a thunder-shower came up, and the people present sought shelter in the exhibition sheds. Suddenly the lightning struck one of these sheds, which contained men, women and horses. About a hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell upon their faces.—[Buffalo Express.

The Southern States.—A Boston gentleman who has just made an extended tour in the southern states speaks in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the crops in that section of the country. He says that hardly any one in the prominent cities there speaks of the cotton crop as being less than three million of bales. The wheat and other grain crops are very prolific, and will yield an immense harvest. The feeling for the future, growing out of the prospects of the crops, was very hopeful, and the business men were looking for an active season.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

WOULD it not be a good idea to spend a short time at Adams' Photographic Gallery on the 1st of July, the

GREAT DAY

OF

CONFEDERATION!

W. F. & J. F. Adams have decided to remain at Paisley till after the

Twelfth of July!

Come in, therefore, at once, and procure your Photographs while you have such a good opportunity of getting FIRST RATE Pictures at very moderate prices.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, 28th June, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD.

County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Ospringe, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,

Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the Paisley Advocate Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

The Doings of the Reform Convention at Toronto.

Its One-Man Power—A Brown Gathering—its Sectionalism—its Resolutions.

Special Correspondence to the Free Press.

Mr. Editor,—Your paper is very generally read in most of the towns and villages of the West, and is looked to as an exponent of the more moderate Reformers. I avail myself of the opportunity of being temporarily in your city to make a few remarks, through your columns, on the doings of the recently-held Convention of Reformers at Toronto. Being on the spot, knowing the men who have got up this Convention, and its secret objects, it may not be interesting to many Reformers in and about the counties surrounding London, who know me, to make a few passing remarks on that political gathering. The Convention is paraded in the Globe as a great and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS—AS A SPONTANEOUS UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE against the Coalition, and in favor of his peculiar views and past movements! It was believed by most thinking Reformers, and well known by me, that this Convention was all a CONCOCTION OF THE "GLOBE" OFFICE, and those who flutter beneath its shadow in Toronto.

It is represented as having been called by the Executive Committee of the Reform Association of Toronto, of which Mr. Geo. Brown is not only President, but brains, body and soul! You will find on this committee the names of some really influential men, stuck on their for effect, who not only have never attended its meetings, but are thoroughly opposed to the present conduct of Mr. Brown and much of his past misconduct in the Confederation movement. The Executive Committee, therefore, which called the Convention, means simply Mr. George Brown and his Globe concern, assisted by a few hangers-on, looking to him and it for a little future political success; hangers on in the shape of young lawyers, unknown out of Toronto, who want offices and constituencies, to misrepresent the people, or echo the sentiments of their great patron. Let us see who this Executive Committee is, and analyse the composition, distinguishing the bogus or sycophantic part from what is, if agreeing with Mr Brown, of some worth and political importance. We will take the names of such men as James Leslie, Mr. McMurrich, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Donald McDonald, John Macdonald, M. P. P. for West Toronto, and A. M. Smith for West Toronto. These are about the only men on that committee, apart from Mr. Brown, who really exercise much political influence, or are known politically either in or out of Toronto. Now, will it be believed that of these only one took any part in the Convention? and I am credibly informed never attended or took any part in the concoction of the long string of resolutions read to and introduced to the Convention by the Great George himself!! Not only so, but I know that one of them, Mr. James Leslie, formerly editor of the ably conducted Examiner newspaper, a man who has an unblemished character as a man and politician, with a provincial reputation as a thorough Reformer of thirty years' standing, not only did not attend the Convention, but is opposed to this useless agitation of Mr. Brown, believing he has put Reform back many years by his Confederation Scheme. The other gentlemen named, rather gave this movement the cold shoulder, or are convinced that it is a mere political movement of the Globe clique.

It is true that Mr. John Macdonald made a speech there, but it was not a very cordial one, and he is no admirer of Mr. Brown's conduct. The Hon. Donald McDonald is wholly opposed to Mr. Brown, and a friend of the Coalition movement. A. M. Smith, did not attend the Convention or at least took no part in it. Yet the effrontery of the Globe (and its effrontery is really unparalleled) has foisted such names as these upon the public as actively assisting in calling the Convention, and assenting to his long string of verbose resolutions, swallowed nem. con. by a listening Convention!! The old doggerel has it thus:—"The King of France, with 50,000 men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again!" So the six hundred delegates were brought to Toronto, or assembled there at half fare, to listen to the verbose string of resolutions, the two or three hours' speeches of Mr. Brown—resolutions all cut and dry—read by him; did listen! did pass! them as in duty bound (like good Brownites) and then returned home no wiser and no richer than when they went!! They had seen all they heard from Mr. Brown before in his Globe, and he might just as well have issued his decree from the Globe Tuilleries! before they met, as to have called them there at this busy season. Let us look at a few names of persons on this Executive Committee, who, perhaps, may have listened in the committee room to his resolutions when Mr. Brown, assisted by Mr. Lambton McKenzie, who, I am told, went to Toronto three days before the battle to caucus, brought them forth.

We have D. Blain, E. Blake, W. H. Burns, Adam Crooks, J. D. Egan, John Leys, all young aspiring lawyers, who are unknown politically, basking beneath the sunshine of Mr. Brown. We find also the names of Alexander Cameron, known in the west, and Thomas Hodgens, lawyers, neither of whom, I am inclined to think, have countenanced this movement. Indeed Mr. Cameron has had nothing to do with it. Kenneth McKenzie (ex-judge) is a mere honorary member, and I doubt if the name of H. S. Howland is not there without leave. John Boyd is no admirer of Mr. Brown or his confederate movements. The bone and substance then of all this "fuss and feathers political," that it was got up to abuse and malign his late colleagues, Howland, McDougall, and Blair, who have done only what he did in 1864, will not leave the Ship of State just at the time when the mighty Bashaw of the Reform party wills that they should do so.

It is strange that Canadian reformers who recollect how a "one man power" used the convention of 1859 for political purposes, should again allow this political nuisance to deceive them a second time. If we look over the published names of the people in this Convention, it is easy to see the absence of hundreds of men who could not be caught in this BROWN TRAP a second time.

Had some one got up, but who dare do it there? and moved that in the face of a life nominated Upper House of Senators, "Rep. by Pop." was a humbug, and that all Brown's boasted Reforms of years prior to 1864 had ended in fixing Separate Schools, an irresponsible Upper House, an Intercolonial Railway, a House of Commons to sit five years, with a vast prospective increase of our taxes upon us, then we might have had some independence shown in the Convention. The delegates from the city of Toronto, where I live, were chosen not by ward meetings, as they should have been, but were picked or packed, and named by the said Executive Committee. The absence from the Convention of Mr. Joseph Sheard, the most influential alderman and mechanic of Toronto, who would not go near it, is pretty good evidence of what he thought of it. You fail also to see there the names of such men as John Nasmith and Neil C. Love. The fact is, that the Convention, although respectable in numbers, has been a great failure. There were plenty of good men in it from the country. I know hundreds of them myself, and know that they wanted to do something different from what was done, but they felt the oppression in and about the meeting of "a one man power." They should have done as I did, as Mr. Sheard and Mr. Leslie did, have stayed away from a great Brown Caucus.

CHARLES DURAND.

London, June 29th, 1867.

A Calculating Bridegroom.

I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; now he was so mean he always carried a hen in his gig-box, when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning.

And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is too. Well when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kolp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

'Parson,' said he, 'what's the price of a license?'

'Six dollars,' said he.

'Six dollars!' said Hugo, 'that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take any less?'

'No,' said he, 'that's what they cost me at the Secretary's office, at Halifax.'

'Well, how much do you ask for publishing in the church, then?'

'Nothing,' said the parson.

'Well,' said Hugo, 'that's so cheap I can't expect any change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?'

'Three Sundays.'

'Three Sundays!' said Hugo, 'well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great amount of money for a poor man to throw away.'

So off he went a jogging toward home, feeling about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse would carry him.

'Parson,' said he, 'I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars; I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I cannot untie with my teeth.'

'Why, what in natur' is the meaning of all this?'

'Why,' said Hugo, 'I've been a cipherin' it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages big, if I marry her to-night she can begin to dig our own to-morrow.'

Conundrums.

Of what has Heaven given us an equal share?—Air.

What does a rumor often do when it flies?—Lies.

Which is the loveliest flower that grows?—Rose.

Whose children are we apt to think the sweetest flowers?—Ours.

What in manners is sure to please?—Ease.

What will frequently overcome the most austere?—Tear.

A young lady, who is a zealous non-intrusionist, and an active canvasser in support of the Free Presbyterian Church, called upon a poor man in the links of Kirkaldy to solicit his mite; and, after in vain trying her ingenuity to find some means by which he might save a penny a week, to be given for the support of the minister, who was about to be driven from his kirk by the vile Erastians, she asked, 'Do you shave yourself?' 'Nae, mem.' 'How much does your shaving cost you?' 'Tippence a week.' 'Could you not learn to shave yourself and then you would save the two pence, which you might give to the sustentation fund?' 'Dead, mem. I'm ower auld to learn, but I'll tell ye what I'll do; if your minister will come and shave me I'll gie him the tippence.'

A ball struck a little boy in the eye, last week. Strange to say, the bawl immediately came out of his mouth.

What is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed? One flees for shelter, the other is a shelter for fleas.

Because I'm Twenty-Five.

Tis wondrous strange how great the change
Since I was in my teens,
Then I had beaux and billet doux,
And joined the gayest scenes.
But lovers now have ceased to vow;
No way they now contrive,
To poison, hang or drown themselves,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night was e'er so bright,
I ne'er abroad could roam,
Without the bliss, the honor, Miss,
Of seeing you safe home.
But now I go through rain and snow,
Pursued and scarce alive,
Through all the dark without a spark,
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call and ask me all
About my health so frail,
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheeks less pale.
But now, alas! if I am ill
None care that I revive;
And my pale cheeks in vain may speak,
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage,
For that is deemed most proper for
A person of my age.
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive;
They think 'twon't hurt me now to fall,
Because I'm twenty-five.

O dear! 'tis queer that every year,
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door.
Nor rule, nor care, nor soft address,
My spirits now revive;
And one may hear as we'll be dead,
As say "I'm twenty-five."

Mexican Civilization.—A New England lady who has had charge of a seminary at Monterey, Mexico, for fifteen years past delivered a lecture in Hartford on Mexico, Wednesday evening. She says the people of Mexico are not understood in the States. They are much more civilized than they are represented, and she asserts that it is safer for a lady to walk without an escort in the streets of Monterey than in New York.

There is a priest now residing at Cairi who possesses two hundred blind quails. He has had their eyes put out with a hot knitting needle in order that they should "call" and so decoy others of their species. He has driven a good trade this season, and as he waxes richer becomes a man of importance with his fellow townsmen.

Horses and Salt.—A traveller in Morocco writes thus: 'We purchased of a tribe of Bedouins an Arab horse for our one use. As a matter of course, we made a great pet of him; and almost the first thing we offered him, as a compliment to his lord of barley and straw, was a handful of salt; but, to our surprise, he would not touch it, but turned up his aristocratic nose at it, as if he felt a big disgust at such an unsavory dose. On making further inquiry and experiment, we found that neither the Moors nor Arabs ever gave salt to their horses, cattle or sheep. And yet there are no horses in the world equal in beautiful vigor, in powers of endurance, elasticity of movement and robust constitution, to these same Arab horses.'

The London correspondent of the Liverpool journal tells some unpleasant things about the British Royal Family, and says: Queen Victoria gave a sharp scolding to her sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg, for flirting at Paris last month. She met them at Kensington, at a public ceremony, and 'actually, in full view, almost within hearing of the public, scolded them well for some of their goings on.' This was while a piece of music written by the Prince Consort was performing, and her Majesty's manner was so 'testy' that every one 'must have regarded the scene with surprise.' It seems the Queen doesn't like flirting, and the boys do.

The Scotch preacher, Erskine, once proposed a 'poser' to a irreverent brother, a blacksmith. Erskine determined to silence him. The conversation proceeded as follows: 'Walter Simpson!' 'Here, sir,' says Walter, 'are ye wanting me?' 'Attention, sir. Now, Walter, can you tell me how long Adam stood in a state of innocence?' 'Aye, until he got a wife,' instantly replied the sand hammerer; 'but can you tell me how long he stood after?' 'Sit down, Walter,' said the discomfited divine.

Novel Law Suit.—A singular law suit was recently on trial at Albany. Two young men, each married but a few weeks, got sick of their wives and proposed to swap, and very singularly the women consented. But the husband of the homeliest one promised to pay thirty dollars 'to boot' and as he had neglected to hand over, the suit was brought to recover the money.

In Lansing, the other day, a young couple were married; in two hours the bridegroom had found and purchased a house and lot; and by noon they had selected and got home their furniture, and at night the kettle was singing on the stove and the cloth spread for supper when the man returned—he having that day, in addition to getting married, etc., hired out for a year. That pair will succeed, and ought to.

Immense herds of cattle, it is said, roam at large through the wild lands of Florida and Georgia, and they prove a serious inconvenience to the railroad trains—scarcely a train being run at night without running over various animals, with the risk of being thrown from the track.

In New Orleans, a few days since, about ten thousand dollars in Confederate money, mixed with other waste paper, was sold at four cents a pound.

An English woman recently recovered damages for injuries received in a railroad accident by her infant, for which she had paid no fare. The company appealed on the ground that they had not contracted for the safe transit of the child, but the Lord Chief Justice held that they had tacitly agreed to carry it by allowing it to pass muster with its mother, and so became responsible for its safety.

Wall Papers!

A SPLENDID stock of various beautiful patterns of
WALL PAPERS and
WINDOW SHADES
Cheap at WM. KEYES.

Paisley, May 15, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, those varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect productions of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1.50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Remember that

YOU can buy
SCHOOL BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS cheaper,
You can buy
COPY BOOKS & SLATES cheaper,
You can buy
Stationery of every description cheaper,
You can buy
Window Shades & Wall Paper cheaper,
You can buy
Every School Requisite cheaper,
You can buy
Fancy Goods and Toys Cheaper, and
You can buy
FAMILY GROCERIES cheaper at

WM. KEYES'

Than at any other place in the county.

N. B. A complete stock always on hand and sold cheap for CASH or TRADE.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES for Sale.

Particular attention paid to ordering Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Good Butter Wanted.

A CALL SOLICITED.

W. KEYES.

Paisley, April 11, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,

Vesta, Township of Brant,
13 Mar. 1866.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village, and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay	$1 37½	- - - -	sold for	$1
"	1 25	- - - -	"	90c.
"	1 00	- - - -	"	75c.
"	0 90	- - - -	"	55c.

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the Dry Goods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS AND SHOES Every style in Ladies', Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap.

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Medical Hall.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that his stock is now complete, containing every thing belonging to a

First Class Drug Store,

Consisting in part of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Turpentine, Oils, Benzole, Varnishes, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.

Just received a large lot of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Also, a consignment of Miller's celebrated TICK DESTROYER. No sheep owner should be without it.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS

Chimneys, Wicks, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at any hour of the day or night.

N. B. Agent for the Colonial Life Assurance Company.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, Apr. 11, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON. Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs. Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEA

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], at the Advocate Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.
ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the
EYE AND EAR,
And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
[illegible] and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore [illegible] Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
[illegible] and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C. W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants.
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME,
&c. &c.
Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1807. NUMBER 22.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible].

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER X.

Mr. Chester went at last.

Mr. Carmichael was glad, but he professed to be sorry, and actually drove Mr Chester to the nearest station himself.

The rest of the party were really sorry at his departure, and Aunt Lotty mourned over it as if he had been a near and dear relative. She felt sure that Mr. Carmichael had quite enjoyed his visit, and that he was all the better for a little society.

"You know, dear," said she, with a half-sigh, "I am a poor companion for a superior man like Mr. Carmichael, and I fear he sometimes finds it a little dull with me. You see what he can be when he has his equals to deal with."

It was evident that Aunt Lotty, inspired by the halcyon days which had lately breathed around her, had invested in a new frame for Mr. Carmichael, and that he has stepped into it all freshly varnished, or rather a coating of rust and dust that had been covering him for years had been wiped away during the last few days, and Mr. Carmichael now appeared in the guise in which he had shone forth to her admiring gaze when she was Miss Charlotte Dormer, and he her accepted lover.

Well, if these hallucinations are possible, let them be so. It is well in this world that a small touch of happiness can cast so bright a ray over a very wide space of dreariness and monotony,—that one little spark of hope or joy shall kindle into such a flame that it will blaze like a beacon fire, and lure the traveller on past weary milestones. True, the watchfire may burn out, but it has done its work; the traveller looks back over the wild weird waste, and knows that without that light he had never had strength to pass through the darksome region.

Aunt Lotty's touch of happiness had been like an enchanted lamp that bathed in golden glory everything that came beneath its rays. Aladdin's lamp was not to be compared with it. What were turbaned slaves and costly garments, and jewelled salvers heaped with precious stones? Mere dazzling trifles, bewildering childish eyes, and making childish hearts wish that the days of magic were not quite beyond the pale of possibility. But older eyes and older hearts are not so dazed with splendid gauds; they have outlived their youthful credulity in the glitter of this world's gold, and want something more satisfying. And lo! there still was to be found upon earth a wondrous lamp whose rays could penetrate to hidden regions and send dancing, life-giving beams into a quiet breast that had long known nothing but darkness.

No wonder Aunt Lotty set a high value on her lamp. It was worth more to her than all the diamonds in Sinbad's valley.

So she treasured up her lamp and kept it bright, and when she rubbed it brighter than usual, a gracious genie appeared; and Aunt Lotty, full of admiration at the apparition, must needs have a sharer in her admiration, and so it fell that she and Joyce had many a long chat over the departed guest.

And Joyce, like a silly fly, drew near to the lamp, and whilst she admired burned her wings at it.

Thus would the conversation run:

"Mr. Chester is the pleasantest—that is to say, almost the pleasantest man I ever met with," begun Aunt Lotty; "he reminds me a little of Mr. Carmichael when first I met him—"

"Oh, dear!" mentally ejaculates Joyce, but she answered no word, and Aunt Lotty proceeds—

"Though in quite a different style, for Mr. Carmichael is dark, or perhaps I should say, not exactly dark, but dark and light, whilst Mr. Chester is decidedly fair, only he is so sunburnt."

"Yes," replies Joyce, meekly; and her inward comment runs, "A different style; I should think so! And then she becomes theoretic, and seeing so great a difference in the two men, is inclined to heterodoxy, and doubts whether both could by any possibility be descended from the same Adam, and whether there may not be some other source from whence Mr. Carmichael has derived his origin. And she further indulges in a speculation as to what type of strange monster he could have been modified from, or rather in what sort of monster a chain of retrogressive Mr. Carmichaels, carried back to a much more remote period than any authentic pedigree dates from, would end.

But Aunt Lotty does not pause in her eulogies, and so perceives not that Joyce's thoughts are wandering. And then Joyce returns to Lotty's next speech recalls her to the realities of life.

"I suppose he will marry Doris. She can't help liking him."

"No."

"And it is a comfort to think how happy she will be with him.

"Yes," answers Joyce; but she feels that her wings are scorched terribly. And thus the conversation ends. And by degrees Joyce comes to look upon Doris's marriage as a settled thing, "which perhaps may be as well, as it prevents my thinking too much of Mr. Chester. So she moralizes; but it is doubtful whether her moralizing has much efficacy in producing the intended effect.

Sunday and Monday had been very happy days for all parties, for Mr. Carmichael had relaxed in his vigilance. Probably he had been relieved at discovering how very little Mr. Chester knew of his sister's private affairs. But this ease of mind only made Joyce the more convinced that there was something that Mr. Carmichael wished to have concealed.

Nothing had been seen of the Gresford Lynns during Mr. Chester's visit. The events of the last fortnight had almost blotted out the pale suffering face from Joyce's memory.

Not so Doris. She had found means to inquire, and had heard that Mrs. Gresford Lynn was not likely ever to leave the house again.

"Mr. Lynn carries her up and down stairs, and never leaves her. He is devoted to her, Joyce. He looks almost as ill as she does. I think he must have had some great sorrow in his life. He seems often as if he were thinking not exactly of the present, but as if there were another trouble that in some way mixed itself up with this."

"You seem to have studied Mr. Lynn attentively, Doris."

"Yes," said she. "I studied him artistically at first, for though I never intend to do much drawing, or sketching, or anything of that sort, I know that I have artistic perceptions, and I never saw a face I so much admired as Mr. Lynn's."

"Do you think him handsomer than Mr. Chester?"

"Oh, I could not compare the two." Mr. Lynn is so calm, so majestic, so far off. I do not think I should care to talk much to him, for I have such a strange feeling of reverence for him. Now, dear old Gabriel is so sunny and full of life, and I know him so well, and am not the least afraid of talking nonsense before him. I love him as if he were my own brother."

"And better" thought Joyce, "as every one but yourself can see."

"Those dear little boys!" continued Doris. "How grieved their mother must be to leave them!"

"And yet, perhaps, death takes away grief of that kind," interposed Joyce.

"What do you mean?"

"Everything must seem so different when one is dying," went on Joyce. "One then sees how unimportant everything is; how little it matters whom we leave, for they must soon come after us. There is no dreary feeling of losing, nothing made dark; but we go a little while before, to be ready to welcome those we love. I sometimes envy the dying."

"But life is very beautiful," pleaded Doris.

"To some."

"But for the sake of others one might wish to live. Now Mrs. Lynn, for the sake of her husband and children—"

"Perhaps so."

"Joyce, what is the matter with you to-day? You are not like yourself."

"Nothing. I have been sitting too long over my work, and I want a good walk to freshen up my ideas. Will you go with me?"

"Yes. How I wish we could meet with Mrs. Gresford Lynn once more. But this is impossible."

"Quite impossible. The days are growing colder and colder. There is no possibility of ever seeing her again."

As if people knew anything about possibility!

CHAPTER XI.

As if people knew anything of possibilities or impossibilities!

Joyce and Doris was sitting over the fire in the little porch-room, when there came a knock at the door. It was Sarah, the housemaid, and she brought a note for Doris. A note is a great event where there are, so to speak, no neighbors, and Doris received it in some surprise.

But her astonishment was greater when on opening it she found it to be from Mr. Gresford Lynn. Mrs. Gresford Lynn was much worse—almost dying he feared. She had wished several times to see Doris, and now Mr. Lynn had, at her urgent request, written to ask if this wish could be gratified. Circumstances prevented his making the appeal to Mr. Carmichael. Would Miss Carmichael and Miss Dormer unite in bringing the matter about? He knew there would be obstacles, he almost feared insuperable ones; but he entreated that they would make every effort to gratify the earnest wish of his dying wife.

Joyce looked at Doris when the note was finished.

"What shall you do?"

"Go," returned Doris, quietly.

"Go," repeated Joyce; "and what will Mr. Carmichael say?"

"I do not care."

"But, Doris," began Joyce, putting her hand upon her arm, for she had sprung from her seat, and was going for her cloak.

"Don't stop me," said she, shaking off Joyce's hand impatiently; "The woman is dying, and if there were twenty Mr. Carmichaels they should not prevent my going."

"Are you going alone?"

At that moment another knock was heard: this time it was Aunt Lotty, as pale as a ghost; she could scarcely speak, her teeth chattered so.

"Girls," said she, speaking with great difficulty, "what is the matter? Your uncle says that one of you has had a note from Lynncourt, and he desires to know what it is about?"

"Mrs. Gresford Lynn is dying, Aunt Lotty, and she wishes to see me," answered Doris.

"How does she know you?" gasped Aunt Lotty, who was now absolutely shaking with fear. "I don't think I dare tell your uncle, girls; he will be so angry, and you don't know what it is to make him angry. Oh, how could you, after all that has been said? Joyce, should you mind just explaining a little to him? I'm so nervous, I should not know what to say."

"I'll go," said Doris, who was now arrayed in her hat and cloak; and springing past her aunt, she hurried down to the drawing room.

Urged on by an irresistible impulse, Joyce darted after her, whilst Aunt Lotty slowly followed in the wake. But she came no further than the last step of the wide staircase, where she sat down, quivering and shaking, and supporting herself by the bannister.

Joyce was in the room almost as soon as Doris.

Doris was holding out the note to Mr. Carmichael. He took it, read it, and then, in a cold stern tone, demanded,

"And how long have you known Mrs. Gresford Lynn?"

"We have only spoken to her three or four times," replied Doris; "her little boy fell into the water, and we helped him out."

"Very romantic," sneered Mr. Carmichael; "and so you won the everlasting gratitude of the mother? Really, if you had acquainted me with the facts, I would have applied to the Humane Society for a medal for you. I was quite unaware that I had a couple of such very heroic young ladies beneath my roof."

"That is nothing to the purpose now," returned Doris, unflinchingly; "Mrs. Gresford Lynn is dying."

Joyce was surprised at Doris's boldness, though she knew that she had plenty of spirit if she chose to exert it.

"Dying, is she? Dying to-night! Ha, I am sorry to hear that. I hoped she would have lasted a little longer."

Why should Mr. Carmichael wish so? Joyce looked at him in wonder, and Doris repeated, "Mrs. Lynn is dying."

"Well, so you said before."

"And I am going to see her."

"Hum!" said Mr. Carmichael. "Not without my permission, I suppose?"

"With or without," returned Doris, defiantly, as she stood before him.

"You have decided that I shall not give permission?"

"I have."

"Upon what grounds?"

"I supposed you would not."

"Very womanlike—coming to a conclusion without a reason."

"I knew you disliked Mr. Gresford Lynn."

"Is Mr. Lynn Mrs. Lynn?"

"No."

"Your reasoning, then, was unreasonable. At any rate, you might have given me the chance of refusing to let you go, since it appears it would have made no difference one way or the other."

"I forgot," returned Doris; "I might have asked, but I was so afraid of your refusing, that I was slipping away, lest—lest—"

"You were cowardly, then."

"I am no coward, Uncle Carmichael," said Doris, proudly, "And I am going to see Mrs. Gresford Lynn."

Mr. Carmichael stepped nearer to her. He took both her hands in one of his, and with the other pushed back her hat, that he might look more keenly into her eyes.

"You have taken a strange fancy to these Gresford Lynns, Doris."

Was he not going to be angry after all?

"Which child," he continued, "was it that you saved?"

"The elder."

"The elder one—ha! ha! ha!" laughed Mr. Carmichael, and his laugh fell discordantly on the listeners' ears. Joyce half shuddered, it sounded so unnatural, so out of place. "You would do a great deal for these Gresford Lynns, it seems, since you would brave my displeasure in their behalf, supposing—" But here Mr. Carmichael broke off, as though he were going too far in what he was about to say.

Joyce stood wondering how all this was going to end, keeping her eyes steadily fixed on Mr. Carmichael, to see if by any change of countenance she might be able to obtain a clue to what was passing in his mind. But she was baffled. She could not discover the under-current that was turning the wheel in the Gresford Lynns' favor, for it was plain to see that he intended to let Doris go.

There was a certain power in the man that interested her, despite her disbelief in his truth and honesty. That he had some scheme in hand was certain. That there had been some anxiety on his mind connected with Mr. Chester which had been relieved was also evident. But further Joyce was unable to penetrate.

By this time Aunt Lotty had crept nearer the door, which was partly ajar. She peeped cautiously through the chink, and, somewhat reassured by the aspect of affairs, she entered.

Mr. Carmichael took no notice of her, but turning to Joyce, he said,

"Put on your cloak. I wish you to go with Doris."

"Wonder upon wonders! But she obeyed, and in less than two minutes they were on their way through the garden.

It was a moonlight night, and Doris proposed rowing down the river.

But Mr. Carmichael stopped them.

"Such a thing was not to be thought of."

Then how were they to go?

Sarah came running after them.

"Mr. Gresford Lynn had sent his carriage. It was waiting at the turn of the lane."

So Joyce and Doris retraced their steps, and Mr. Carmichael accompanied them to the gate, where he watched until they had reached Mr. Lynn's carriage.

They sprang in, the door was shut, and they were driving in the moonlight to Lynncourt. Not a word was spoken.

They were going to see Mrs. Gresford Lynn once more. And she was dying.

CHAPTER XII.

The moon was shining clear, the stars looked down with gleaming, but bright eyes upon the earth. The air had no chill feeling about it, but invigorated. Nature was in one of her best moods, and seemed to be making the dying days of autumn forestall the glories of the winter king. There was no sorrow typified in the outer world, no gloom, no weeping clouds, no sighing, moaning wind but all was calm, and bright, and beautiful.

The fires were blazing brightly at Lynncourt, the lights were burning, the well-appointed servants moved quietly about the house, the two boys, rosy and happy, were sleeping in their little beds; there was no shade of sorrow on their flushed faces, for how did they know what the morrow should bring forth?

Yet to one being in that house, the splendor of the night without, the light and comfort of the house within, only made darker and more desolate the hours that were closing in around him.

A sleeper, white and almost motionless as marble, slept silently, peacefully—so peacefully that at times, her husband bent down to hear if she still breathed.

A sound of carriage-wheels drew near, and at the sound the sleeper's eyes unclosed, and she looked up into the face that was watching her, and her lips prayed.

Mr. Lynn stooped down to hear the words, "Has she come?"

He left the room to see what success his note might have had. And he met Joyce and Doris in the hall.

Doris was a little in advance, and he thanked her warmly for coming.

Then his eye fell upon Joyce, who was a few steps behind. He started visibly, and look as if he scarcely knew her; and for the first time it occurred to her that she was an intruder, and had not been included in the invitation.

"Pardon me, Miss Dormer, but my wife's room is darkened, and my eyes were dazzled by the light, so that I did not see you at first."

And he shook her cordially by the hand still curiously scanning her.

She had taken off her hat in the carriage, and her hair, which had been hastily twisted up, and fallen down and now hung over one shoulder. Excitement had taken away all color from her cheek, but had given additional lustre to her eyes.

"My wife has been asking for you," said Mr. Lynn to Doris.

But Doris could not answer.

"She suffers no pain, for which I am very thankful," continued Mr. Lynn, in a subdued voice; "but there is no hope. She has no friends here, no relative to tend her, with womanly care. Will you stay with her, till—till—" he could proceed no further.

But Doris understood, although she could not trust herself to speak, and nervously grasped his hand.

He led the way up stairs and Doris followed, but Joyce drew back; she felt that she was not wanted; and seeing an open door that led into the dining room, she entered and seated herself by the fire.

She half reproached herself for having come, and yet what else could she have done? It was plain that Mr. Carmichael would not allow Doris to leave the house without her.

The time wore on, and still she sat by the fire. A servant came in to replenish it, and then she was left alone again, and not a soul came near her.

Eleven! Twelve! One!

She had been sitting there more than three hours. All was still. Not a sound was heard throughout the house. The silence became oppressive. She seemed so far away and so forgotten. No one cared for her as they did for Doris. It was terribly lonely; the servants had evidently gone to bed, and there was no one downstairs but herself.

Again she listened; she could hear the quick throb of her heart, but nothing else. Beat, beat, beat, as if it would wear itself out. It was too monotonous; she must hear some other sound.

She rose, opened the door, and listened. There was a timepiece ticking on a side-table, telling the moments, meting out the seconds that the dying woman had to live. When would the night be over!

Besides the clicking of the clock, all was still, and the great hall lamp burned brightly in the silence like a glaring sun shining upon a dead world.

She closed the door again, made up the fire, and drew her chair nearer to it, for the night was growing cold.

Two! Three!

She started up. Had she been asleep? She was conscious of some one being in the room now, and opening her eyes, she saw Mr. Lynn standing by the mantelpiece, contemplating her curiously, as though his thoughts were wandering far away from the present.

"I have awaked you by coming into the room," said he.

"I hope—" began Joyce, and then she paused, not knowing how to inquire after the dying wife.

"My poor wife is sleeping. It was a comfort to her to see your cousin."

"She seemed to take a fancy to Doris the first time she saw her," said Joyce.

"Yes, returned Mr. Lynn, dreamily gazing at Joyce; everybody must."

"Can I do anything?"

"No, Miss Dormer. Yes," he added, as if a sudden idea had struck him. "I should like you to take your cousin's place if only for awhile."

"Doris is not my cousin."

"But her name is Carmichael."

"Yes, but I am Mrs. Carmichael's niece. I am not related to Mr. Carmichael."

"Strange," he muttered, "strange."

Joyce looked at him in surprise.

"I beg your pardon; I was dreaming," said he.

Mrs. Lynn's bedroom was dimly lighted, and Joyce could scarcely for a few moments see anything distinctly.

Then a cloud seemed to roll away, and she distinguished Mrs. Lynn's colorless face on the pillow, one wasted hand was lying listlessly on the coverlid, and the other was clasped in Doris's, who was half lying in an armchair at the side of the bed.

Mrs. Lynn was evidently sleeping, and Doris had her eyes half closed.

Joyce moved softly to her side.

"Let me take your place for a short time, Doris, and go and take a little rest."

"I am not tired," answered Doris.

"You must be," said Mr. Lynn; "Miss Dormer will watch, and when Mrs. Lynn awakes, you shall be sent for."

But Mrs. Lynn's fingers clung so tightly to Doris's that they feared to awake her by unclasping them, and Doris nestled down again into the corner of her chair.

"Sleep there, then," said Mr. Lynn, "and Miss Dormer and I will watch."

And Doris closed her eyes, and tired with the long night watch, was soon at rest.

Mr. Lynn paced the room softly; he was too much agitated to remain perfectly quiet, though he kept his emotion under tolerable control. Sometimes he paused and gazed from his wife to Joyce, and then back again, as though some link connected them in his mind—and yet the two were quite unlike.

The night wore on, and morning drew near; yet was there no perceptible difference in the light; it was six o'clock, but there was still a thick grey veil over the face of the earth. When the sun rose he would have to struggle through a dense mass of clouds. But at length a faint streak of sunlight stole through a crevice in the window.

Morning had come!

And Mr. Lynn and Joyce still watched, and feared to stir lest they should wake the quiet sleepers.

Joyce sat facing Doris, whilst Mr. Lynn had at last thrown himself upon a couch [illegible].

Morning had come!

But not to both the sleepers. For one the sun should never rise again. There would be no more morn and no more night. She had slept her last sleep, a sleep from which there is no awaking upon earth.

Joyce could see more plainly now, for the sun's rays were beginning to exercise an influence even through the closed blinds; a streak of light would pierce here and there, and one fell upon Mrs. Lynn's face.

Why did Joyce start so?

The face was scarce whiter than it always was.

But there was a look upon it that Joyce had seen before.

She softly stepped to Doris.

"Doris, wake up!"

"Hush!" she whispered as Doris was about to give a cry, "hush!"

Gently she unclasped the cold dead fingers from the warm living ones, and tenderly laid the poor dead hand upon the bed.

Gently she placed her hand upon the husband's shoulder as she whispered,—

"She has slept her last sleep."

And he, roused from his fitful slumber, wildly gazed at her.

"Oh, God! both dead!"

Then she drew the weeping Doris from the room, and left the husband alone with his dead wife.

So the night was over, and morning had come.

(To be Continued.)

WHITE WATERS.—In 1854, Capt. Kingman of the Shooting Star, sailed through a very remarkable patch of white water, which he thus describes: "I have seen," he says, "what is called white water, in about all the known oceans and seas in the world, but nothing that could compare with this in whiteness or extent. Although we were going at the rate of nine knots, the ship made no noise at either bow or stern. The whole appearance of the ocean was like a plain covered with snow. There was scarce a cloud in the heavens, yet the sky for about ten degrees above the horizon appeared as black as if a storm was raging. The stars of the first magnitude shone with a feeble light, and the Milky Way of the heavens was almost eclipsed by that through which we were sailing. The scene was one of awful grandeur; the sea having turned to phosphorus, and the heavens being hung in blackness, and the stars going out, seemed to indicate that nature was preparing for that grand conflagration which we are taught to believe is to annihilate this material world." The white water extended over twenty miles, and was longitudinally divided through the centre by a strip of dark water about half a mile in width. A quantity of the white water when put into a tank, appeared to be alive with luminous worms. These, when caught in the hand, emitted light until brought near a lamp, when nothing could be seen. Examined under a glass, they seemed to be merely bits of jelly-like substance—evidently animate, as they had the power of expanding and contracting themselves. These gelatinous worms, living and dead, often convert by their phosphorescent light the surface of the ocean into one vast sheet of fire.

NEW METHOD OF WELDING.—Mr. Listar of Brussels has described a new method of welding iron or steel, or iron with steel. He calcines and reduces to a fine powder, 1 kilogramme of iron or steel filings, 100 grammes of sal ammoniac, 50 grammes of borax, and 60 grammes of balsam of Copaiva. One of the pieces of iron or steel to be soldered is brought to a red heat, and after being cleaned with a wire brush, the powder is spread upon it, and the other piece of metal, at a white heat, is brought into contact with it; thus a perfect welding is effected.

A most singular sight was presented on Penn Street yesterday afternoon, says the Pittsburg (Pa.) Post. It was a funeral procession, consisting of five persons—a father, mother, and three children. But the strange part of the affair was that the coffin containing the corpse of her youngest child was borne by the mother, upon her head, who, with solemn gait and mien, preceded the procession, followed by the father and children.

A SENSITIVE MAN.—Annoyed at the burning of some sausages intended for dinner, a Paisley clothlapper named James Tannahill, committed suicide on Monday by taking laudanum. The Glasgow Herald says he was a grand nephew of the poet Tannahill, and, like other members of the family, is said to have been of a very sensitive nature.

An elderly lady in Wayne, Mich., while walking in her garden last Sunday, was stung in the ball of her eye by a honey bee. She screamed and fell back, and died in ten minutes after receiving the injury.

In Boston, last Monday evening, as a mother was nursing her infant at a fourth story window, it sprang from her arms and was dashed to death on the pavement below.

Seventeen millions out of twenty three millions of the Italian population are unable to read and write.

[illegible] for the New Dominion.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

At the recent convention in Toronto to further the interests of the new-born "Dominion" in Canada, it was resolved "that it is alike the duty and the desire of the Canadian people to cultivate the most friendly relations with the neighboring people of the United States, and especially to offer every facility for the extension of trade and commerce between the two countries," and that it was "the duty of the Canadian administration to meet frankly and cordially any overtures from the Washington Government for a new treaty of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the republic, extending over a fixed term of years, based on equitable principles, and consistent with the honor of both countries."

There was once a man who saw that he and his neighbors would be greatly benefited by opening and improving the road between his house and the nearest railroad depot. But it was thought the people living near the depot would use and benefit by the same road; and he insisted that these should open one half the road, while he and his side opened the other half. Thus each could meet the other half way. But it happened that these neighbors were short-sighted people, who thought they could get along without good roads, as their fathers did; and so they refused in the end to open their half. Thereupon the other side refused, the road was not made, and communication between the depot and the settlement was shut off.

But a shrewd old fellow who lived in the region remarked one day: "Suppose we open our half of the road anyhow; we shall then get our goods somewhat cheaper; we shall send our products to market at less expense; we shall benefit, not so greatly as though the other side had made their half also, but as much as we can, under the circumstances. It would be folly in us to cut ourselves off from conveniences, merely because our neighbors are fools."

We invite the Canadians to consider this train of reasoning, and to act upon it. Protective or prohibitive duties block the roads and impede the exchange of products. The Canadians say now to us, Open your half, and we will open our half. But they would be still wiser if they would, without further ceremony or delay, open their half. It is to their own interest to buy cheaply; the lower the price, the more they will get for their money. Our protective tariff, against free trade on their side, would be injurious only to us; and this we should soon see.

But this is not all; the "New Dominion" has a really great opportunity just now to benefit itself at our expense. Every industry in the United States is now oppressed by our absurd high-price tariff system; let the Canadians fling open their ports, and they will draw thither the greater part of the commerce which we are driving away from our ports, and will allure to their own region also many industries which are suffering and perishing here.

Our folly gives the statesmen of the "New Dominion" a very great opportunity to accomplish what they have been sighing for and talking about for many years, to make the British Provinces the seat of a varied industry and a thriving commerce. The protectionists in this country have done their best to fetter and destroy our commerce; they have, by their absurd and criminal legislation, already driven several important industries into the British Provinces, such as shipbuilding, a part of the lumber trade &c. Make the ports of the "New Dominion" free, and the people will see such a rush of commerce, industry and capital to them as they scarcely hope for now.

Last Moments of Maximilian.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Col. Sanger, of the Republican army, arrived at the City of Mexico on June 24 from Queretaro last night. He saw the execution of Maximilian. He says, "when the Emperor came down to the Plaza, which was the one where the city refuse is thrown, he took a seat on a rude stone bench until after he had seen Gens. Mejia and Miramon shot and their bodies taken away. He then beckoned to Prince Salm, who stood near him, to approach. He calmly requested this officer to give him a "good cigar" in English. He lit the cigar and walked erectly and steadily to the low platform, which consisted of a few planks laid upon the deposits of outhouses with which this square was covered. After asking the sergeant of the riflemen to do him the favor to aim directly at his heart, he seated himself upon the stool where but a few minutes before he had seen expire two brave Generals whom he loved. Casting away his cigar, he told them he was ready. Scarcely a minute afterward the clang of eighteen rifles was heard, and Maximilian was a corpse, without a shudder or a spasm. We had fought for years. We had suffered in campaigns, but there was not a Liberal officer or soldier, there was not a solitary spectator at that scene, who did not weep." "I do not know" said the narrator "what my countrymen mean. All they seem to desire is blood! blood! blood! I have seen it flowing in all the streets of Queretaro, and fairly loathed my land. I hesitated to return to my wife and children, whom I had not seen in four years, because I knew that the capital of my country was to be [illegible] red with blood as was Queretaro."

A French Giant.—The Paris Liberte says: "A new giant, born in the department of the Vosges, and measuring eight feet and a half in height, visited the exhibition yesterday morning, having made the journey to Paris principally with the object of measuring himself with the Chinese giant. He at once proceeded to the establishment which the latter shares with a dwarf, and [illegible] him, measure in hand; the result of the trial was that the Chinaman had to acknowledge himself vanquished in stature."

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
OF THE
County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually periled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least, until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every [illegible] inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public lands—giving every encouragement to immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only: thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits, or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the [illegible] reason, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering these ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammeled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party.* My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOW IS THE TIME!
TO GET YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHS
AT ADAMS' GALLERY, at the price of
A Cartes de Visite will be reduced to $1 per doz.
after the tenth of August next.
It is now probable that the above gallery will be permanently established in Paisley.
Gallery opposite McCallum's Hotel.
W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.
Paisley, July 19, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

TEETH! TEETH!
FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SET,
J. A. ELLIS,
Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Stratford, C. W.,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that he will be at Johnson's Hotel the last week of July, when he will be prepared to insert Teeth for $15 a set, and extract Teeth with little or no pain, by the aid of an application which only affects the gums for the time being.

N.B.—Any person ordering from one Tooth to a whole set, need not feel themselves under the slightest obligation to take them when completed unless they are perfectly satisfied with their appearance and fit.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.
On hand and Arriving,
AT THE
Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

THE NEW DOMINION
MONTHLY.

IT is the aim of the Editors and Publishers of this Magazine to make the whole of it so interesting that whenever it goes every member of the family will read it *through.*

It will contain sixty four pages of reading matter, besides advertising leaves, stitched in a handsome cover, so as to render it suitable for the parlor table. It will also be a very pleasant travelling companion. It will be published on the 1st of every month, and be sent by mail or delivered in the city for $1 per annum. To clubs, by mail, 6 copies will be sent for $5—all strictly in advance, and the Magazine stops when the subscription expires. Specimen numbers sent free to parties wishing to get up clubs.

Address all orders and communications to the Publishers,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

The Guelph Advertiser says:—Money does not seem to be very scarce in Town at present, and the Building Society, with a very large idle surplus on hand, loans cash to its shareholders at about 7 per cent. Persons who have good [illegible] personal estate, first mortgages, etc., will now have little trouble to borrow, though the market value of money is still higher than it should be.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE CRETAN STORY.—A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan despatches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men [illegible]. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish despatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to be the richest man in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire soil of the country.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

The "Fifth" Resolution.

The fifth resolution of the Brown Reform Convention says:—

"Resolved—That coalitions of opposing political parties, *for ordinary administrative purposes,* inevitably result in the abandonment of principle by one or both parties to the compact, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure and wide spread corruption."

The coalition of 1864 was not only a coalition to inaugurate constitutional changes, but also for *ordinary administrative purposes,* as it was necessary for the government of the country to be carried on in the ordinary way. It is somewhat remarkable, then, that the coalition government of John A. Macdonald and George Brown, while it lasted, was honest and virtuous in its administration of the *ordinary* affairs of Canada, if we are to judge by the *Globe's* laudation of it and absence of fault finding during that period; while *ten years* previous, the party government of Conservatives, according to the same authority, was distinguished by a "lavish public expenditure and wide-spread corruption."

As the London *Free Press* remarks on this point:

"Where, then, is the vaunted plea for pure party government,—where is the demonstration that a Coalition must necessarily, even in ordinary circumstances, be productive of the huge evils so dogmatically associated with it? Can a Coalition be worse than party government has been, the *Globe* being witness? Alas! for Convention logic, and alas! for the simplicity with which official, oracular propositions can be accepted.

The truth is, that any form of government may be corrupt, or may be pure, and that depends very much on the character of the men in power, and the position in which they find themselves. A government with a small majority will almost always yield to the temptation of employing questionable expedients to retain office. The history of both parties confirms this statement and example will readily occur to those familiar with the record of Canadian Cabinets. This tendency, and it springs from human weakness, is strengthened very much by the fierce and abusive spirit that may happen to be manifested by the opposition of the hour. When the hounding down animus is displayed—when personal abuse is wantonly indulged in, no wonder that men in office are determined to keep their place, and are not very careful as to the mode in which they fortify themselves. If there had been less of that animus, it would have been better for the country, and a great party long kept out of power, might have had a different fortune.

Mr. Sproat's Address.

We have scarce time this week to refer to Mr. Sproat's address published in to-day's paper. It is straightforward and manly in its tone, and warmly espouses the cause of the New Dominion, as established by the combined efforts of John A. Macdonald and George Brown *et al.* We do not see how the advocates of Confederation can object to the principles enunciated by Mr. Sproat, although to some of them anti-Confederates might. He proposes to advocate some excellent measures, and we have yet to see a more Liberal and Independent candidate in the field.

The Twelfth of July was celebrated at Paisley by a large procession of Orangemen from a number of Lodges in this vicinity. The village was crowded by holiday visitors from the country.

A Haunted Leviathan.

An English paper, speaking of the "Great Eastern," says:

"She is like a ship with two skins or skins, as they are called; that is, she is almost like one ship fitted inside another. Between the inner and outer skins the workmen can crawl for repairs. Dreadfully dark and sepulchral, of course, it is in there, for, from the nature of the space, the workmen must be completely closed in except at the spot at which he enters. Very few smiths or shipwrights would care to work in here alone, for two terrible spectres are supposed to haunt the place. Almost all the men who were engaged in the construction of the vessel believe that somewhere there in the darkness and thick air, lie two skeletons, which can never be found until the vessel is broken up. These are the remains of a smith and his riveter, the latter being a lad. During the construction of the vessel, these two worked all through the week, keeping full time, and their work lay in between the skin. The smith was an elderly man, of a moody temper, who made no friends, and was not popular with his mates. No one had seen him leaving work; nobody was interested about him. But one pay day both he and his lad had failed to appear at the pay table to draw their pay. They were never heard of more by any one who worked on the 'Great Eastern.' Of course their absence had been noticed by the time keeper and other officials, but the missing men being as I have said, unpopular with their comrades, there had been very little inquiry about them until it was found that their money was not claimed. It was then soon noticed that the last time they had been seen they were at work in the 'case' of the ship, and before long it became a fixed notion that by a failure by the effect of some vapor, the two had been killed or stunned until closed in, and all the best of men who worked at the great ship believed that somewhere in the vast hulk there lay two skeletons, which, for some reason could never be found, the prosaic idea that the old fellow and his helper had left without warning, for a better job, finding of course no favor.

It is said that Lord Monck will remain at the head of the government for twelve months only, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham, with the title of Viceroy.

Report of the Gaol Surgeon, Walkerton.

The following report of Dr. Gilchrist, Gaol Surgeon, was presented at the recent meeting of the Bruce County Council:

GENTLEMEN:—

In submitting to you the first report of the matters connected with the health of the inmates of Bruce County Gaol, I feel it to be a matter for thankfulness to the dispenser of all things that no illness of a serious nature has broken out within its walls, and it is hoped that by a due regard to certain precautions this result may long obtain. During the last half year I have had within my charge two of those unfortunate persons, who for want of suitable accommodation for the insane are of necessity lodged in our common gaols. One of these lunatics had so far improved in the beginning of last April as to be bailed out. For the other, a female, we were able to obtain admission into the Provincial Asylum during the present month. She was vastly improved when she left the gaol, and her recovery will, I doubt not, be accelerated by the more genial surroundings of the Asylum.

While on the subject of insanity, I would advise any member of your Council who feel interested in the subject, and who like to use their influence in the prevention of that deplorable malady, and in providing suitable means for its cure, to obtain a perusal of the last Report of the Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum. Besides laying down a scheme for the better accommodation and distribution of the insane, that valuable paper speaks out boldly, yet decently, regarding a vice which is secretly, yet surely and speedily, devastating the ranks of society, and filling our asylums with miserable lunatics. The worst feature of the case is, that except amongst medical men, comparatively few of those who are not themselves victims of this degrading vice, are aware of its general existence, much less of its fearful prevalence, and of its deplorable consequences, and hence it is allowed to run unsuspected and unchecked.

As regards the precautions alluded to in the beginning of this report as necessary for the preservation of health, one of the most important is cleanliness. This I have directed as far as possible, but have not yet been able to adopt a system of regular weekly or semi-weekly bathing, for in the winter we were not able to heat the bath-room, and since the commencement of the warm weather, the carpenter who has taken the bath away for repairs has not yet been able to spare time for finishing and returning them. As a matter of cleanliness, I would recommend that a more efficient system of sewerage and drainage be adopted. But as your attention has been so often directed to this matter, I trust I need not dwell on it further than to remind you that men ill fed, confined within certain limits, and deprived of the exhilirating influence of society, are more susceptible to the inroads of pestilence, than we who enjoy the blessings of liberty and choice of diet. Hence their condition should be made conducive to health in all points where this can be done with a due regard to the objects of their incarceration. We should further remember that the black cloud of cholera still hangs within our horizon, and warns us to use all possible care and precaution.

Another sanitary rule which I have adopted is for the object of securing immunity from the small pox by enforcing vaccination on every person without a satisfactory mark of previous vaccination. In one case I was obliged to depart from my rule. This precaution I would recommend to my successor in office. Indeed, should small pox be in the neighborhood, I think it would be proper to vaccinate every person in whose case many years had elapsed since previous vaccination, for I have known many cases of small pox to occur in persons who had been vaccinated when children, and two where a fatal result obtained.

I would suggest to you the propriety of establishing some more certain and satisfactory method of supply. It is absolutely necessary that we should have at command a proper supply of good [illegible] when required. I would also recommend the construction of some cool cellar or root house, in which we might keep fresh meat and other provisions.

I have been obliged to make a change in the arrangements of the hospitals. The rooms intended for this purpose are unsuitable unless in exceptional cases. They are so shaded by the western wing of the building as only to receive the sun's rays for a very small portion of the day and that is close; hence they are deprived of one of their most important requirements, for sunlight is one of the most active and essential agents in the enriching of the blood and the invigorating of the whole system. I have used the room originally intended for a bath-room as the only case requiring hospital accommodation. It has been a fortunate circumstance that we have not had male and female prisoners seriously ill at one time. There is also a great want of ventilation in the hospital and other parts of the gaol.

Before closing this report, and in view of my separation from the officers and assistants connected with the gaol, and from the committee appointed by your body to attend to affairs arising from its management, I feel myself in duty bound to acknowledge the assistance which has been rendered me in the discharge of my duty with your gaoler. I have by virtue of his office been brought more in contact with him than with the other officials, and I have found him possessed of firmness united with kindness, patience, and a knowledge of human character which has been of great service in the management of the prisoners, and more especially of the insane, and I have to thank him for the willingness and alacrity which he has displayed in carrying out my directions with regard to the health of the Gaol.

FILIBUSTERING.—The New York Times says:—If, as we suspect, there are attempts about to be made in this city, New Orleans and elsewhere, to get up filibustering expeditions against Mexico it is as well that a warning should at once be given to all parties concerned. Our government will as certainly crush out all such movements as it crushed out the Fenian movements against Canada. No matter what may be the plea, provocation or pretext, illegal expeditions against other countries cannot be tolerated.

PERSONAL.—Hon. George C. Gorham, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of California, was twenty years ago a news boy in New London, Ct., getting his schooling, and paying his way by his own exertions. He has been an editor and a lawyer, and is at present Clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
OF THE
County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually perilled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least, until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public Lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only: thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits, or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering these ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammeled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party*. My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOW IS THE TIME!
TO GET YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHS

ADAMS' GALLERY, at the price of Cartes de Visite will be raised to $2 per doz. after the tenth of August next.

It is now probable that the above Gallery will be permanently established in Paisley.

Gallery opposite McCalder's Hotel.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, July 19, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

TEETH! TEETH!
FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SET,

J. A. ELLIS,
Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Stratford, C. W.,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that he will be at Johnson's Hotel the last week of July, when he will be prepared to insert Teeth for $15 a set, and extract Teeth with little or no pain, by the aid of an application which only affects the gums for the time being.

N.B.—Any person ordering from one Tooth to a whole set, need not feel themselves under the slightest obligation to take them when completed unless they are perfectly satisfied with their appearance and fit.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,
AT THE
Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

THE NEW DOMINION
MONTHLY.

IT is the aim of the Editors and Publishers of this Magazine to make the whole of it so interesting that whenever it goes every member of the family will read it through.

It will contain sixty-four pages of reading matter, besides advertising leaves, stitched in a handsome cover, so as to render it suitable for the parlor table. It will also be a very pleasant travelling companion. It will be published on the 1st of every month, and be sent by mail or delivered in the city for $1 per annum. To clubs, by mail, 6 copies will be sent for $5—all strictly in advance, and the Magazine stops when the subscription expires. Specimen numbers sent free to parties wishing to get up clubs.

Address all orders and communications to the Publishers,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

The Guelph Advertiser says:—Money does not seem to be very scarce in Town at present, and the Building Society, with a very large idle surplus on hand, loans cash to its shareholders at about 7 per cent. Persons who have good real or personal estate, first mortgages, etc., will now have little trouble to borrow, though the market value of money is still higher than it should be.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE CRETAN STORY.—A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan despatches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents, forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish despatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to be the richest man in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire soil of the country.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1867.

The "Fifth" Resolution.

The fifth resolution of the Brown Reform Convention says:—

"Resolved—That coalitions of opposing political parties *for ordinary administrative purposes*, inevitably result in the abandonment of principle by one or both parties to the compact, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure and wide spread corruption."

The coalition of 1864 was not only a coalition to inaugurate constitutional changes, but also for *ordinary administrative purposes*, as it was necessary for the government of the country to be carried on in the ordinary way. It is somewhat remarkable, then, that the coalition government of John A. Macdonald and George Brown, while it lasted, was honest and virtuous in its administration of the *ordinary* affairs of Canada, if we are to judge by the *Globe's* laudation of it and absence of fault finding during that period; while for years previous, the *party* government of Conservatives according to the same authority, was distinguished by a "lavish public expenditure and wide spread corruption."

As the London *Free Press* remarks on this point:

"Where, then, is the vaunted plea for pure party government,—where is the demonstration that a Coalition must necessarily, even in ordinary circumstances, be productive of the huge evils so dogmatically associated with it? Can a Coalition be worse than party government has been, the *Globe* being witness? Alas! for Convention logic, and alas! for the simplicity with which official, oracular propositions can be accepted.

The truth is, that any form of government may be corrupt, or may be pure, and that depends very much on the character of the men in power, and the position in which they find themselves. A government with a small majority will almost always yield to the temptation of employing questionable expedients to retain office. The history of both parties confirms this statement, and examples will readily occur to those familiar with the record of Canadian Cabinets. This tendency, and it springs from human weakness, is strengthened very much by the fierce and abusive spirit that may happen to be manifested by the opposition of the hour. When the hounding down animus is displayed—when personal abuse is wantonly indulged in, no wonder that men in office are determined to keep their place, and are not very careful as to the mode in which they fortify themselves. If there had been less of that animus, it would have been better for the country, and a great party, long kept out of power, might have had a different fortune.

Mr. Sproat's Address.

We have scarce time this week to refer to Mr. Sproat's address published in to-day's paper. It is straightforward and manly in its tone, and warmly espouses the cause of the New Dominion, as established by the combined efforts of John A. Macdonald and George Brown *et al*. We do not see how the advocates of Confederation can object to the principles enunciated by Mr. Sproat, although to some of them anti-Confederates might. He proposes to advocate some excellent measures, and we have yet to see a more liberal and independent candidate in the field.

The Twelfth of July was celebrated at Paisley by a large procession of Orangemen from a number of Lodges in the vicinity. The village was crowded by holiday visitors from the country.

A Haunted Leviathan.

An English paper, speaking of the "Great Eastern," says:

"She is like a ship with two cases or skins, as they are called; that is, she is almost like one ship fitted inside another. Between the inner and outer skins the workmen can crawl for repairs. Dreadfully dark and sepulchral, of course, it is in there, for, from the nature of the space, the workmen must be completely closed in except at the spot at which he enters. Very few smiths or shipwrights would care to work in here alone, for two terrible spectres are supposed to haunt the place. Almost all the men who were engaged in the construction of the vessel believe that somewhere there in the darkness and thick air, lie two skeletons, which can never be found until the vessel is broken up. These are the remains of a smith and his riveter, the latter being a lad. During the construction of the vessel, these two worked all through the week, keeping full time, and their work lay in between the skin. The smith was an elderly man, of a moody temper, who made no friends, and was not popular with his mates. No one had seen him leaving work; nobody was interested about him. But one pay day both he and his lad had failed to appear at the pay table to draw their pay. They were never heard of more by any one who worked on the 'Great Eastern.' Of course their absence had been noticed by the time keeper and other officials, but the missing men being, as I have said, unpopular with their comrades, there had been very little inquiry about them until it was found that their money was not claimed. It was then soon noticed that the last time they had been seen they were at work in the 'case' of the ship, and before long it became a fixed notion that by a fall or by the effect of some vapor, the two had been killed or stunned until closed in, and all the best of men who worked at the great ship believed that somewhere in the vast hulk there are two skeletons, which, for some reason could never be found, the prosaic idea that the old fellow and his helper had left without warning, for a better job, finding of course no favor.

It is said that Lord Monck will remain at the head of the government for twelve months only, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham, with the title of Viceroy.

Report of the Gaol Surgeon, Walkerton.

The following report of Dr. Oldright, Gaol Surgeon, was presented at the recent meeting of the Bruce County Council:

GENTLEMEN,—

In submitting to you the first report of the matters connected with the health of the inmates of Bruce County Gaol, I feel it to be a matter for thankfulness to the disposer of all things that no illness of a serious nature has broken out within its walls, and it is hoped that by a due regard to certain precautions this result may long obtain. During the last half year I have had within my charge two of those unfortunate persons, who for want of suitable accommodation for the insane are of necessity lodged in our common gaols. One of these lunatics had so far improved in the beginning of last April as to be bailed out. For the other, a female, we were able to obtain admission into the Provincial Asylum during the present month. She was vastly improved when she left the gaol, and her recovery will, I doubt not, be accelerated by the more genial surroundings of the Asylum.

While on the subject of insanity, I would advise any member of your Council who feel interested in the subject, and who like to use their influence in the prevention of that deplorable malady, and in providing suitable means for its cure, to obtain a perusal of the last Report of the Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum. Besides laying down a scheme for the better accommodation and distribution of the insane, that valuable paper speaks out boldly, yet decently, regarding a vice which is secretly, yet surely and speedily, devastating the ranks of society, and filling our asylums with miserable lunatics. The worst feature of the case is, that except amongst medical men, comparatively few of those who are not themselves victims of this degrading vice, are aware of its general existence, much less of its fearful prevalence, and of its deplorable consequences, and hence it is allowed to run unsuspected and unchecked.

As regards the precautions alluded to in the beginning of this report as necessary for the preservation of health, one of the most important is cleanliness. This I have directed as far as possible, but have not yet been able to adopt a system of regular weekly or semi-weekly bathing, for in the winter we were not able to heat the bathroom, and since the commencement of the warm weather the turnkey who has taken the baths away for repairs has not yet been able to spare time for finishing and returning them. As a matter of cleanliness I would recommend that a more efficient system of sewerage and drainage be adopted. But as your attention has been so often directed to this matter, I trust I need not dwell on it further than to remind you that men ill fed, confined within certain limits, and deprived of the exhilarating influence of society, are more susceptible to the inroads of pestilence, than we who enjoy the blessings of liberty and choice of diet. Hence their condition should be made conducive to health in all points where this can be done with a due regard to the objects of their incarceration. We should further remember that the black cloud of cholera still hangs within our horizon, and warns us to use all possible care and precaution.

Another sanitary rule which I have adopted is for the object of securing immunity from the small pox by enforcing vaccination on every person, unless he has a satisfactory mark of previous vaccination. In one case I was obliged to depart from my rule. This precaution I would recommend to my successor in office. Indeed, should small pox be in the neighborhood, I think it would be proper to vaccinate every person in whose case seven years had elapsed since previous vaccination, for I have known many cases of small pox to occur in persons who had been vaccinated when children, and two where a fatal result obtained.

I would suggest to you the propriety of establishing some more certain and satisfactory method of supply. It is absolutely necessary that we should have at command a proper supply of good nourishing food when required. I would also recommend the construction of some cool cellar or icehouse, in which we might keep fresh meat and other provisions.

I have been obliged to make a change in the arrangements of the hospitals. The rooms intended for this purpose are unsuitable unless in exceptional cases. They are so shaded by the western wing of the building as only to receive the sun's rays for a very small portion of the day and that it is close; hence they are deprived of one of their most important requirements, for sunlight is one of the most active and essential agents in the enriching of the blood and the invigorating of the whole system. I have used the room originally intended for a bathroom in the only case requiring hospital accommodation. It has been a fortunate circumstance that we have not had male and female prisoners seriously ill at one time. There is also a great want of ventilation in the hospital and other parts of the gaol.

Before closing this report, and in view of my separation from the officers and servants connected with the gaol, and from the committee appointed by your body to attend to affairs arising from its management, I feel myself in duty bound to acknowledge the assistance which has been rendered me in the discharge of my duty with your gaoler. I have by virtue of his office been brought more in contact with him than with the other officials, and I have found him possessed of firmness united with kindness, patience, and a knowledge of human character which has been of great service in the management of the prisoners, and more especially of the insane, and I have to thank him for the willingness and alacrity which he has displayed in carrying out my directions with regard to the health of the Gaol.

FILIBUSTERING.—The New York Times says:—If, as we suspect, there are attempts about to be made in this city, New Orleans and elsewhere, to get up filibustering expeditions against Mexico it is as well that a warning should at once be given to all parties concerned. Our government will as certainly crush out all such movements as it crushed out the Fenian movements against Canada. No matter what may be the cause, provocation or pretext, illegal expeditions against other countries cannot be tolerated.

POLITICAL.—Hon. George C. Gorham, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of California, was twenty years ago a boot-black in New London, Ct., getting his schooling, and paying his way by his own exertions. He has been an editor and a lawyer, and is at present Clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

A Man-Wolf!

A SINGULAR STORY.—A WOLF SUCKLES A CHILD WHICH GROWS UP WOLFISH.

Rev. Dr. Butler, the well known Methodist missionary who established the mission of that church in India in 1856, recently returned to the United States. He makes the following statement of a remarkable case:

In 1853 a British soldier, while bearing a despatch from one magistrate to another in the kingdom of Oude, passed an unfrequented ravine, where he saw a pack of wolves, and with them a human being, evidently one of their company. Immediately turning back he reported the circumstance to the magistrate for whom he was travelling. The latter forthwith mustered a number of Coolies and went to the place. The pack of wolves fled a short distance and sought refuge in a sort of cave or den. Beginning to dig, the party soon discovered the feet of the wild man, and, drawing him forth, succeeded in binding and carrying him to the town. Dr. Butler has seen him often since, and says he is evidently a man, and at the time of his capture apparently about twenty five years of age.

The captured creature at first violently resisted the attempt to put clothing upon him, but after a while ceased to tear the garments. He is now kept by a gentleman in the city of Thabje-Vampore, some eight hundred miles west of Calcutta. When first taken he was unwilling to eat anything but raw meat, and has never been able to speak or make any approximation to a knowledge of the alphabet. If any one looks earnestly or sharply at him, he expresses his annoyance by a half uttered grunt, immediately turning away and settling down upon his haunches in a corner of the room, or lies down. He eats his food off the ground; and although evidently a human being, is in habits a wolf, with the instincts of that beast.

This is certainly an anomalous fact in natural history, although it is said that four similar cases are known to have occurred in India, presenting the same general facts.

Wolves abound in India, where inhabitants live wholly in the cities and villages; and at the approach of night all persons employed in the open country retire to these clusters of houses, or huts, and these roving and ferocious animals find free range. It frequently happens that a wolf steals into a house and carries off a child. So frequently is this the case that in the schedules furnished for recording the mortality in each place, one column is headed "Carried off by wolves."

Dr. Butler's theory of this strange case is that a she wolf probably carried off this person when he was an infant, but that before she devoured her prey, the child instinctively searched for food. Beginning to draw its nourishment, it awoke in the wolf the maternal instinct which led to the preservation of its life, thus the boy lived and grew.

The Hon. Joseph Howe.

Le Canadien, of Quebec, takes a survey of the Confederate Provinces and their leading politicians, and fixes upon the Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, and the Hon. George Brown of Upper Canada, as the leaders of the opposition in the new order of things. Of these he thinks the chief will be the Nova Scotian, on account of his superior abilities and consistency. Of Mr. Howe the Canadien writes as follows:

"Mr. Howe has distinguished himself in every part he has played, and there is no doubt that, in spite of his great age, he will find again, on a stage more suitable for his eloquence, all the vigor and strength of his youth. Placed for many years at the head of the Government of Nova Scotia, of which he was the idolized man, he has acquired a parliamentary and ministerial experience which his rival never had. As an orator, Mr. Howe has not probably his equal on the American continent. We remember his late feats of eloquence at the Chicago Convention, when the most eloquent men of the States listened to him with admiration for two hours and a half, giving up their own right to speak in order to hear and applaud him. Mr. Howe, like Mr. Papineau formerly, has personified for a long time all the political aspirations of his country.

"There is no doubt, then, that this fiery and attractive orator will take the lead, and that Mr. Brown, notwithstanding his energy and industry, will have to take the second place. Mr. Howe will be the chief of the opposition; and with such a leader the struggle may be as beautiful as it is terrible.

"The first session of the Federal Parliament will be long and palpitating with interest, and when we think of the eminent men who will take part in it, we cannot too earnestly recommend to the Electors of Lower Canada to make a judicious choice in representatives.

SINGULAR.—In Clinton, Ill., a young woman over two years ago, after washing windows, was replacing them, when she struck her hand through the glass, running several long pieces into her hand. After several days a physician was called, and, as was supposed, the glass all extracted. But it appears not to have been the case, as a large quantity was left in the hand, which soon made its appearance under the skin on her arm, and was cut out by her surgeon. It continued spreading until it has extended to all parts of her body. It has been extracted from her eyes, head, arms and feet, and in fact, from all parts of her body. Six months ago, it caused the lock jaw, with which she was affected for six weeks, except that she could drink between her clenched teeth. At present she is a raving maniac more than half her time, and in such agony as words will not describe, and too incredible to tell. At intervals she is rational, and able to sit up and do some work. Up to the 14th instant, over 1,200 pieces of glass had been cut out of her flesh.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—Russian railway carriages are little houses on wheels. In the first, and partly also in the second class their interior may be described as a saloon, having all the necessaries, and some of the elegancies, of such an apartment. It is furnished with looking-glasses, heated by porcelain stoves, and lit by lamps and candles. Along the sides, sofa divans are arranged; the middle is occupied by a mahogany table; and double windows, with red curtains, exclude, not only the rude touch of the Russian air, but also the aspect of the wintry sky. The company sits or lounges about, chatting, reading, or playing cards, chess, and dominoes. The day passes pleasantly enough; and, as night comes, the passengers betake themselves to rest almost as comfortably as at home. By a simple process the divans are made into beds, and supplied with pillows by the officious guard. In the first class, the carriages are also provided with second stories, so to say, reached by an elegant staircase, and fitted with complete beds; in the second, if there are too many passengers to be accommodated in the divans, part of them are lodged in berths, which take the place of the racks provided in England for hats and caps.—[English paper.

WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.—To write a good advertisement requires skill, intelligence and tact. It is more difficult than to compose general articles for publication and this is now beginning to be understood. In commenting on the flowery style of the real estate column in a Boston paper, the N. Y. Gazette very truly remarks that "we may laugh at this school-boy style of composition, but it makes the advertisement less dull than descriptions of real estate usually are, and the sagacious auctioneer will undoubtedly effect better bargains thereby. There is no reason, except lack of industry and wit, why advertisements are not intrinsically attractive. If a man has a style of that which he thinks low-priced and wants to introduce, it is not sufficient to scream through the newspapers, "I Tile, have hats for three dollars each;" he must compel attention, lay pitfalls of essay, story, poetry, news, at the bottom of which the unwary reader who has stumbled in finds a hat which he cannot escape buying. Advertising is not simply to tell people who want hats, or think they do. The time may come when the advertisements of a vigorous newspaper will rival in interest the editorials and the news column, and then advertisers will only wonder that they never found out the way before.

LATEST FROM MOONLAND.—There has been trouble in the moon. A volcano has disappeared there,—an immense concern, that had a mouth thirty-six thousand feet in diameter, and a base covering many square miles. Astronomers had been acquainted with it ever since 1788, and were of course very sorry to loose it. Mr. Schmidt, director of the royal observatory in Athens, who was the first to report it as missing, seems to have regretted its disappearance as if it had been a personal friend. He had watched it closely for years, and had become quite attached to it. The theory is, that the contents of the crater ran over at its brim, the immense flood of lava converting the precipitous sides of the burning mountain into a gentle declivity,—in other words, that the surrounding country was levelled up, not the acclivity levelled down. This theory may be right or wrong, but there is no doubt that the enormous protuberance has vanished. Probably nobody is the worse for the catastrophe, as it seems almost certain that the moon is uninhabited. Recent observations and experiments have all but demonstrated that it is airless and waterless, and, consequently, incapable of supporting animal life. The side of the planet visible to us is a mere congeries of volcanoes and the debris of volcanoes; and, as far as one can judge from such a distance the orb is of no use whatever except as a lantern to the earth and a mark for sentimental songsters to sing at.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Not only is the House of Lords unable to teach its members anything new, in its soporific atmosphere the keenest intellect grows dull, the brightest eloquence poor, pointless and wearisome, the degeneracy of one generation propagates and exaggerates itself in the degeneracy of the next, and if things go on at this rate, the House of Lords is in a fair way to be the wealthiest, the most highly descended; the most useless and the most indolent Assembly in the world. The House of Commons is liable to be adjourned if any member takes notice that there are not forty members present. In the House of Lords there is no such rule. It is not uncommon for important business to be transacted with only three Peers present, and we are not sure that even this number is the minimum. The public would be astonished were we to report, as we have often been tempted to do, the precise number of Peers present when very weighty measures are discussed. Measures could be taken, if it be not already too late for the resuscitation of a body which is dearer to us than to itself. We must save the Peers from suicide, if not for their own sake, at any rate for ours.—[Times.

USE OF RAW AND COOKED FOOD.—Dr. Vanderweyde was invited to read a paper before the Farmers' Club, of New York, on Raw and Cooked Food. He said the principal object of cooking food is to destroy the animalculæ and the eggs of parasites in the articles cooked. The study of parasitic animals constitutes a special branch of medicine. According to the statements of the learned doctor, all animal bodies that are employed as articles of human food are infested with numerous animalculæ and infusoria. The microscope reveals their presence in the brains and eyeballs of men and animals.

It is a singular fact that for over a century and a half no monarch of France has been succeeded by his son.

If We Would We?

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down life's road,
If our lips could taste some wormwood,
If our backs could feel some load;
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be;
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew you baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane
Might be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Ne'er to trouble us again;
Would the bright eyes of that darling
Catch the frown from off our brow?
Would those prints of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Until all their scent is gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one half so fair
Until winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Let us look, then, in the sunbeams
Shining in youth's rosy lanes;
Let us cast our chaff and nettles,
Keeping only wheaten grains;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to day;
With a patient hand removing
Ifs and whys from out our way.

A Fearful Adventure.

A young man in Ionia county, Michigan, last week descended a well, to clear out the sand at the bottom. While he was thus engaged the stones began to fall, and his father hearing the rumbling, shouted to him to jump upon the bucket, and immediately commenced drawing him up with all possible speed. The stillness of the next minute or two was intense and awful. He was kept in advance of the fallen masses of stone and drift that were filling the cavernous depth below him, till within about fifteen feet of the surface. The caving in was so rapid, that the stones caught and instantly wedged him in. As soon as possible the neighbours were aroused, and in a short time a hundred or two were at the scene of the disaster. The young man was yet alive, as they learned from time to time, by hearing his smothered groans and faint answers to their questions. The work of rescuing him at once commenced, great care being taken, as stone after stone was removed, lest the treacherous and sandy earth should be disturbed and cave in anew, and thus fill up the interstices which might otherwise afford air sufficient to sustain life for some hours at least. The anxiety, of course, was most intense, and the suspense of his parents and friends was fearful, while their hopes alternately rose and fell, as now they could distinguish a groan or a feeble response to their questioning, and anon all would be still again. Finally, after four hours labor, they reached the sufferer, and found him sitting on the sharp edge of the bucket, with a large boulder on his leg, sitting erect, with his head thrown back against a portion of the circular wall, and two or three stones resting partly against his head and the wall. He was securely held immovable. On being raised to the open air, the young man swooned, but soon revived. No bones were broken, and his bruises were so slight that after two or three days he was out in his usual good health.

MARRIED.—The Montreal Evening Telegraph publishes the following account of a somewhat complicated family connection. "In this city on the 13th April, by special license, by the Rev. Wm. Taylor, D.D., Jas. Perry, aged 16 years and 3 months, to the widow of the late Geo. Tile and Robert Seargent, of her Majesty's Customs, aged 47 years, and mother of nine children; her present husband is stepfather to his brother's wife and grandfather to three children.

THE HIGHEST FOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD.—Within thirty miles of this city there is a fountain throwing a stream of water higher than any other on this continent, probably in the world. We allude to the one recently completed and put in operation by Mr. S. B. Hunt, at his beautiful country seat, Maple Grove, in Bennington. Mr. Hunt has tapped a mountain spring about three and a half miles from his residence, at an elevation of three hundred and twenty five feet, and conducts the water through pipe six inches in diameter, and four and a half deep. The water may be let on through a variety of jets. The one in use on Wednesday was a plain one and a quarter inch nozzle, and the height of the column of water thrown was one hundred and fifty-four feet. It is truly a magnificent sight to see that body of water continuously rising, or rather maintaining at that height. Mr. Hunt has expended $20,000 in the construction of the fountain.—[Troy Times, July 1.

A curious case came before a Justice in Milwaukee the other day. A young woman, who had accepted the attentions and civilities of a gentleman for some time, at length was married to somebody else, whereupon the deceived individual sued for a bill of $206 25, the amount he had paid in her behalf for taking her to concerts, operas, pic-nics, rides, and ice-cream saloons. As an offset he credited her with sundry kisses, valued at $16 67½; several squeezes of the hand, $3 37½; an unreturned photograph and ring, making in all a total of $17 75. He recovered the bill, the judge allowing the plaintiff the kisses at his own valuation.

WORTH KNOWING.—An exchange says a poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been swallowed, intentionally or by accident, may be rendered instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice the quantity. This oil will neutralize every form of vegetable or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted.

The Springfield Republican tells the following snake story: "A child at South Dorset, nineteen months old, caught a green snake nearly two feet long, the other day, ate about three inches of its tail, bit it through the head, and came into the house with the reptile wound about its arm, and the blood oozing from its mouth. The child's mouth was badly poisoned, but it received no other injury."

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, those varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashion of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferrotypes, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs, Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

SHEEP STRAYED.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber about the end of April last, a Ewe Sheep. Any information regarding it will oblige the undersigned.

J. BAIRD, M.D.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c., &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

COOKING STOVE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, June 20, 1867.

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business in this village, and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay	$1 37½	. . . . .	sold for	$1
"	"	1 [illegible]	. . . . .	"	90c.
"	"	1 00	. . . . .	"	75c.
"	"	0 90	. . . . .	"	[illegible]

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spice, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 12, 1867.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the DryGoods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS AND SHOES Every style in Ladies' Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compete in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly [illegible] Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of [illegible] per cent for three months insertion; [illegible] per cent for six months; and [illegible] per cent for one year.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

[illegible] Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,

AGENT FOR THE

WATERLOO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Farm and Village Branch.)

PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867. NUMBER 23.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible].

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER X.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

November 27th.—A week since Mrs. Gresford Lynn's funeral. We have seen nothing of Mr. Lynn since.

Aunt Lotty has been weeping surreptitiously all the week, when Mr. Carmichael's eye was not upon her. She has made me tell her over and over again all that occurred at Lynncourt. I have described the dining room until she knows it as well as I do. She avoids saying much before Doris, for the poor child is overwhelmed with grief, and cannot get over the sad event.

Why do I call it sad? Would I not like to be sleeping now as quietly as Mrs. Lynn is sleeping? I think I would give a great deal to change places with her, and yet perhaps this is wrong. Are not our lots appointed in life; and is it not for us to endure? After all, may there not be more faith in endurance than in the most zealous labors? May not the brightest crowns be given, not to the energetic laborers who have labored boldly and labored well, but to those poor souls who have meekly suffered, and yet have also patiently and faithfully endured to the very end?

Mr. Carmichael, strange to say, is also interested in Mrs. Lynn's death, and seems to regret it, but through what combination of ideas I cannot understand, since he is more openly bitter against Mr. Lynn than he has ever been before; and yet I heard him utter one day

"I wish she had not died."

Odd; but Mr. Carmichael is incomprehensible, and I cannot yet fathom what was his object in allowing Doris to attend the deathbed of Mrs. Lynn.

"The poor little children!" said Aunt Lotty.

And Doris burst out crying.

"What ails the girl?" asks Mr. Carmichael; "is it 'coming events,' Doris? Troubles never come singly, eh? There may be more yet in store for Lynncourt."

"Oh, uncle, what makes you hate them so?" and Doris's head goes down again.

"You would go to Lynncourt. Nothing would have stopped you," pursued Mr. Carmichael; "and you see the end of it. You won't get over this for three months or more."

"I'm glad I went."

"Then what are you mourning for? You knew what you were going to see; and if you are glad that you went you ought to be satisfied."

"That is not what Doris means," I begin. But Mr. Carmichael stops me.

"I have nothing to do with what Doris means—only with what Doris says; I can't help it if she does not express herself properly."

How can Mr. Carmichael quibble over such a sorrowful subject? But he seems to be some malicious demon at the present time. I never saw any one behave in such an extraordinary manner. He seems as if he could not let the matter drop.

Again he begins:

"Mr. Lynn is much cut up, you say?" he says, turning to Aunt Lotty.

"Yes, I heard so," replies Aunt Lotty, timidly.

"Who told you?" demands Mr. Carmichael, sternly, whereat Aunt Lotty becomes nervous, and incoherently murmurs something about a woman who sews sometimes for the Lynns.

"Does she do sewing for you as well?"

"Yes."

"Let her never do any for the future—I'll not go halves with Lynncourt for any thing."

Aunt Lotty twitched her knitting pins, and I could see her hands shaking; but the woman in question, depending chiefly on the sewing of Green Oaks for a living, Aunt Lotty is emboldened to beg for her.

"It is Letty Jones," she urges.

"Letty Jones must find another employer then," answers Mr. Carmichael, as he walks away.

Then poor Aunt Lotty reproaches herself for having mentioned Letty Jones's name.

"But I am always sure to do wrong—no wonder Mr. Carmichael gets angry," she says. "You see, dearest, I am so inferior to him, I never know just the right thing to do or say."

Just then Doris roused herself up.

"Inferior, Aunt Lotty! You are as superior to Uncle Carmichael as light to darkness. I love you and I hate Uncle Carmichael. There, I have said it at last—I knew I should some time."

"Oh, Doris! Doris!"

"I don't care," returned Doris, impetuously. "Why does he come in that cool way of his, saying all kinds of cruel disagreeable things that one has to listen to? It would rouse the spirit of a lamb, and I'm not a lamb, and I don't want to be one. And what is he always hinting at? as if I should wish harm to happen to the Gresford Lynns, if I have the misfortune to bear the name of Carmichael. I would sooner lie down and die this minute than that any trouble should come near those children."

And then another marvel happened. Mr. Carmichael put his head into the room again; and now the shade of anger had passed away, and a sort of smile was on his lips.

"You can have Letty Jones again if you please. "It is perhaps as well to get accustomed to communication with Lynncourt."

And then his head disappeared, and Aunt Lotty's spirits revived, and she made some speech about Mr. Carmichael's Christian and forgiving spirit. But as I saw nothing for him to forgive I could not respond to it. And as it was somewhat long and decidedly prosy, I found myself looking out of the window, and falling into quite a different train of thought, which was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a stranger approaching the house.

"Who can it be?" said I, overpowering a sentence of Aunt Lotty's that ended with "meekness," or "loving kindness," I forget which.

"Who—what?" asked Aunt Lotty, scattering her little eulogy to the winds.

"A gentleman," said I.

"Perhaps Gabriel, said Doris, starting up and coming nearer the window. "No," she added, in a disappointed tone, "it is only a sort of gentleman."

"When the stranger was ushered in he certainly answered to Doris's description. He was half gentlemanly in his dress, and half like a groom. It would have been difficult to define where the gentleman ended and the groom began, or *vice versa*. He spoke with a free and easy swagger, which might either be affected, or the result of natural vulgarity.

This personage announced himself as Mr. James Withers, an old friend of Mr. Carmichael's.

"Is Hugh at home?" he asked of Aunt Lotty, who sat aghast at the presumption of the man before her, for I question whether she had ever heard Mr. Carmichael spoken of by his Christian name before. Indeed I doubt if she had ever used it herself, excepting on the occasion of her marriage.

"I think Mr. Carmichael is home," she replied.

"Ah! The servant wasn't sure; so I said I would come in and wait, for Hugh would be very sorry not to see me. Perhaps you have often heard him speak of James Withers."

But Aunt Lotty was unable to reply in the affirmative.

"Ah! indeed!" continued Mr. Withers. "I'm surprised at that. But Hugh was always a close fellow, and never let out more than he had any occasion to. Not that, sometimes. Ha! ha! ha!" and Mr. Withers laughed.

Aunt Lotty looked uncomfortable. Just then Mr. Carmichael's step sounded along the passage.

"He always wore creaking boots," remarked Mr. Withers. But as he looked at no one especially, no one felt called upon to reply.

"Indeed, we were all in a manner petrified, and were looking at the door, for there was a feeling in all our minds that somehow or other Mr. Carmichael would not be pleased to find Mr. Withers established in the drawing room.

The door opened; and Mr. Carmichael entered. Mr. Withers jumped up.

"How do you do, old fellow? How are you after all the years since I last saw you? Didn't expect to find you in these parts. All the greater treat, since it wasn't looked for."

"Glad to see you, Withers," returned Mr. Carmichael, and he extended his mouth, in imitation of a smile of greeting. "Where have you been all this time?"

"Buried up in the north," replied Mr. Withers. "But I've been taking a run south, and have been in Devonshire the last six months. I'm on my way home now."

Mr. Carmichael half suppressed an exclamation.

"The last time we parted was in a land far enough away," said Mr. Withers. "Do you hear much news from Australia now? Is Bargrave still alive? I suppose not."

"I don't know," returned Mr. Carmichael. "I'm trying to find out."

"Ha!" said Mr. Withers. "He'd be an old man now. Let me see; fifty, thirty—eighty-four at the very least, and he was not a strong man."

"No," replied Mr. Carmichael, in a musing tone. "And you think he must be dead?"

"I should say so."

"I think so myself, but I want to be sure. I wrote some weeks ago to see if any one could find out anything about him."

"Have you any particular reason for wanting to know?"

It was a simple question enough, and yet Mr. Carmichael seemed annoyed by it, for he turned the subject.

"Where are you going to from here?" he asked.

"I'm going to stay here a day or two. I've put up at the Lynn Arms. By-the-by, I met two children on my way here, and one of them reminded me so of Jack Gresford, as I remember him before—"

I was all attention now. Surely the root of bitterness was going to be revealed. Perhaps Mr. Carmichael had the same idea, for he rose hastily.

"Send some luncheon into my study," said he to Aunt Lotty. "You will take a glass of wine?" he continued, turning to Mr. Withers, who also rose, and they left the room together.

* * * * *

Surely we shall learn something. Mr. Carmichael has insisted upon Mr. Withers staying at Green Oaks for the day or two that he is to be in the neighborhood. And he pays as much attention to him as he did to Mr. Chester, which Aunt Lotty wonders at.

"I'm sure he is not half so nice a man," she says. "I can't see why Mr. Carmichael should be so polite to him. But it's another evidence of his goodness. He is no respecter of persons."

Poor Aunt Lotty! Will she ever read Mr. Carmichael aright?

Better that she should not, or a sun will have fallen out of her firmament, and then it will be quite night to her, and it is night more than half the time now.

We are not favored with much of Mr. Withers's company, and with none of his direct conversation, for Mr. Carmichael engrosses his guest entirely, and keeps up a monotonous flow upon the most wearisome topics. I am sure Mr. Withers is bored, though he jokes Mr. Carmichael upon his acquisition of loquacity.

"You used to be such a silent fellow, Hugh. Never had more words than enough, and that short measure for any one. It must be owing to you, ma'am," said Mr. Withers, suddenly turning to Aunt Lotty, who was almost deprived of speech by the unexpected address.

However she contrived to stammer, "Oh dear no; I do not talk much."

Whereat Mr. Withers laughed louder, and remarked. "Then he's been obliged to do it all, and it's necessity that is the mother of invention."

Which speech he seemed to think very witty, and I was amazed that so punctilious a person as Mr. Carmichael could tolerate such an unfinished person.

But Mr. Carmichael scrupulously avoids being annoyed. But there has been no mention of John Gresford since, though Doris and I have been on the look-out constantly.

CHAPTER XIV.

Mr. Carmichael's study was a small room at the side of the house looking into the flower garden. The walls, as a matter of course, were lined with books, but the books were seldom removed from their shelves excepting by Joyce and Doris, for Mr. Carmichael was no reader. Heavy curtains shaded the windows; the furniture was very handsome, and there was a luxuriously stuffed easy chair on either side of the fireplace.

In this room Mr. Carmichael transacted his business, here he read his newspapers, and here in fact he spent most of his time. And here the two men stood by the fireplace now, the one the model of a neat and well dressed gentleman, the other a man of nondescript type. The one a sedate respectable-looking person; the other, unkempt and disreputable in his appearance. And yet there was an expression decidedly similar upon the face of each, as they stood gazing steadfastly at one another. Thus they stood for several seconds, and then Mr. Withers, throwing himself into one of the luxuriously stuffed chairs, spoke.

"Times are changed since we last met, Hugh." And he gazed round the comfortable apartment.

Mr. Carmichael, who had seated himself in the opposite chair, nodded.

"You made money after *that*," said Mr. Withers, with emphasis.

Mr. Carmichael winced.

"What's the use of referring to an unpleasant subject, Withers?"

"None at all, except by way of contrast," responded Mr. Withers, "and between old friends it's safe enough; there's no one knows anything about it but me and Jack Gresford, if he's still alive."

Mr. Carmichael fidgeted, rose, poked the fire, sat down again, and finally, in a constrained voice, replied,

"John Gresford is still alive, and living in this very place. Those were his boys you met to-day."

Mr. Withers started to his feet.

"Good heavens! Then what has induced you to pitch your tent in these parts?"

"I had been settled here ten years or more when he came, and I couldn't well leave."

"Hum! Well, you're safe as far as he's concerned."

"Yes. I'm not afraid of that; but it's not agreeable to meet with a living witness of what one would rather forget," said Mr. Carmichael, bitterly.

"Pooh! as long as no one knows, what does it matter? He'll never peach, now. He didn't before, for poor Nelly's sake, and he wouldn't now, because he in a manner compounded a felony; besides, there's no legal evidence. Tut, man, you've no need to mind; lift up your head and growl back at him if he gives himself any airs."

To do Mr. Carmichael justice, he growled a good deal more than his neighbor, as people who are under deep obligations that they cannot throw off are apt to do. The benefitted person often feels as though his benefactor had injured him. And so it was with Mr. Carmichael; he had hated John Gresford all his life; he had begun by doing him injury, which John Gresford had looked over; he had continued to persecute him, and John Gresford had helped him out of a difficulty,—nay, more than a difficulty, a penal offence, that would have ruined him for life. Certainly he assisted him for the sake of another; but that, under the circumstances, rendered it none the less galling. He was, and would be, John Gresford's debtor to the end of his life, in a matter in which he could never be quits with him.

"And where does Jack Gresford take up his quarters?" asked Mr. Withers.

"At a place close by, left to him by an uncle, whose name he has taken. He's John Gresford Lynn, of Lynncourt, now."

"And the 'Lynn Arms' belongs to him, I suppose?"

"Yes, part of the property."

"He's well off too, then," mused Mr. Withers; "something of a great man in these parts; would scarcely care to see a friend of early days. Why, I remember him a lad, with hardly a penny wherewith to bless himself, and yet he managed to scrape enough together to get you out of that mess, Hugh."

"I wish you'd talk about something else," interrupted Mr. Carmichael, sharply.

"Well, now, I don't see why one should'nt go back to early days. If one's early faults are repented of, and have been lessons through life, one ought to be obliged to them. You didn't carry on business over and above scrupulously in those times, but you've had to be more particular since, so the warning was beneficial. If I were you, I should make quite a moral sentiment out of it, something quite edifying. You were always a stickler up for morals and piety, even in your worst days, and now you're surrounded with so many blessings," continued Mr. Withers, assuming a sanctimonious expression, that oddly contrasted with a twinkle in his eye, "I should think you might practice piety with all the pomp and vanity that this wicked world dresses it up in."

"What are you driving at, Withers?"

"At a stone wall, it seems, since you can't understand. I was never much of a church or chapel going fellow myself, and didn't pretend to be, and I'm not more so now; but I'd lay an even bet that your piety and mine wouldn't make a bad couple in a race. I think they'd come in pretty equal in the long run."

Mr. Carmichael did not answer. Mr. Withers's lucubrations decidedly fretted him, but he had his own reasons for wishing to keep on friendly terms with him. Had it suited him at that especial moment to quarrel, he would most assuredly have lost no time in turning him out of the house. But it did not suit him, so he remained silent, and awaited Mr. Wither's next speech.

"Jack Gresford was a good-looking fellow, and a sensible one, too. Though he was years younger than we were, Hugh, I don't know any one whose opinion I'd sooner have taken in any matter of business."

"No."

"How cleverly he managed that business for you! How he got the note into his own hands, and paid the money down for it, and then destroyed it before our eyes. You'd have been a ruined man if it hadn't been for that. You'd never have been settled down here. Why, you ought to—"

"Be quiet, Withers," said Mr. Carmichael in a voice of suppressed rage; "You're enough to drive one mad. Why do you come down to a man's house and bring up old scores in that way?"

"One can't help moralizing when one looks back and sees how different things might have been. Here are you, surrounded by every comfort and with lots of money and with lots of credit; and here am I, a poor fellow who never made a slip of your sort, as poor as a church mouse."

Mr. Carmichael sprang up.

"Withers," said he, "I'll have no more of this."

"I don't mean any offence. Hugh; but but when I see you up so high and I'm down so low in the world, I can't help having a fling at Fortune and her tricks."

"I saved and you spent," suggested Mr. Carmichael.

"Not exactly, I hadn't it to save as you had. Yours came in in the lump, mine in waifs and strays."

"Are you married, Withers?"

"My wife is dead."

"Have you any children?"

"None."

"Would fifty pounds be of any use to you?"

"It would."

"Well, I'm willing to give that to an old friend if he's willing to remain one."

"All right."

"Then you'll stay at Green Oaks whilst you're in this neighborhood?"

"Thank you, Hugh; my purse isn't so heavy but that I shall be glad to save it. I'll come, and you may depend upon me. And how about Jack Gresford; am I to see him or not? Won't it be awkward?"

"You're not likely to see him unless you go to church, which, judging from bygones, you're not very likely to do."

Mr. Withers laughed.

"Besides," continued Mr. Carmichael, "he's going up to London to-morrow or the next day. His wife died about a fortnight since, and—"

"Then he did marry?" interrupted Mr. Withers.

"Yes. He went to the Brazils after he turned up in that wonderful manner, when every one thought he had been dead for more than a year; there he married a Spanish lady, a poor delicate creature, and they came over to England about eight years ago, when old Mr. Lynn died and left John Gresford the property."

"I never heard that he did turn up; I thought he was in his grave long ago. It's years since I left the colonies, and I never hear anything about the folks there now. If Nelly had lived he'd have married her, I suppose," said Mr. Withers.

"Very likely," returned Mr. Carmichael.

And a softer gleam passed over his countenance, the first that had lighted it up since the arrival of Mr. Withers. Had he then any lingering spark of feeling? Could the memory of a dead one have an influence on his cold nature? Perhaps it might, perhaps he felt some degree of gratitude to her for whose sake his guilty business transaction had been covered.

There is a skeleton in every house, says the old proverb; might it not go further and say, a skeleton in every heart? This was Mr. Carmichael's skeleton. He had lost sight of it for years, he had buried it and placed a great stone over it, but at the sight of John Gresford the tomb had burst open, and the skeleton was raised to life. Time was again producing some effect in re-burying it, when at the appearance of [illegible] Withers it again rose up stronger than ever, and confronted its master. There was but one way in which to lay it, and that was not in Mr. Carmichael's nature.

He had been a bitter enemy of John Gresford's and in the benefit conferred his hatred was in no whit abated. His dishonesty had not hurt his conscience so much as his respectability; he mourned over it, but did not repent of it, mourned over it as an unlucky step, and wished it had turned out differently. The commission of the act was a matter of little weight with him, but he would have given worlds if John had not known of it. It was but the once; his business affairs had been since then carried on most creditably, and yet those years of good conduct and good fortune had not laid the spectre.

There was but one way in which he could cast it from him, and that one way it was not in Mr. Carmichael's nature to take. Why did he not go straight to John Gresford and throw off the weight that oppressed him? Why not have said, "John Gresford I am sorry for the past; it has been repented of."

But he was too proud to humble himself before one whom he had tried to injure in other ways. He was too proud to ask forgiveness for those injuries. He could not so humiliate himself.

Humiliate! How little men understand humiliation, if they deem the confession of wrong-doing humiliates them. A pardon asked is often a debt honestly paid, and a noble nature will impulsively ask it, where a cowardly and mean one shrinks from such a reparation.

Therefore Mr Carmichael's skeleton tormented him, and therefore he tolerated Mr. Withers; not that he feared Mr. Withers in this matter, for he knew him to be a good natured fellow, who would not do him an ill turn for old acquaintance sake. And though no harm might come, it would be as well to keep him from meeting with John Gresford.

So Mr. Carmichael decided, and he managed matters to his satisfaction until just upon the eve of Mr. Wither's departure.

[To be Continued.]

A Washington paper reports that a Runic inscription has been discovered near the Great Falls in the Potomac; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman, named Susan, who died in 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Northmen to these shores five centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. All the details connected with the discovery are very circumstantially told; but it nevertheless resembles very strongly a similar discovery at Cobham, which, as recorded in the annals of his club, has made famous the name of Pickwick.

The Sitka correspondent of an American paper relates that on receipt of the news at Sitka of the probable annexation to the United States, the towns of St. Paul and New Archangel (Sitka) were, for a day or two, merely mute with astonishment; on the third day, a Kamschatkan sailing vessel brought more confirmatory intelligence, and the Deputy Administrator General gave credence to these by haranguing the few inhabitants left in Sitka upon the beneficence of the United States government, its riches and valor; and concluded by assuring them that the United States was only a dependency of Russia.

A Presentiment.—On Thursday evening, a lady of Troy, sitting in her room, was instantaneously impressed with the conviction that her little son had fallen from the window in his sleeping apartment to the ground below. She repelled the thought as an impossibility. In a few moments more, it flashed upon her mind with such force that she could not resist it. She hurried to the bedside of her son; and there, to her intense horror, she discovered the lad sleeping upon the window sill, the window open, his head projecting outside—he was on the very point of falling to the pavement below! Who can explain this phenomenon, which is unquestionably true?

American School Books for Japan.—A singular evidence of the rapid extension of the English language is shown in the fact that in future it is to be the basis of study in the public schools of Japan, and that American school books are to be used without any attempt to translate them into the native language. The Japanese commissioners, who recently visited this country, after official consultation, gave Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co. an order for supplying their government with the books hereafter to be used. The first shipment of these books was made Wednesday, by way of the Isthmus and San Francisco. It consists of sixty cases, weighing about ten tons.

A few days since a man from Fort Harker (Kansas), who was on horseback, and armed with a Spencer rifle and a revolver, was attacked by thirteen Indians. He got down by the side of his horse and stood them fight, killing four Indians, and receiving a wound himself.

The Junction (Kansas), Union claims that the white limestone of that region has its peculiar advantages. A citizen inhabiting a house of this material wanted an additional door. "A hole was punched through, a cross cut saw was inserted, and a door made just as a carpenter would through a pine siding.

The Manhattan (Kansas) Independent mentions the case of a farmer "who last year raised upon one acre which he cultivated his sweet potatoes, a crop whose value more than paid the cost of raising, the original cost of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and the interest at seven per cent. of the present value of his whole farm, stock and utensils."

A Lucky Laborer.—The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, $30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Dures Moralvillers, in the canton of Poissy. He had requested a friend to get him a ticket, and had taken unto himself a wife shortly before the drawing took place.

In Portland, Me., the liquor business is a thing of the past. All the old resorts on Fore street are closed. One of them has put up the following placard: "Bar taken out; prayer-meeting at four o'clock."

Extensive deposits of coal have been discovered on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas branch, about one hundred and seventy miles from Pond Creek, on the route of Albuquerque. Mr. Sanders, the proprietor of the Santa Fe stage line, reports the veins from eleven to fifteen feet thick.

There are twelve hundred and ninety four papers published in Great Britain, four hundred and fifty eight of which are liberal in their politics, two hundred and forty-nine conservative, the remainder remaining neutral.

In Rutherford county, Tenn., three-fourths of the registered voters are negroes. Of those registered in Davidson county nine hundred are white and thirty one hundred black.

Quite a number of persons out West have lost large sums of money by holding their wheat after it had reached very high figures. One man in Wisconsin lost $2,000 on five thousand bushels.

[illegible]—Among the anecdotes which the recent death of M. Trousseau has revived, is one to the effect that he would never consent that his grandchildren should take a dose of medicine. Yet M. Trousseau made a handsome fortune by dosing other people's grandchildren. A hundred similar stories are told of the most eminent physicians, and it has often been noticed that the guardians of health are much more sparing of their drugs in their own families than in their general practice. Was Moliere right.

The House of Lords.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is agreed on all sides that, for good or for evil, a new political state of things has already been entered upon. "In two or three years a more active spirit will permeate our legislation"—such is Mr. Gladstone's sufficiently cautious, but sufficiently accurate, anticipation of the closing regime. We are not passing through a revolution in the ordinary sense of the word, because there is nothing violent about the change. But in the political world, a cataclysm is not more efficacious than are the silent, steady, and gigantic upheavals and subsidences of continents in the economy of nature. There is one institution which must partake in the coming change, and that is the House of Lords. Very likely it will not be the subject of a Reform Bill; but its work must be adapted to new duties and responsibilities.

It has come to be taken for granted—chiefly because, in fact, the thing has hardly been thought about at all—that an hereditary peerage and an hereditary right for Peers to sit as legislators are inseparable. Yet the spiritual Lords are not and never were legislators by inheritance, and it is quite possible to get all the advantages of an Upper House without having its existence on primogeniture and succession to lands and titles. Abstractedly, there is little to be said for the principle of hereditary legislation. Theoretically, the House of Lords might become an assembly of cretins and idiots; and to be born with a succession to a fine name and estate, is no guarantee for honesty, education, or any virtue under heaven. Practically, of course, the Peerage holds its own. In comparison with any other four hundred men in the kingdom, four hundred Peers probably are and generally have been, equal to their untitled contemporaries in all sorts of personal and acquired capacities. It would be very strange if it were not so, seeing that the Peers have in every way—in education, in means, in traditions, in leisure, and in all the ordinary helps to distinction—some points out of ten in their favour at starting in the race of life. But this only shows that the Peers are what they make themselves.

How far do the Lords discharge those functions which belong to their order. The world, after all, accepts, in the long run, every man's estimate of himself. A charlatan succeeds and is popular, if he is clever enough to appraise himself at a high figure. If a man sets up for a saint, society will not often dispute his pretensions. Or if another chooses to be a victim, few will interfere with his self-immolation. If the Lords respect themselves, the world will be slow to oppose the verdict which a titled and hereditary order passes on itself. Whether the Lords do really value their very exceptional, and as many think their anomalous, position in the State, is a matter on which the Lords themselves are the best judges. It is difficult to get a house of twenty members out of the roll of Peers, although it exceeds four hundred in number, and the justification for this [illegible] [illegible] neglect of, their duties is, first, that there is nothing for the Lords to do; and next, that the Lords generally do not feel themselves fit to do anything. These are the only reasons we have ever heard for the scanty attendance on those gorgeous red leather benches. How far they will avail in the next few years remains to be seen.

In popular estimation, the practical value, in these latter days, of the House of Lords consists in the Peers acting as buffers to the political machine. They are said to be very usefully employed as a drag on the hasty and heated wheel of House of Commons legislation, in putting off crude reforms, and in gaining time for popular panics to subside. As a matter of fact, it may be doubted whether history bears out these very negative claims to usefulness on the part of the Upper House.

Still, we are far from saying that in practice the Upper Chamber may not and does not render great service in government. But it is the small minority that attend to business who are of this use; not the four hundred and odd titled personages as a class. The improvements made in Bills sent from the Commons are due to the industry and vigilance, not of the Peerage collectively, but of a very few members who recognize and perform their duty to the country. The Lords have great leisure; they have the advantages of surveying as a whole the deliberations of the Lower House; they have neither the terrors of hustings pledges, nor the dread of a dissolution to paralyze them; and it would therefore be strange if what they do they did not often do very well. But it is to the existence of a separate and non-elected Chamber that these constitutional gains are due; not to the permanence, as an estate of the Realm, of an Hereditary House of Temporal Peers. In other words, what is likely to be canvassed is not the value or the necessity of a Second Chamber, but the constitution of the present English Upper House. These are sifting times, these days of ours. Events seem to be preparing the way for what, sooner or later, is sure to become a matter of more than theoretical discussion by essay-writers—whether a Sovereign is necessary for a constitutional Government, and whether hereditary legislators are the only means by which the unquestionable advantages of a second Chamber can be secured. Some theorists are for recruiting the stagnant energies of the House of Lords by the addition to its thinning ranks of a considerable number of Life Peers; but the exceptional activity of the ephemerals would only bring into stronger prominence the habitual sluggishness of the permanent grandees, and would precipitate their fate as legislators. A more plausible innovation would be to form a legislative body out of the hereditary peerage. This would, practically, be the revival of Lords of the Council consisting of Peers only. And there is precedent for this in the existing House of Lords. If the Irish and Scottish peerages are sufficiently represented by delegation—in the one case by peers elected for each Parliament—it may be thought not very unreasonable to extend this principle to the whole Empire.

Through Other's Eyes.

The New York Times, speaking of the Pacific Colonies, has a reference to Canada which is pregnant with value to those who wish to regard our political relations from a true standpoint. The Times says:—

"There is, besides, within the Dominion already a revival of all the former sectional bitterness which preceded the act of Union. Before anything is known of the policy of the Government formed provisionally, to give effect to the scheme of Confederation, all the old faction cries are renewed; all the old set of agitators are at work again. The principles of the Confederate Government are not assailed, but its individual members are. The pending general election is to be conducted precisely as others have been for twenty years, or more—upon no broad ground of public policy,—upon no careful survey of the new responsibilities or the new obligations which the status of the Dominion implies. Such great questions as this, of winning or losing the Pacific Colonies, finds less consideration than the question of cutting up the contracts for some Government building, canal, or railway. The Opposition is doing its utmost to disgust the people with their new system, and the natural if not the avowed tendency of their agitation is to hasten annexation to the United States. There can be but two parties in the Dominion,—that which works for the Union of the Provinces, and that which works for their severance, and their early absorption into this Republic. As we are in no haste to enlarge our boundaries, as we have [illegible] territory to occupy our best energies and our wisest efforts, we can look on while our neighbors with their bran new charter are solving the question whether it is better to belong to themselves, or to belong to somebody else.

News from Madoc.

We have seen Mr. A. M. Ross, of this city, who arrived here yesterday from Madoc, and who has some specimens of gold bearing quartz, and some excellent samples of gold, washed from the black decomposed quartz which is found in small pockets in the crevices of the rocks on the Moore Farm, adjoining the lot on which the Richardson Mine is situated. Mr. Ross says that the Richardson Mine, which has been closed for several months on account of a chancery suit that was entered against it, has been reopened, and has caused a renewal of excitement in the gold region. Several capitalists from New York have arrived there, and are investing heavily. One or two crushing machines are expected next week. Two assaying offices are already in operation, one in Eldorado Village by Dr. B. W. Otway, F. R. S., and the other by Professor Wykoff of New York, in Madoc village.—The stage proprietors have [illegible] the fare from Belleville to Madoc to $1.50, though about two weeks ago a man could go for $1. The stages were crowded every night this last week on account of the Richardson Mine being opened out, and knowing the large yield that the samples of the gold quartz that was sent to New York produced. Kingston and Toronto people are fully represented in the district, but few from the west. The rocks appear to teem with wealth, and want but the application of capital, scientifically directed, to yield up their treasures.—*London Free Press.*

Provincial Governments.

Local Governments for each of the four provinces have been formed. Ministers, it is reported, will receive $3,000 per annum each, the Solicitors General $1,000, with emoluments, which will bring up their salaries to the same amount, the premier of Quebec alone receiving $4,000, in respect of his having resigned the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, with a salary of that amount.

ONTARIO.—Attorney General and Premier, John Sandfield McDonald; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, John Carling; Crown Land Commissioner, Stephen Richards; Treasurer, E. B. Wood; Secretary and Registrar, M. C. Cameron.

QUEBEC.—Mr. Chauveau, Premier, Secretary, and Registrar; Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer; Mr. Ouimet, Attorney General; Mr. Archambault, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. de Boucherville, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Irvine, Solicitor General.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS.—Galveston papers contain a letter from Escobedo and an order by Gen. Diaz, by which it appears that foreigners are to be driven from the country. Their property is to be confiscated.

Foreign representatives who do not recognize the Liberal Government are to be arrested.

Twelve more Imperial generals have been shot. Ortega is in prison at Monterra and Santa Anna is still alive.

A new Orleans special says, of Mexican affairs, Juarez emphatically declines a re-election to the Presidency, and has ordered a new election.

The Austrian sloop-of-war "Elisabeth" was receiving Austrian refugees. She held no communication with Mexican officials, except through the U. S. gunboat "Tacony" and Consul Saulnier. The Mexican Government is about to publish an address to the world to justify the execution of Maximilian. It will treat of the killing of 6,200 Mexicans for defending their native soil and cite precedents which they think will prove their acts within the range of propriety. Some of the ablest men in the Republic are engaged in the work.

The Mexican expedition has already cost France more than £12,000,000 sterling, and more remains to be paid.

TO THE

ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH RIDING

OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE:

GENTLEMEN,—Having received the nomination of the Reform Convention, and having been waited upon by a deputation from that Convention of men of influence and position in the Riding, who urged me to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I deemed it my duty to consent.

Since my acceptance of the nomination became known, I have received so much kind encouragement, and so many promises of support from all sections of the Riding that I feel, in coming forward to stand for this constituency, I am only acting in obedience to your wishes.

In entering on this new phase of our political existence, it should be borne in mind that the success of the New Constitution will greatly depend on the men sent to the first parliaments. If you send selfish, self-seeking men, who will take advantage of the present peculiar political position to promote sectional or party or private interests, they may leave to their successors a legacy of wrongs, which will take many years of bitter party strife to right.

If you desire that the government of the country should be conducted with harmony and good feeling, it behoves you to send men whose character and antecedents shall form a guarantee that the measures which they shall support will be characterised by justice and fairness to all sections of the country and all classes of the community.

In coming forward to solicit your suffrages, it is hardly necessary for me to state my political opinions, as I am known to the most of you, and you are aware that I have always been a Reformer.

I made my home in this Riding in the early days of its settlement, and have borne a share of the labours and privations incident to the early settler's life. I must therefore be allowed to know something of the Riding and of its wants.

I should rejoice to see a Railroad running through this county, if we could get it built without incurring a burden of taxation which would oppress us; and if elected, would feel it my duty to co-operate with you to secure so desirable an improvement. The kind and line of Railroad, it would of course be your province to determine, and not that of your representative. I would go for adopting such a policy with reference to our wild and mineral lands as would best secure the immediate and continuous settlement of the one and the development and utilising of the other.

I have always been against the principle of Separate Schools, and would strenuously oppose any extension of that principle, while I should be happy to co-operate in enacting any measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our Educational institutions, and to extend the benefits of education.

I believe in making proper and adequate provision for benevolent institutions for the infirm and unfortunate as exist in our own and other Christian countries. If elected, I shall endeavour to act in accordance with the views here expressed.

I am
Your Obedient Servant,
Donald Sinclair.

Southampton, July 24, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS

SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL.............................$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .... 400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first-class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

Paisley, July 24, 1867.

BIRTH.

At Clifford, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Hornell of a son.

HAYTI.—General Salnave, who for some time has been acting as President of the Republic, has been unanimously chosen President. In accordance with one of the reformatory provisions of the new Constitution of Hayti, his term of office will be only four years, whereas the Presidents heretofore were chosen for lifetime.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

Rancorous Party Spirit.

The rejoicings of those who imagined that the bitter party spirit that prevailed in Canada previous to the formation of the coalition of 1864, is likely to be short lived. Previous to that time, there were few public questions which marked a clear dividing line between Reformers and Conservatives and notwithstanding the vote of want of confidence in John A. Macdonald's and Galt's government, and the charges of corrupt practices and extravagance made against them, they were thought fit to be colleagues of Reform leaders when the latter could have a share of the spoils of office. Since the defection of Mr. Brown in the coalition government, he has gradually widened the gulf which divided him and his friends from the coalition party,—which he was the means of forming and then deserted. He is now at his old trade of slander and abuse of public men who are not obedient to his beck, and endeavoring to resuscitate the Reform party which he and his friends have destroyed. What are his means for doing this? Having sacrificed Reform principles on the altar of Confederation, and gained Representation by Population by the destruction of an elective Senate, a demagogue with less assurance and self-confidence might well be at a loss for a new "cry" wherewith to agitate the people and marshal them at the polls. But who would have imagined that he would have found a means to his end by the denunciation of that very coalition which he was the means of forming—by a savage attack on the very men he had led into the breach and then deserted! Those who, like ourselves, have opposed from the commencement the coalition of 1864—who have opposed Confederation and the mode it was carried—who have mourned over the sacrifice of Reform principles—might, with some degree of consistency, stand aloof from giving any aid or support to the present government, or to the continuance in power of the men who went into the government with George Brown. But for Mr. Brown and his followers now to attempt to pull down what they have built up—to deride what they have praised—to attempt to destroy what they have made strong—to turn the feelings of the people against what they have done their utmost to make popular,—and to hope to succeed in their efforts to delude the people and create the impression that they are acting honestly and for the best interests of the country, and without factious and selfish motives,—is the very height of charlatanism, and presuming too much on the gullibility and want of perception of the people.

The coalition government of 1864 being formed to carry Confederation and to settle constitutional difficulties, and these organic changes and reforms having been carried, after the new constitution was in operation there was no other proper course for the representative of the Crown to pursue than to invite the chief men of all the provinces who had assisted in the work to form a provisional government for the Dominion. It necessarily became the duty of this new government to organise local governments and departments. However opposed to the Confederation Act as passed, we cannot but accept the logic of events, and yield a loyal submission to a state of things which is the law of the land for the time being; and we are disposed to acknowledge that, so far, the government of the Dominion have acted with a degree of fairness and impartiality, and an avoidance of party spirit, which is commendable and wise under the circumstances. It should also be remembered, that four members of the new government are from the maritime provinces, and to say at the outset that Upper Canada has no confidence in these men as administrators of the government, before they are hardly tried, is as unwise as it is unjust. Take these four and the three old Reformers in for Upper Canada, and we have a majority in the government which George Brown and his party should certainly be the last to find fault with.

The only legitimate cause for sending men to parliament pledged to vote want of confidence in the new government, would be that the coalition of 1864 was wrong and disastrous to Liberal interests, and that the whole work of Confederation, and the acts of the Coalition government in completing it, have been injurious to Upper Canada. If the members of the new government are to be condemned, it should be for their actions while colleagues of George Brown, and for what they have done since last election—and not for going into the new government, which was a natural sequel to their former course.

LEVANTED.—Messrs J. D. Kergan and Sullivan, carrying on mercantile business in Paisley, have been missing for two or three weeks, having left their store in charge of a clerk. They are supposed to have cleared for the States. There are various damaging rumors in circulation regarding the firm.

Messrs Cartier and Galt have declined the honor offered them of adding C. B. to their names, thinking they should be equal to John A. and have the K. as well. This reminds us of the boy "who sat him down to cry, because his little brother had the biggest piece of pie."

An important and influential meeting was held at Toronto on the 23rd inst in favor of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and the Toronto and Nipissing Railways, and resolutions passed to diligently prosecute these undertakings.

The Contest in North Bruce.

Messrs Sproat, Douglas and Sinclair, are actively prosecuting their canvass of the constituency, and appear to be all confident of success. A strong feeling is manifested in this section of the Riding that the lake shore should not monopolise the representation in both houses, could a suitable man be found in this neighborhood, as local interests enter largely into the contest. Both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Gillies have been thought of for this purpose, but in the present state of feeling which exists in Elderslie, it is likely that if Mr. Bruce runs, Mr. Gillies will run too, for the very purpose of defeating Mr. Bruce's election. In this matter, Mr. Gillies is made a cat's paw of by the private enemies of Mr. Bruce, as there is no possibility of the election of Mr. Gillies, and well he knows it. We understand that printed requisitions have been sent from Walkerton for circulation in the townships asking Mr. Gillies to be a candidate for the local legislature, and before these requisitions had been generally circulated, or it was commonly known that such were in existence, the Kincardine and Walkerton papers contained announcements of Mr. Gillies' candidature, and puffing that gentleman as a fit person to represent the Riding. Evidently outside influence is exercised in this matter, and where it originates could easily be pointed out.

The Duty of Electors.

The duty of Electors in the ensuing election is unquestionably to discard party prejudices, and vote for those men, all things considered, who will best serve their interests. The fact of a man calling himself a Reformer is no guarantee of his fitness for the position he aspires to, or of his Liberal principles. And those calling themselves Conservatives are not necessarily Illiberal in their views, or against wise reforms. There is no greater evil in the politics of any country than a slavish adherence to party without regard to principle. It is assumed that because a man belongs to a party, that he is bound to follow that party right or wrong; and adhering to your party is called "sticking to your principles," when perhaps there is no principle in the question. This is exemplified in an unusual manner in the present state of politics existing in Canada, caused mainly by the coalition of 1864, which destroyed existing parties, and was a fusion of their elements, by the putting aside or settling of former party issues. Those candidates, therefore, who come forward at the present time as Reformers or Conservatives, without any features in the measures they propose to advocate to distinguish them as such, are trading on old names which have no reference to the present politics of the country.

Under any circumstances, we consider a member of parliament should have sufficient independence to act for the best interests of his constituents and the country at large, but these interests are too often sacrificed to promote those of "the party"—the success of such party not always consisting in the promotion of good laws, but rather in placing in power a certain set of men, and in disbursing patronage among their friends.

The privilege of voting is a right possessed by the individual to exercise as his judgment dictates for the good of the country, and regarding which he is responsible to no man or set of men. "The right measures and the right men to carry them out," should be the motto of electors.

Politics at Home.

The English papers are filled with criticisms on the House of Lords, which are not very complimentary to that aristocratic chamber. As a specimen, we give an extract in another column from a leading London paper. Now that the Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons, these articles are no doubt meant as civil hints that any resistance to its passage in the House of Lords would be dangerous to the peace and calm repose of that august and venerable house. It will also be seen, in the same article, that the actual necessity and usefulness of hereditary legislators, whether Kings or Lords, are beginning to be questioned. The increased power which an extended suffrage will give the people in the House of Commons, will no doubt be exercised in the abolition of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Aristocracy, and that the words of the doggerel will not be regarded which says: —

"Let science, art, religion, commerce die,
But spare, oh spare, our old nobility."

It is somewhat remarkable that while monarchs, aristocrats and peers are beginning to be at a discount in Europe, the attempt should be made to establish monarchical principles and an order of nobility in Canada. For this we may thank the pseudo Reformers under the leadership of George Brown. These considerations should urge Canadian democrats to union, and a Democratic League should be organised to spread the principles of true freedom.

WELLINGTON, GREY AND BRUCE RAILWAY.—This line is to run from or near the Great Western Station in Guelph, through the township of Pilkington, across the Grand River on the east side of Elora, touching Fergus on the west side, thence through the Township of Peel to Drayton in the Township of Maryborough, thence to Rothsay in the same Township, thence near the boundary line of Arthur and Minto to Mount Forest, thence curving off through the Township of Minto to Clifford.

The enterprising publishers of the Guelph Mercury have commenced the publication of a daily paper, the first number of which we have received. It has a very neat appearance.

"Lambton" McKenzie.

Mr. McKenzie, member of the defunct Canadian Parliament for Lambton, has been making a missionary tour through these northern counties in the interest of the Brown Reformers and the Convention candidates. Men who devote their time and abilities to the diffusion of valuable information and sound views on politics or on any other important matters, are to be commended, and their work is deserving of eulogy. It is not very clear, however, that Mr. McKenzie's labors are of this nature. His eloquence appears to be devoted to a spirit of faction, and the denunciation of political rivals. His arguments consist of a clever wielding of mere repartees. Has he any sound views on politics which he has carried out, or intends to carry out, in practice? Has he any theory of government which his powers of speaking might enable him to advocate with success? Has he any great measures to propose which he would support in the Parliament of the Dominion, and which might distinguish the Brown Reform party he professes to belong to? He has none of these things. He can merely ring the changes on the "No Coalition" cry, and treat his hearers to a wordy declamation—clever enough in its way, to be sure, but leaving no good fruits in his track.

A Kentuckian has the stupidity to write to a Canadian paper, complaining of the "wrongs and oppressions" of his native country, inasmuch as he had suffered in consequence of having manufactured and sold whiskey, and evaded paying the tax on it.

DEATH OF JUDGE HARRISON.—The Globe regrets to announce the death of the Hon. S. B. Harrison, County Judge of York for more than twenty years, and well known as a politician during the Metcalfe struggle. The Judge had been suffering for several weeks from disease of the heart.

THE WHEAT MARKET.—In Toronto Wheat is selling at $1 30 to $1 40 for Spring, and $1 45 to $1 60 for Fall.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate

SIR:—The subject of that resolution which appeared in your issue of the 12th inst., regarding my road contract at Lockerby, requires correction.

Messrs McKechnie and Falconer are certainly expert in the use of the "long bow." Hear them,—"Nor has he kept it in a passable state as agreed upon." Of course not, so that all the traffic of last fall and winter either returned, or disappeared in the mill dam! neither of which, I am happy to say, occurred for the simple reason that every precaution was used in making the road as passable under the circumstances as possible. It is to be feared however that Mr. McKechnie has been submerged in it a considerable time, or he has become so alarmed at the appearance of it, that he has not been seen nor heard of in these parts since the time of the elections.

Again,—"and as said road is now in a dangerous and *almost* impassable state," &c.

Said road is now nearly completed, work [illegible] hundred dollars before said resolution was published.

And I have no hesitation in asserting that it will bear favorable comparison with any part of the gravel road between Saugeen and Elora.

The insertion of the above in this week's issue will oblige,

Yours truly,
THOMAS HEMBROFF.

Lockerby, 24th July, 1867.

SIR NARCISSE BELLEAU AT CHURCH.—One of the changes operated by Confederation is that henceforth the Governor of Quebec will, as previous to the conquest, worship in the Catholic Cathedral. The pew, formerly occupied by the French governors, had always been reserved, judges only being allowed the use of it. We now learn from the Courrier du Canada that it has been restored to Sir N. Belleau, who, last Sunday occupied it in state with Lady Belleau. They were ushered into it by Lieut Col. B. Panet, dressed in uniform, and acting as aide-de-camp to his Excellency. This restoration of a French governor to his pew in the Catholic Cathedral of Quebec will be hailed with delight by our French fellow citizens.—*Witness.*

The Belfast Journal tells the following story: "A gentleman of this city, during planting season, coming into his grounds one morning, observed the gardener engaged in dropping corn in a long drill across the garden. Straddling the drill, basket in hand, the absorbed Hibernian moved slowly along, intent only on his occupation. Close behind him stalked the immense Shanghae rooster of a neighbor, accommodating his pace to that of the corn dropper, and carefully picking up every grain as he went! The disgust of the gardener as he took his hoe and prepared to cover the corn that wasn't there, may be imagined but can't be described.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Dundas Banner relates the circumstances of the accidental death of Mrs. Bailey, an old lady 65 years old, wife of Mr. John Bailey, 6th concession of West Flamboro, which occurred on the afternoon of Friday last, by falling into a spring to which she had gone to draw water. She was found lying with her face in the water, and it was evident that in falling she had received a severe blow on the forehead which no doubt stunned her by coming in contact with some stone which had been placed round the spring. The water in which she was found was not more than two or three inches deep. The funeral of the deceased took place on Sabbath afternoon, and was one of the largest we ever saw in that locality.

BUFFALO, July 15.—The Fenian pic-nic at Clinton Forest to-day was attended by about 4,000 persons. The 7th Regiment Fenians, with the Sons of Erin, and a delegation of Fenians from Rochester, escorted Generals Spear and O'Neil, Colonel Hynes and Senators Morrison and Gallagher, to the forest, where speeches were made by them. Morrison, in his remarks, promised that the Irish flag would wave on Canadian soil before next January.

The revenue cutter "Commander Perry," and the U. S. steamer "Michigan" are lying off Black Rock, and the Canadian gunboats "Rescue" and "Cherub," have been cruising all day between Port Colborne and Fort Erie.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There is no foundation for the statement that several steamers have been despatched to Mexico to watch the Austrian fleet expected there.

A Night in the House of Commons.

Letter of an American Minister to New York Evangelist.

Mr. Bright told me to be down at 4 o'clock, as the Reform Bill was to come on and there was likely to be a crowd, and the seats reserved for strangers were few. So at the hour I was there, and by his favor got an excellent seat, and sat till a few minutes before midnight—nearly eight hours! It was a great occasion. First came up the subject of Ireland, on a bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus on account of the late insurrections. This brought up the whole subject of the wrongs of the sister island, on which Irish members are always eloquent. The debate lasted five hours. Mr. Maguire, the member for Cork, who had lately travelled in America, where he met tens of thousands of his emigrant countrymen, and saw their bitter hatred of England, warned the House that if justice were not granted to Ireland, the day might come when the Irish on the other side of the Atlantic would drag America into a war with England. I quote his words. Speaking of the Irish who leave their country to find a home beyond the sea, he said:

MR. MAGUIRE'S SPEECH.

It had been justly observed that when a people fled from a country in mass, the Government was *ipso facto* condemned. He saw nothing cheerful in the present aspect of Irish affairs for Ireland or for England. A newspaper said some time ago, "The Irish are going with a vengeance." The writer did not know the force of the expression at the time. Since that time, the Irish had been going with a vengeance. That vengeance crossed the ocean with them, and it would be transmitted to their children. In the interests of peace and the empire, he warned the House of the danger of war being declared against this country by America, through the influence of the Irish in America. A correspondent of the Daily News, writing from America—and he was evidently an Englishman, on account of the contempt with which he treats the Irish—warned this country that one day or other the feeling of vengeance entertained by the Irish in America against England might drag America into a war with this country. A twelve months' war or a six months' war might be fatal to the manufactures of this country. America might let loose upon our commerce hundreds of "Alabamas," whereas we should be able to make no impression upon the gigantic seaboard of America. It should be the policy of this country to make the people of Ireland so contented that they would implore the Irish in America to do nothing which would provoke a war between America and England.

MR. ROEBUCK.

After him got up Roebuck, the member for Sheffield, who is notorious as a hot headed, fiery man, who is always "pitching into" somebody. He retorted very haughtily, that Ireland was governed well enough; that the Irish had no real grievances. "If there was an established Church in Ireland, so there was in England." With such taunts as these he scouted the talk about the wrongs of Ireland. Of course his hits raised loud cheers from the old Tories.

Then rose up John Bright, and instantly the House was hushed and still, and all bent forward to hear the tribune of the people. In what he said there was no attempt at eloquence, but such plain, sturdy, common sense, such a strong feeling of justice, and such a desire to see done what was right between man and man, as must have carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind. See how clearly he states the case in regard to Ireland. Replying to Mr. Roebuck, he said:—

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

The member for Sheffield insists upon it that the people of Ireland have no grievance. This is his unsupported evidence against the evidence of an entire people. No one denies that it is the universal opinion of the Catholic population of Ireland that in that country there are grievances to which this House does not pay attention. And I am able to say—what every member who comes from Ireland can also say—that this opinion is not confined to the Catholic population, but that there is found to prevail amongst a vast number of the Protestant population as strong a feeling of condemnation respecting the usual course of conducting Irish affairs as exists among the Catholic population themselves. I would prefer the evidence of whole nation as to their grievances to the dogmatic assertion of the honorable and learned gentleman of the House.

But he has ventured to particularize; he asks the House what difference there is between the Catholics in Ireland and the Dissenters in England. Why, I am a Dissenter in England,—a Dissenter of Dissenters,—and I disapprove, not only of the Church of England, but of all Established Churches. But I don't feel the Established Church in England to be a grievance to me in the sense I should feel the Established Church in Ireland to be a grievance to me if I were an Irishman, and a member of the Catholic Church. The difference is enormous.

In England, the Established Church is at least as old as Dissent. And at the time when Dissent became an existence and a power in England, and just previous to that, the Established Church was the Church of all the people. It did not confiscate the property of Dissenters, or any of the ecclesiastical funds which they, as Dissenters, had ever possessed. The Established Church remained as it was, a great institution of the State, and men who held different opinions—the Nonconformists of that day—gradually withdrew from it, because they found in their own Nonconformist churches and congregations what to them was capable of affording a greater solace in the performance of their own worship. They did not feel that the clergyman and the people about the church—I speak of the great bulk—had turned them out, confiscated their revenues, supplanted them; but they withdrew voluntarily from the Established Church,—and, although they might not believe that an Established Church was a good thing, yet as long as it remained the great institution of a nation, and supported by the great majority of the nation, they felt that it was not in any degree a special grievance which might justify them in disloyalty, discontent, or insurrection.

But in Ireland the case was wholly different. In Ireland this Protestant Church came in with the English soldier and the English power. (Cheers.) It came in there with the power which confiscated all the land and put an alien proprietary there, and dislodged, with a severity of which history has scarcely a parallel, the whole population who had been the possessors of the soil. (Cheers.) And not only that, but it confiscated the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of the people, and placed them at the disposal of a small garrison minority; holding a faith which the great body of the people repudiated, and holding a faith at the same time in connection with a political supremacy which was necessarily hateful to the whole population. (Cheers.)

Then, having finished Mr. Roebuck, he lifted up his manly voice for justice to Ireland, echoing the warning which had been uttered by Mr. Maguire. You can imagine how sentences like these fell upon the ear of that hushed and silent House of Commons:—

"My honorable friend has recently, as probably all members know, paid a visit of some months to the United States. He has been there for the purpose of examining the condition, and studying the sentiments of his own countrymen in the American Republic, and he stands up here to-night, on this sad occasion, when, for I know not how many times during our political lives, there has been some measure of coercion or repression proposed for Ireland,—he stands up here to-night to lift what he calls so justly a warning voice in the ears of a Parliament of England, and to ask them to meditate upon what they are doing or not doing, with regard to his country. He probably does not believe—not one of us believes—that there is that discontent in Ireland which, alone and unaided from any other country, can make a serious contest with the power of England; but the discontent is not the less discreditable to us; and it is scarcely less hurtful to the empire than if it were more powerful and more able to contend with England. But what my honorable friend says is this,—that in the United States, at this moment, there are more Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen, than there are in Ireland itself; that almost every man there of the Irish race is filled with a bitter hostility to England and he says the time will come,—he fears it will,—he knows it possibly may come,—when three, four, five, or six millions of Irishmen in the United States, by their action upon political parties and political leaders, may force that country into conflict with England. You know what political leaders can do. (Cheers and laughter.) You have seen here—and not in this session only but in many sessions—what can be done by means of a great agitation. You know how political leaders will bow down, and bow themselves in the very dust before an agitating power which they are constantly pretending to despise. (Cheers.) And so it is in America, where every man votes, and where everything is done in the streets, and where, in every action of the government, there is the manifestation of the popular will. In that country, four or five or six millions of Irishmen, acting at the polls, influencing political leaders, influencing the press everywhere more or less, can, if there arise some question of difficulty between the States and England, cast throw themselves sufficiently into the scale to make peace impossible; and, if peace should become impossible and war certain, then I ask you what would be the condition of this country with the sentiment in Ireland so disloyal and so angry as it is now, and with another and a greater Ireland within ten days by steam, to hold out its hand of sympathy to your discontented people?—(Cheers.) I say, sir, that this is a great question—(hear, hear)—and that Irish members ought to be banished to their own side of the channel if they could sit in this House and see propositions of this kind brought in session after session and not raise their voices. (Hear, hear.)"

The great tabernacle of the Saints at Salt Lake City is now finished. It is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and furnishes comfortable sitting room for ten thousand persons.

An Ottawa telegram mentions the rumor that Mr. McGee has been offered the Queen's Printer for the Dominion; that Mr. Cameron will have the similar post in Ontario, and Mr. Desbarats in Quebec.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, July 22, midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night, a motion was made on the part of the Government for the second reading of the Reform bill. Earl Derby made a lengthy, powerful argument in favor of the Bill, and was followed by Earl Grey and others in opposition. Further debate on the subject was postponed.

Berlin, July 22.

Count Bismark's official organ denies that there is any truth in the recently reported stories of the probabilities of war.

St. Petersburg, July 23.

By an imperial ukase, all political and governmental distinctions between Poland and the empire of Russia are obliterated, and Poland is now absorbed into Russia as one of the provinces of the empire.

FIRST NEW WHEAT OF THE SEASON.—A specimen of the wheat crop of 1867 was exhibited in the city on the 19th, grown on the farm of George P. Hill, West Flamboro'. The sample was of the midge-proof variety, and the kernels were plump and fully ripe. It was said to be a fair specimen of a large field of heavy growth, judging from which, the crop must be the most abundant and excellent in quality with which the Province has been blessed for many years.—[Hamilton Evening Times.

Notwithstanding Mr. Geo. Brown announced his retirement from parliamentary life to his constituents in South Oxford he has now accepted a requisition from some electors in South Ontario, a riding represented by Mr. Gibbs. The Globe pretends that Mr. Brown is afraid of the "money-bags of Mr. Gibbs, though why Mr. Gibbs' money-bags should be any more potent than those of Mr. Brown, that veracious print does not explain. It is likely that a hard fight will take place, but persons from the riding say that Mr. Gibbs' return is certain.

CATTLE FAIR.—The Cattle Fair yesterday was very well attended by both buyers and sellers, and considerable business was transacted. About two hundred head of cattle were on the ground one hundred of which found purchasers. The demand was mainly for heifers, steers and fat cattle, and such of these as suited the views of purchasers were speedily bought up at very fair prices. Working oxen were not in demand, and we did not hear of any sales of these being effected.—Mount Forest Examiner 18th.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
OF THE
County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually perilled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public Lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only: thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits, or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce these measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering those ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammeled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party*. My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

NOW IS THE TIME!
TO GET YOUR
PHOTOGRAPHS

AT ADAMS' GALLERY, as the price of Cartes de Visite will be raised to $2 per doz. after the tenth of August next.

☞ It is now probable that the above gallery will be permanently established in Paisley.

Gallery opposite McCalder's Hotel.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, July 10, 1867.

TEETH! TEETH!
FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A SET,

J. A. ELLIS,
Surgeon Dentist, formerly of Stratford, C. W.,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that he will be at Johnson's Hotel the last week of July, when he will be prepared to insert Teeth for $15 a set, and extract Teeth with little or no pain, by the aid of an application which only affects the gums for the time being.

N.B.—Any person ordering from one Tooth to a whole set, need not feel themselves under the slightest obligation to take them when completed unless they are perfectly satisfied with their appearance and fit.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.
On hand and Arriving,
AT THE
Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

THE NEW DOMINION
MONTHLY.

IT is the aim of the Editors and Publishers of this Magazine to make the whole of it so interesting that whenever it goes every member of the family will read it *through*.

It will contain sixty-four pages of reading matter, besides advertising leaves, stitched in a handsome cover, so as to render it suitable for the parlor table. It will also be a very pleasant travelling companion. It will be published on the 1st of every month, and be sent by mail or delivered in the city for $1 per annum. To clubs, by mail, 6 copies will be sent for $5—all strictly in advance, and the Magazine stops when the subscription expires. Specimen numbers sent free to parties wishing to get up clubs.

Address all orders and communications to the Publishers,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.
Montreal.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.
Paisley, March 20, 1867.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.
Paisley, June 21, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!
AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. SMITH have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,
from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and mitts, also a second supply of Lisle Thread (white, buff and colored); Spun, Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,
In every size, and at any price.

---

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 3c. per yd. A clear lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 20c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

☞ Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get higher.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO
To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1 25, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3 50, or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the county) of different patterns of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS,

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. SMITH are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands: muscovados, Refined do., Crushed, Broken, Loaf and Pulverized do.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

☞ Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half a Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN,

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

Selecting Land.

In selecting land let the first influencing consideration be good water. Without this requisite, don't purchase a Garden of Eden with the idea of living there. Next consideration ought to be convenient churches and schools. Never settle down among semi-barbarians. Then look out for roads, making sure that you have access to your new home, and facilities for getting your produce to market. Then get as near a good market already established as your purse will permit. Avoid swales, swamps, and consequent chills and fevers. The quality of soil is always an important consideration certainly, but not nearly as important as any of the others named. We can always build up a productive soil, if blessed with health, ten times easier and quicker than one can reconstruct a ruined constitution. Don't let your ambition to become a large landed proprietor lead you into the purchase of more territory than you can pay for, improve, and properly cultivate; having in mind always these facts, that one acre thoroughly cultivated is better than three slovenly manslaughtered; and that in farming, unimproved acres pay no dividends. Of course, common sense, discretion, and all the practical knowledge available should be brought into requisition in making selections of new homes; taking care always that soil and climate shall be best adapted to special requirements. If grazing, dairying and stock raising is the intention, adaptation to these specialities ought to govern the choice. So of fruit culture, and general grain farming, or whatever especial line it is designed to follow. Let the selection be judiciously made first, following this up with energy, industry, and economy, and there will be few failures in farming, very few after regrets at having made unsuitable selections.

Do Swallows Hibernate?

An article appeared in last month's Hardwicke's Science Gossip, which contained much curious information about the habits of the swallow. The commonly received opinion is that all of this family migrate during the winter. Mr. Tennyson is at one upon this question with Mr. Gould and Professor Owen. The writer in Hardwicke, however, has something to say on the other side. He takes for his text a couplet from Cowper:

> "The swallows in their torpid state,
> Compose their useless wing."

and proceeds to quote a formidable list of authorities.

Father Huc translates as follows from the eminent Chinese naturalist, Luchi: "The ancients thought that swallows changed their climate, but it is difficult to imagine how they should have done so since no one has seen them set out in the direction of southern countries, nor proceed in troops, like the migratory birds that come every year from Tartary, and return thither in the spring. These draw themselves up into regular armies, and their passage lasts several days; whilst the swallows when they disappear from one province are not seen in any greater numbers in the other, even in the provinces nearest the sea;"—from all which Luchi infers that they stay in holes and caves until the return of warm weather.

The Italian Spallanzani saw swallows on the island of Lipari in October, and was told that these birds showed themselves throughout the winter whenever there came a warm day. The old Dutchman (Netherlander?) Johnston remarks: "It is certain that in hollow trees, lying many close together, they (the swallows) preserve themselves by mutual warmth."

The old ornithologists, Albertus Magnus, Gasper Heldelin and Augustine Niphus, held the same theory. Linnæus says that the "chimney swallow, together with the window swallow, demerges, and in spring emerges."

Cuvier says of the bank swallow, that the fact is "well authenticated" that it "falls into a lethargic state during winter, and even that it passes that season at the bottom of marshy waters."

Among English ornithologists, White and Bree have held the theory of the hybernation of swallows. The facts are somewhat meagre. Hibernating swallows are said to have been found at Morpeth in Northumberland; in a hollow tree near Dolgelly, in Merionethshire; by bushels in a cliff near Whitby in Yorkshire; and elsewhere. The Rev. Mr. Conway of Lychton, Flintshire, looked down an old lead mine in his parish at Christmastides and saw "numbers of swallows." Lastly "the Hon. Daines Barrington told Mr. Pennant, on the authority of Lord Belhaven, that numbers of swallows had been found in old dry walls and sandhills near his lordship's seat in East Lothian; not once only, but from year to year; and that when they were exposed to the warmth of the fire they revived."

Swedenborg.—Emanuel Swedenborg was a distinguished Swedish philosopher, who pursued for many years the profoundest investigations in natural science and intellectual philosophy. The latest portion of his life he devoted to theology. He declared himself to be divinely commissioned to unfold the spiritual sense of the Scriptures; and announced the consummation of the Old, and the beginning of the new Christian Church, which John saw as the "Holy City New Jerusalem, descended from God out of Heaven." The Last Judgment, he says, took place in the spiritual world in the year 1757, and describes as an eye witness what occurred on the occasion. His works, both scientific and theological are numerous. They were originally published in Latin, but nearly all of them have been translated into the English language.—There are many receivers of his doctrines in Sweden, Germany France, England, and the United States, and the numbers are rapidly increasing. Swedenborg was born 1689 and died in 1772.

A Little Land well Tilled.

The New England Farmer tells a story which another paper characterizes as a whopper, about an acre and a half of poor land in St. Johnsbury, Vt., producing thirteen and a half tons of timothy hay last season. The Farmer says the land was ploughed in August, 1855, top dressed with forty-five loads of yard manure, and sown with three pecks of timothy seed, well harrowed and rolled in. Eight tons of hay was cut the last day of June, and five and a half more the first week in September. Now, however big this story may look to New England Farmers, who call a ton an acre a fair crop, and two tons large, and who would have spread the above 45 loads of manure over ten acres instead of one and a half, yet an English farmer would ask them what they were staring at, and assure them with truth that even larger crops were not rare in the "old country." We don't know about timothy in particular, but we have the authority of Capt. Williamson, an English agricultural writer, that ten tons of saintfoin may be obtained to the acre, in three crops, and that eight tons of Lucerne is the average crop of the two cuttings of that grass, while of rye grass it is said that twelve tons have in some instances been harvested. It is true our short season would seldom, if ever, give us a third crop, and not always, perhaps, a second, but the poorest acre in the country could be made to yield double or treble what we now obtain on an average from the best, if we would concentrate our forces and spend on one acre what is misspent on ten. It requires no profound study to see that it costs twice as much to cultivate two acres of land as it does to cultivate one, and if the same crop can be got from one, simply by giving it the manure of two, where is the mighty advantage in fencing and paying taxes and labor on two? Vegetables, like animals, grow out of what they are fed on, the earth being but a mechanical support to both kingdoms, whether they move on its surface or are fixed in it; and, so long as plants are supplied with an abundance of proper food, there is no limit to their increase short of actual room. In the tropics as is well known, the forests are often an almost solid impenetrable mass of vegetation, while the roots of yam and mandioca increase year, after year, till they completely fill the ground, the product amounting to several thousand bushels per acre. If the Yankees must gratify their "earth hunger," as Emmerson calls it, by owning all the land that joins them, let them own it indeed, but cultivate no more than they can do justice to, and let the rest lie common, and ask the owner not to tax it as field land.—[Newburyport Herald.

Jamaica.

The new Government of Jamaica which has taken the place of the old Legislature, seems to be moving steadily forward in the path of reform and progress, not without much opposition, however, from the planters of the colony, whose ire has been terribly provoked by "the way" the present Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, has of insisting upon justice for the negro population. Sir John, it would appear, is of the sect called Radicals; that is, he believes in political equality and fair-play. Hence the indignation and discontent of the Jamaica planters, who cherish a religious faith in the old time colonial, pro-Slavery dogma—adopted some years ago in this country—that negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect. The conflict between Sir John and the planters is growing rather warm, the latter demonstrating stoutly against his policy and measures, and protesting against paying taxes upon lands which they cannot possibly cultivate themselves, but which, dog-in-the-manger like, they are unwilling to let the negroes have either as owners or lessees. Meanwhile the blacks are giving the best possible proof that they can appreciate justice, and know the value of a Government that affords them adequate protection, by cheerfully paying the additional taxes which ex-Gov. Eyre's mal-administration of the affairs of Jamaica has rendered it necessary to impose, in order to bring about a healthy state of the revenue, and thus restore the financial credit of the colony. After all, there is nothing like justice as the basis of Government. It is at once the source and sustenance and strength of all true allegiance to constitutions and laws, which, without it, are but a poor dependence, however theoretically perfect and beautiful.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Prohibition in Lowell.—Another proof of the failure of prohibitory legislation as a reforming agent in controlling evil habits is given by a Lowell paper, which reports that though the mills in that great manufacturing town were not obliged to lie idle, as some of the Fall River ones, were on the day following the Fourth, "yet never before since the mills started were so many of the operatives absent on the 5th of July, and unmistakably in consequence of indulgence in liquor drinking on the day previous. We are assured on excellent authority that never before was there so much drunkenness among the hands; a fact which conclusively proves that drinking habits and their indulgence need for their cure something different from or in addition to prohibitory legislation. This seems to be the case throughout the state. The newspapers of the cities and towns of Massachusetts are full of accounts of ingenious evasions of the law, and their police reports teem with cases of arrest and fine for drunkenness.

A Nut for Geologists.—Last month one of the men employed at the construction of a sewer in Glasgow discovered in a bed of sand, where he was digging; three feet beneath the surface, a living crab fish. It was about three inches in length, and quite lively when taken out; but, notwithstanding the greatest attention, it languished and died in the course of an hour after being exhumed from its sandy bed. The little creature was found in a bed of moist white sand. How long it had been entombed beneath the surface, and how it got there, are problems the solution of which we will leave to our geological friends.

Caged His Keeper.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin furnishes another instance of the outwitting of a sane man by a crazy man. It says: "Recently a Milwaukee police officer was detailed to take an insane man to an asylum. The man went along quietly until the end of the journey was reached, and instead of being delivered to an asylum, very quietly delivered the astonished officer, who, before he had an opportunity for an explanation, found himself locked up in a cell, and was told that a strait jacket awaited him if he made any demonstrations. The insane man went away, having done his work in a very systematic manner, and was very soon after boasting of what he had done. The officer, as soon as he could get the manager of the asylum to listen to him, made an explanation and sent for an acquaintance, who very soon set matters to rights. Search was made for the insane man, and he was found detailing his exploits, and very soon taken care of. The officer thinks he will look a little sharper next time."

A correspondent writing from Indianapolis, Indiana, says: "While passing through the Union Depot a few days ago, I was accosted by a one-armed man in faded army blue. Fourteen years ago I first saw him working at a windlass in Australia. He and his three partners hoisted by that windlass, from a single shaft, more than $830,000. A few months later, I bade him good-by, as he sailed from Melbourne to New York with $200,000 in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded rebel soldier, lying on the field of Antietam. A little more than a year later I saw him a Union soldier, lying in a hospital in Tennessee. To-day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on public charity for a dinner.

A Connecticut paper states that a farmer in Buxton built a barn thirty two years ago, and put in a crop of hay. This spring was the first time the last of it was disturbed, the call being so loud that the last of it had to come out. It is as sweet and bright as any ever brought to market.

100 MEN WANTED.

100 MEN and a number of Teams wanted to work on the

GUELPH AND ERAMOSA ROAD.

Good wages given, and payments punctual as usual. Apply on the road at Ospringe, or to

J. & G. H. CARTER,
Contractors, Guelph, C.W.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL, *PAISLEY.*

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs, Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Vivid Representations!

The eye never tires with seeing, the mind never is weary with viewing, these varied scenes of beauty and interest, the Cartes de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, made in their greatest perfection. They are truly the most perfect production of the Art at the present day, arranged in Photographic Albums. They grace the parlours of all who profess to keep pace with the fashions of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which is ever onward, has brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced to the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce of all kinds, or in store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferro cards, Copying views of Buildings, Homesteads, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant,
13 Mar. 1866.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of

Steel Mould Board

And other ploughs, Plough Points, and SUGAR KETTLES, which he offers for sale very cheap.

FARMERS, now is your time if you want a first-class article.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Mar. 15, 1867.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, June 20, 1867.

Job Printing

25 per cent below City Prices

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Posters, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, and every description of Job Printing, executed at the Paisley Advocate Office with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

CLOSING BUSINESS!

I embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public from whom I have received such liberal patronage since starting business, in this village, and would respectfully inform them that I am now going to dispose of my Extensive and Valuable Stock of

GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Wall Papers and Window Shades, Toys, &c.,

AT COST FOR CASH!!

PLEASE READ THIS:

TEAS for which you pay $1 37½	sold for $1
" " 1 25	" 90c.
" " 1 00	" 75c.
" " 0 90	" 65c.

Tobacco, Coffee, Spices, Soda (washing and baking), Wall Papers, Window Shades, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, and all my present extensive and varied stock, will be sold as cheap as the Teas, so that now is the time to get

GREAT BARGAINS

☞ Call immediately and secure some excellent Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Spices, Brooms, Washboards, Sardines, Castor Oil, Stationery, &c., as such an opportunity will not occur again for years to come.

TO MERCHANTS,

Or any persons desirous of obtaining an excellent established business, which is daily becoming more valuable, A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

WILLIAM KEYES.

Paisley, June 13, 1867.

Walk into the ALBERT HOUSE, Friends, if you wish to obtain splendid value for your money,

IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, MILLINERY,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Cottons, Tweeds, Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Straw Goods, Hoop Skirts, Hoyle's & Paris Prints, and everything required in the DryGoods line.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Garments cut free of charge from our stock.

THE SHOW ROOM

Is full of novelties for the Ladies.

Great Inducements in BOOTS AND SHOES Every style in Ladies' Gents', Youths' and Childrens' wear.

Our Stock of Hardware

Is well selected and cheap, consisting of Shelf Goods, Building requisites, Hoop, Bar, and Band Iron, Harvest Tools, &c.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Of the ALBERT HOUSE is famed for choice and cheap TEAS, fine flavored Tobaccos, good quality of Sugars, Fruits, Syrups, &c., at prices that will compare in cheapness with any house in the New Dominion of Canada.

Farmers' Produce taken as Cash.

WOOL WANTED. Any quantity of clean Wool wanted for Cloth or Cash.

☞ Remember for real Bargains to call at the ALBERT HOUSE.

N.B. One Ton of Dried Bacon, Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap

JOHN D. KERGAN & CO.

Paisley, June 5, 1867.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C, BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly [illegible] of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by R. GOLDIE Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $1 [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 8 cents per line.
Every additional insertion ..... 2 " "
[illegible]
Every additional insertion ..... 2 " "

[illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] a quarter [illegible] column and upwards, and [illegible] of twelve months charged [illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be [illegible] until [illegible] out, and charged accordingly.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery. Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

J. J. LEHNEN,
AGENT FOR THE
WATERLOO MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Farm and Village Branch.)
PORT ELGIN.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery. Notary Public.
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, C.W., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. NUMBER 24.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XV.

Misfortunes never come singly — so thought Mr. Carmichael.

Had he been in the habit of studying the classics that reposed in such handsome bindings upon his bookshelves, he would have compared himself with Epimethus, just presented with Pandora's box.

But as Mr. Carmichael was not classical and had never heard of Epimethus, the simile did not present itself to his mind, therefore he was contented to consider himself as one of the most unlucky men that ever lived. He was annoyed beyond measure,—nothing could have happened so unfortunately. Why could he not be left in peace at Green Oaks? It was an out of the way place enough.

Mr. Carmichael had forgotten that there are no out of the way places in the world now: scarce a place where a man can lose his identity; scarce a place where some one will not turn up, linking him with the great chain of society from which he wishes to sever himself. Impossible! he can't snap it. The great cable winds itself round the world, it stretches and tightens at the same moment, for as it increases it draws closer together, until like a network it takes in the whole mass of humanity.

And therefore Mr. Carmichael could not get rid of the links that still kept him in connection with the chain and which, though broken, were being patched up again. He could not free himself, struggle as he would; for a subtler power, which men call Destiny, was at work, and was twisting him into the cord he had tried to untwist himself from. The Fates were weaving their web, and the warp and woof were getting into knots and tangles. Was Mr. Carmichael skilful enough to keep the fabric smooth? Why had this consternation seized upon him?

It was caused by the unexpected return of Mr. Chester, who had not started so early for the Continent as he had intended, and, now, having a few days to spare, had turned his steps towards Green Oaks.

Mr. Carmichael devoutly wished he had turned them anywhere else, but he did not say so. On the contrary, he invited Mr. Chester to stay at Green Oaks, and Mr. Chester accepted the invitation.

"What will he think of Mr. Withers, I wonder?" was Aunt Lotty's inward meditation.

Perhaps Mr. Carmichael's meditations coincided with those of his wife. If so, they shaped themselves from thought into action, for Mr. Carmichael suddenly announced that he was going over to Winstowe, and wished to take Mr. Withers with him.

Mr. Withers, not caring for ladies' society, and having likewise had *his* meditations, and having arrived at the conclusion that the new-comer was by no means a "man of his sort," was nothing loth to accept the impromptu offer. And so the two departed.

Doris gave a sigh of relief.

"How delightful!"

(Aunt Lotty of course not being in the room.)

Mr. Chester turned to Joyce.

"Have you been dreaming much lately, Miss Dormer?"

Joyce looked up in wonder. Doris laughed.

"That is just like Gabriel."

"What do you mean, Doris?"

"Why, your thoughts have gone wandering as they often do, and Gabriel has found it out. But I wish you'd find out more, Gabriel, for Joyce is dreaming a story, and can't make out what it is about. I believe it's all in her diary, but I'm not to read that till I'm quite an old woman, and that's a long time to wait. Can't you find out the plot for me?"

"Perhaps I might if I were Odin, and had a couple of wonderful ravens to collect information."

"Who were the ravens?"

"Hugo and Mumin, Thought and Memory. Hugo would perch on Miss Dormer's shoulder and penetrate the secrets of her brain, whilst Mumin would remember everything that Hugo revealed, and bring it home to me at night, and I could tell you in the morning. But you see my unassisted powers won't enable me to do this, and these wonderful birds died out with Odin."

"What strange fancies those old-world people had; and yet the birds have a curious poetic meaning about them, said Doris.

"Yes, it was the way with the old world people to materialize attributes, and some of their conceits are very useful."

"And to idealize facts also, was it not?" said Joyce. "I have often thought that old myths are but a figurative rendering of mind and matter. A fact was figuratively dressed, and then the idealization grew into fact again, until the fact that gave it being was lost, and its new form became an accepted truth."

"Lord Bacon had the same sort of idea," replied Mr. Chester, "that every Greek myth, if people would take the pains to decipher it, is but the typification of some phase of nature. It was the genius of the early nations to idealize in this way; a sort of struggle out of the chaos of ignorance in which the growing mind found itself, the effort of an uncultured brain teeming with impulsive intuitions. See how the Gothic soul explained to itself the wonders of creation, and called up in sublime superstition giants, whose wrath was thundered forth in the devastating storm and the fierce wind; whilst greater than the giants in his power and in his perfections rose the one god to send peace and plenty upon the earth. But what has all this to do with the point we started from—Miss Dormer's daydream, or story that she is dreaming?"

Joyce looked deprecatingly at Doris, but Doris took no heed of her.

"Who is the hero or heroine?" asked Mr. Chester.

"I cannot make out," said Doris, "it cannot possibly be Uncle Carmichael, and I'm certain it is not you. The story must be some sort of a personifying of ideas until a group of living characters moves round her. Perhaps she brings up nixies and water nymphs, for I think she has made a good deal of it up whilst we have been out boating."

"What nonsense you are talking, Doris!"

"Not at all; you confessed to a story."

"Doris does not understand," said Joyce, appealing to Mr. Chester; "one lives in a tale sometimes, besides living one's actual daily life."

"I don't know," interrupted Doris; "I think sometimes what you call the actual life is not half so real as the one lived within one's self."

"We are getting metaphysical," said Mr. Chester. "How many lives are you going to give to people?"

"I should give two," said Joyce.

"I should give three," said Doris.

"I should give one," said Mr. Chester. "Well, Miss Dormer?"

"An outer and an inner life," said Joyce, in answer; "the one we are compelled to live, the other we make for ourselves."

"Hum! doubtful," responded Mr. Chester. "Now, Doris."

"The actual life, by which I mean living surrounded by outward circumstances, performing a daily routine; then the mind, then the soul—"

"You put mind and soul together, Miss Dormer?" said Mr. Chester, turning to her.

"I did so, but perhaps I might divide them like Doris, for the two may be separated though I had considered the two as making up the inner life."

"What is the soul?"

"The immortal part."

"And the mind?"

"The intelligent thinking part."

"Does not the soul think, act, receive, and is it not intelligent?"

Joyce looked a little puzzled.

"All people," said she, after a moment's hesitation, "have a soul."

"Yes."

"But all have not mind; a lunatic, for instance, is bereft of mind, and yet he has a soul. Would not that prove the existence of two distinct elements?"

"Is his soul responsible in such a case?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because there is no mind to influence it."

"Is he accountable for his actions?"

"No."

"Therefore he is not a perfect being; for now one of these three elements that Doris calls lives is acting its individual part, is capable of maintaining what Doris would call a life irrespective of the others. For a perfect being there must be an union of the three elements to make one perfect life. I prefer your theory of the two lives, Miss Dormer, though that can only be carried out to a certain extent; for our inner life can never be insensible to outer causes. It is influenced by the outer life, and cannot have an entirely separate existence. Joy and sorrow do not arise in our hearts of themselves. Thoughts even are suggestions of the outer life, no inner life being independent of extraneous causes."

"You tie me down a little too closely, Mr. Chester." All I meant was that one might lead a very matter of fact quiet life, and yet in the inner life be living a sort of story."

"You don't tie me down, though, Gabriel, for I believe in my three lives still," said Doris.

Mr. Chester smiled.

"You want the three to make one, Doris; the one won't divide into three."

"You never believe in anything, Gabriel, I know."

"Don't I; but go on with Miss Dormer's story."

"As far as I can make out, it is this:—Once upon a time two princesses came to an enchanted castle; a giant was the owner of it, but I can't tell you his name. He was an exceedingly dreadful giant, and if it had not been for his wife he would have been unbearable. He did not drink barrels of mead and eat whole oxen, but he made every one around afraid of him. I'm sure of the story so far, but the part I can't make out is what is going to happen to the two princesses, for Joyce won't let out the plot."

"And I'm not to be the hero?"

"No, she does not appreciate you sufficiently, Gabriel."

Mr. Chester looked at Joyce, but he could not see her face, for it was half turned away; she felt very much vexed with Doris.

"May I ask wherein I have offended?" asked Mr. Chester.

Joyce turned round.

"You must not believe what Doris says. I hope I do every one justice."

"There," said Doris, "that is just what I object to, people are for ever talking of justice, and justice is such a poor beggarly element in this world's creed. It means allowing just as much as you're obliged to, and not an atom over. I hope no one will ever do me justice; I'd much rather they wouldn't."

"What would you have more than justice, Doris?" asked Mr. Chester.

"I'm not talking about justice as it ought to be, perhaps; but justice as it is. In fact, I don't believe there is any at all, and I quite believe in the old story, that justice left the earth in the golden ages, and that now she only looks upon it from afar, or pays it a hasty visit now and then. She never stays very long, not feeling at home here."

"Then you would appeal to Miss Dormer's mercy in my behalf, and pray her to make me a hero in the story."

"I believe," said Doris, suddenly, "that Mr. Withers is part of the story; he is an ogre who could tell about the giant something that he does not want known."

Joyce started.

And here to her relief Aunt Lotty came into the room, and so the conversation turned upon different subjects.

And at night Joyce took out her diary and made a long entry.

I can't help thinking that there is something in what Doris says, else why should Mr. Carmichael be so attentive to such a man? Besides, how anxious he is to prevent his conversing with any one. There is another thing I can't make out—he does not seem to mind about Mr. Chester's being with Doris now. It can't be—no—Mr. Chester cares as much for Doris as ever, and Doris seems even fonder of him. I can't make it out.

I'm sure I heard Mr. Carmichael tell Mr. Withers that Doris was his brother's daughter. It might have been a slip for sister, but I think not; for I looked at him at the moment, and I'm sure he went just the least bit in the world red; and that's a very unusual thing for Mr. Carmichael.

Perhaps, after all, he may have a little conscience. But certainly his statements do not agree with one another.

Oh, Doris, Doris! If you could only see what you are doing, you would be sorry for your work. It's easier to do them to undo; and I don't want to get envious and jealous. Oh! whatever happens, I trust that no jealousy will ever enter my heart. It's the one thing above all others I scorn. I can suffer anything; but let me keep myself from this meanness of soul.

Ah! how foolish I am. There is Doris looking more lovely than ever; like a fragile spirit moving about. What a lovely creature she is—so impulsive, so thoughtless! I could see Mr. Chester watching her all the time. He spoke to me about the packet again, and made me promise to write if any need should arise.

"I can't understand about this fortune that is to come to Doris," said he. "Mr. Carmichael tells me he must get some information from Australia before he can proceed further in the matter. He says he has all his evidence ready, and that it is clear and decisive; that he thinks there will be no difficulty."

"I don't understand him," I said.

"Neither do I," returned Mr. Chester. "He's some interest himself in the matter; for though he would naturally be anxious to secure a fortune for his niece, yet there's an eagerness and an air of triumph about him that I cannot comprehend.

"He cannot want the money for himself," I answered; "he seems to have no lack, and there is only my aunt and himself."

"No, I don't think it is money," replied Mr. Chester, thoughtfully.

"Have you any idea from whom the money is to come?"

"No, I never heard Mrs. Carmichael speak of her husband. I believe my mother knew the whole story, but she never said anything about it. All I know is, that she was in Australia at the time of her husband's death; he died or was killed in an expedition up the country. Mrs. Carmichael remained there three months afterwards, and then set sail for England; but the vessel met with a storm two or three days out and went down. Only a few managed to get into the boats, and of those in the boat with Mrs. Carmichael only Doris and herself were saved. They were picked up by a Spanish vessel and taken to Lisbon, whence after great hardships she succeeded in making her way to England with her daughter. She seemed to have no relative but this one brother; therefore I cannot imagine where this property is to come from."

Perhaps, I thought, Mr. Withers may know something about it, and that is why Mr. Carmichael and he have been over to Winstowe; but I did not mention it to Mr. Chester. I don't know why, but I had a dislike to his thinking that Mr. Withers could in any way be mixed up in our family affairs.

I know Mr. Chester must think him a very odd person. Aunt Lotty thinks so too.

"My dear," she said to me, "I wish some one could tell Mr. Chester that Mr. Withers has never been at Green Oaks before, and that I had never heard of him until the other day. I would do it myself, but I know I should make some blunder over it."

So I was glad to see that Aunt Lotty had my views: for if one doubts one's own wisdom, it is a comfort to think that others can be equally foolish.

[To be Continued.]

One of the great social questions is, is there a baby missing in the Stratton family? In due time after the marriage of Tom Thumb, which created so profound a sensation in fashionable circles, all the papers had news of a juvenile Thumb and Baby born to the happy dwarfs. What has become of this scion? The complexion, features, traits, weight at birth, and other interesting details, went like wildfire through the press of Europe and America. There were even photographs circulated in great numbers of the mother and child, the latter on the former's knee, and both looked very much as if they ought to change places. But now Tom Thumb and wife appear in public here again, and not the remotest reference to the offspring is advertised. "What is this mystery?"—[New York Times.

NORTH MISSOURI.—The wheat harvest is now over in North Missouri. In some of the counties the yield is slightly below an average crop, but in the large number the yield is considerably above an average, rendering the crop on the whole more than an average. Some fields were destroyed last fall by grasshoppers, and others were more or less injured this summer by the same insects, so that the average in wheat was about the same as last year. The grain is full and plump.

The Shipwreck.

From "Sedge of a Wanderer," by Carroll Ryan, of the 100th Regiment.

A mighty ship in majesty
Across the sea was going;
The sun was far upon her lee,
The setting glory glowing.
And ever as she sped along,
A thing of life and beauty,
Arose from many hearts a song
Of home and love and duty.

And all around the burning sea
Was treacherously smiling,
All animate it seemed to be,
Strange, beautiful, beguiling.
Still onward sped the gallant bark
Across the wayward ocean,
Till night descended, cold and dark,
And hid her fearful motion.

High hearts she held within her breast
That beat with hope and daring,
The brother, husband, lover blest;
That lofty ship was bearing.
And high the joyous anthem rang,
"To loving hearts were flying!"
Ah! little did they dream who sang,
Of danger or of dying.

And silence reigned upon the sea,
And some were gently dreaming,
While visions fair as fair may be
Upon their souls were beaming.
The brother saw his sister dear
His weary brow caressing,
The husband felt the one most near
Upon his bosom pressing.

The lover clasped his blushing bride
And whispered to the vision,
Of years of joy that would betide
In love without division,
When suddenly arose a cry
Of horror and despairing,
That rent the gloomy vault on high—
An awful fate declaring.

Around the ship the breakers spring
With voices loud as thunder,
And drooping like a wounded thing,
She strikes the dark rock under.
Now deep in Ocean's viewless cave
Those gallant souls are sleeping,
And broken hearts with anguish rave,
And loving ones are weeping!

New Political Parties.

The remarks of Daniel Webster on the formation of new parties to meet new exigencies and issues, are peculiarly applicable at the present time. We commend them to the attention of those who are trying to keep the breath of life in old parties for which there is no longer any use. What follows was spoken by Mr. Webster in 1852, in Faneuil Hall:

New parties may arise, growing out of new events or new questions; but as to those old parties, which have sprung from controversies now no longer pending, or from feelings which time and other causes have now greatly allayed, I do not believe that they can long remain. Efforts indeed, made to that end, with zeal and perseverance, may delay their extinction; but, I think, cannot prevent it. There is nothing to keep alive these distinctions, in the interests and objections which now engage society. New questions and objects arise, having no connection with subjects of past controversies. All that are united on these existing questions and present interests will not likely weaken their efforts to promote them, by angry reflections on past differences. If there were nothing in things to divide about, I think the people not likely to maintain systematic controversies about men—they have no interest in so doing. Associations formed to support principles may be called parties; but if they have no bond of union but adherence to particular men, they become factions."

A Second Evangeline.

On a steamer which recently passed up to Montana was a girl scarce eighteen, who goes to the distant land of gold to meet her affianced. Four years ago she met and loved a young student in a German university. Their trysting place might not have been at "Bingen on the Rhine," but 'twas at just as romantic a spot not many leagues distant. Her attachment was returned, and troth was plighted. Three years since the "bridegroom came to America, and sought his fortune amid the placers of Montana, shortly securing a lucrative position as superintendent of a successful mining company. A few weeks ago a brief message darted across two continents, and three thousand miles of ocean in a day, and found this beautiful, unsophisticated girl surrounded by all the endearments of a home of wealth and refinement. It told her that near the far off shores of the Pacific some one awaited her coming. A few days later and she was rocking on the waves of the broad Atlantic, and later still she disembarked in a strange land, the language and customs of whose people were new to her. She is now slowly and happily ascending the Missouri, confident that her "bridegroom" is expecting her, having travelled alone from the banks of the Baltic to meet him.—*Western paper.*

A [illegible] REVELATION.—The following paragraph, under the title of "A revelation," appears in the Union Bretonne: "Now that the Czar has certainly taken his departure, we may mention a circumstance as yet unknown, and which the Emperor Napoleon, from motives of delicacy, was anxious to keep secret. One of the projectiles of the pistol fired in the Bois de Boulogne struck the Emperor of the French, but, in place of penetrating, the lead only effected a severe contusion in the vicinity of the heart. His majesty would not allow the Czar, whilst in France, to learn that the shot intended to strike him had more directly menaced another breast. This decision imposed on the press a reserve which was faithfully attended to, but which, now that the Czar is gone, is no longer necessary."

DICKENS' DREAM.—Mr. Dickens has related in All the Year Round the story of a strange coincidence, having almost a supernatural character, which recently occurred to himself. It is contained in a note which he appends to an article by a contributor, who advances some new theories with regard to spectral appearances, and tells the [illegible] stories of Lord Lyttelton (with some additions not hitherto published) and of Lord Tyrone and Lady Beresford. Remarking on the latter Mr. Dickens thinks that natural explanations are sufficient; and, in illustration of the "broad margin of allowance that must always be left for coincidence in these cases," relates the following singular anecdote. "We dreamed that we were in a large assembly, and saw a lady in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we touched her. On her looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, on our apologizing, said, pleasantly, "I am Miss N——," mentioning a name, not the name of any friend or acquaintance we had, although a well known name. The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next evening, we recognized, with a strange feeling, coming in at the open door of our room, the lady of the dream, in the bright red wrapper. More extraordinary, still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her, as Miss N——, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, that we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real commonplace visit, in pursuance of an appointment quite unexpectedly made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. From the latter, we had no previous knowledge of her name, nor of her existence."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—It appears that the Emperor of Russia, during his stay at the Elysee, used every morning to cross the road and himself choose the cigars he wanted for his day's consumption at a small shop exactly opposite the palace. One day he happened to look at some of the cigar cases which the tobacco vendor informed him were of Russia leather. "I do not think so; you are mistaken." "O, sir, I am quite sure." "Well, I am a Russian, and I am pretty well acquainted with the productions of my country. I will send you some real Russia leather, and you will see the difference." Then, turning to a chamberlain who accompanied him incognito, the Czar said, "Take down the name and address of this gentleman." The tobacco seller fancied he was speaking to some great Russian merchant. Imagine his amazement when he discovered he had been for some days selling cigars to an Emperor unawares.

UNDERGROUND RAILROADS.—Much has been written about the subterranean mode of travel in America, and now that there is an effort to introduce it into New York city, some description of its operation in London may not be interesting. The Metropolitan or Underground Railroad has cost £6,500,000, and consists of three and a half miles of tunnels, which run on a level with or below the gas pipes and water-mains. The travelling is exceedingly agreeable; the carriages are at least as good as those that course through the upper air, are beautifully lighted with gas, and as the engines condense their steam, and use coke instead of coal, there is little escape of smoke or vapor. The fare for the round trip is about two shillings.

Even brilliant Edmond About, in the midst of Paris gayety and mirth, explains his withdrawal from politics by the plea of philoprogenitiveness. "Although," he writes, "true hearts never become indifferent to public affairs, we see things that touch us nearest, occupying the first place. It is not selfishness; it is optics. Put your hand before your eyes; you can perceive nothing in the chamber. Interpose a little head in a tiny cap between the world and you; you will witness a most beautiful phenomenon which astronomers have not yet studied—the total eclipse of the world."

The story that the King of Abyssinia had shut up a batch of Englishmen, and threatened their lives, because Queen Victoria had refused his hand in marriage, which has had some currency, never had, it appears, any foundation in fact. He imprisoned them because a letter which he wrote to England, asking for an envoy regularly accredited to him, was allowed to lie for a year and a half in the Foreign Office unanswered.

At a meeting of the Dorcas Society, held in Hoboken a few evenings since, a young lady propounded to a learned Presbyterian divine the following interrogatory: "Doctor, won't you be so good as to explain to us the difference between ministers of the Roman Catholic and Baptist churches?" "Oh, certainly, it is very slight; one uses wax candles—the other *dips!*"

Two hundred years ago a Scotch emigrant carried to Canada a thistle. Intentionally or otherwise planted in his garden, it soon took root in his neighbor's soil, and to-day it is the pest of the Provinces, depreciating the value of real estate from 30 to 50 per cent.

While Samuel Gregory, a Delaware county (Pa.) farmer was mending fences the other day, his old sow was chewing $1,700 of his greenbacks, which were in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush near by. The latter job was effectually and hopelessly done.

An experimental house, eleven stories high, is being built in Paris. It will have no staircase—the tenants are to ascend, on a hydraulic elevator which goes up and down once a minute.

A large waterspout was observed on the Susquehanna river, near Binghamton, N.Y., a few days since. It was about 25 feet high, and moved with a loud roaring noise. When it broke, the ground for several rods on land was deluged with water.

The Journal du Havre gives a statement of a merchant captain of that city, who has been at sea twenty years, ten of them in command of ships, in which he says that twice in the course of that time he has saved his vessel by oiling the sea.

A New Orleans editor says he counted 173 alligators in a sail of six miles along a bayou. The Boston Post thinks this a strong allegation.

It is announced that by the 1st of November, seventeen gold mines will have been opened in Spotsylvania, Culpepper, Orange and Louisa counties, Virginia.

The fastest time by a running horse, on record, was lately made at Geneva, Ill., a quarter of a mile in 10 seconds.

The woman who undertook to scour the world has abandoned the job, owing to the high price of soap. The last that was heard of her she was skimming the seas.

South Riding of Bruce.

WHO ARE OUR CANDIDATES?

Edward Blake Esq., Q. C.

Mr. Blake is the acknowledged head of the Chancery Bar of Ontario. He resides in Toronto, the seat of Government of the Province, where he has a very large business. He is the most promising of the rising young men of the Province. It would be a credit to any constituency to have such a representative. Mr. Blake is the son of Wm. Hume Blake, late Chancellor of Upper Canada, and first Chancellor of the University of Toronto, the friend and colleague of Robert Baldwin. He has had fair introduction to the Electors of the Riding, who will return him to the Local Legislature by a majority of at least 500. He will have all the intelligence of the Riding on his side.

William Rastall, Esq.

One of the most active members of the County Council; would have been Warden this year had he put forth any exertion to secure that position. Mr. Rastall is a Liberal of the best school; but is receiving, on account of his amiable qualities and honorable character, the support of many Conservatives, such as Robert Pinkerton, Esq., Reeve of Greenock, and many others. Mr. Rastall is distinguished for the finest sense of honor, for great modesty and impartiality. In all legal questions, he will get the assistance of his able colleague, Mr. Blake. All the pledges he may make may be implicitly relied on; and he will make an excellent and trustworthy representative. With a reasonable exertion on the part of his friends he will be elected by a handsome majority over all opponents—Vote for William Rastall, the early settler's friend, the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons.

James Brocklebank, Esq.,

Is Warden of the county, to which he was elected by a majority of one over Mr. Rastall. This majority was the result of a great deal of wire pulling for political purposes, works of labor, and the sale of one of the County offices, for which, however, Mr. Brocklebank is not responsible. Mr. Brocklebank is a very decent, respectable man, but there are five hundred farmers in South Bruce who are just as capable of service in parliament as he is. He was a member of the County Buildings Committee during the whole time the County Buildings were going on. They cost £45,000 and are worth about $20,000 when finished. The electors will, with a due regard to their own interest, and with the kindest feelings to Mr. Brocklebank, who is a much better man than those (Absolom included) who are putting him forward for their own purposes, elect him to stay at home by a large majority. He announces himself a coalitionist, and seeks election to the Local Legislature in opposition to Mr. Blake.

William Hall, Esq.,

Is a candidate for the House of Commons, and is a Conservative of the old school. Having been a government contractor, he is well acquainted with many public men and public matters. He is said to be strong in Brant, Greenock and possibly in Carrick. He is an opponent not to be despised. The friends of Mr. Rastall must work. Mr. Hall announces himself a coalitionist, the more is the pity. Men of all parties who uphold the British constitution should vote against coalitionists.

Mr. Francis Hurdon

Is the quiet candidate; who, being a successful wheat-trader at Kincardine, was supposed by some light headed people there to be able to get elected for South Bruce by force of a few hundred pounds,—and encouraged by others who wanted to make money out of him. He was supposed to be a good business man, but he bought the Kincardine Pop Gun for a hundred times as much as the fuddled machine was worth. In point of ability he is far below the lowest of the other local candidates. He cannot speak three coherent sentences before a public audience, and could not write his own address for the Empire of the whole Dominion. By shabby trickery, and by employing paid runners who misrepresented matters, he has many pledges from Mr. Rastall's friends. Every person who was imposed on, should know that he is not bound by any pledge got by misrepresentation. Mr. Hurdon is a coalitionist. He has a big store house and a large interest in Kincardine, and until very lately expressed himself strongly against a Railway, to which all his interest is opposed.

Alexander Shaw, Esq.

It is modestly, perhaps "sarkastically," proposed to withdraw Messrs Hall and Brocklebank, and to run Mr. Shaw in connection with Mr. Hurdon, so as to make a strong team of conservatives against Messrs Blake and Rastall.

The record of Mr. Shaw as a politician is one of the most curious in history. On the 12th day of August, 1864, he moved the following resolution at a public meeting in the village of Kincardine:

"Moved by Alexander Shaw, seconded by Wm. Gunn, that this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to the Hon. J. McMurrich for his active and assiduous attention to the public interests of the County, to the private interest of individuals having business to transact at the Crown Lands and other Departments, and for his general courtesy to parties having business to transact at the capital during the sessions of Parliament."

The original of the above resolution, and of another resolution moved by Mr. Shaw at the same meeting, appointing a committee to further the interests of Mr. McMurrich's election, of which committee Mr. Shaw was a member, are both in the hands of Dr. Ross of Kincardine, and both in the handwriting of Mr. Shaw.

On the 3rd of same month of August, 1864, at a public meeting in the same village of Kincardine, it was

"Moved by Alexander Shaw, seconded by Daniel Cameron, and Resolved, That it is expedient for parties to attend the meetings advertised by the Hon. J. McMurrich in this neighborhood, and ascertain on what grounds Mr. McMurrich again claims the suffrages of the electors of Bruce, and advocate the Election of D. L. McPherson in preference to him."

Both the above resolutions were published in the Kincardine paper after the respective meetings, and afterwards they were put side by side in the same paper when the election was going on, yet somebody had the hardihood to deny his offspring in presence of a meeting of 230 people in Walkerton, the other night. O, consistency, thou art a jewel!

The mover is the party who after spending two years in efforts to get an office, moved a strong resolution against office-seekers at what is facetiously called the People's Convention—at Riversdale. He is also the self chosen champion of coalition in this Riding. Let us see.

What a Coalition is.

The Revenues of the Provinces and Dominion may be called a large estate. The members of Parliament in and out of the Government are Trustees who have full control over these Revenues. Some want to manage them honestly, some dishonestly; some want economy, some delight in extravagance *a la Galt*. The dishonest party says to the honest party, "let us join hands and we can manage the affair just as we like, and there will be nobody to tell, and nobody to turn us out of office." The Coalitionists are just the Corruptionists along with a few simpletons who don't understand the game. Will the people of Canada allow the British Constitution to be trampled in the dust? The answer is no, never.—*Communicated.*

Crops in the States and Europe.—From every section of the West, North-west, and south, we have continued favorable reports of the coming crops. At the same time all trustworthy accounts from Europe unite in giving an equal favorable report of the condition of things there. The cotton raised at the South will make a fair proportion, taking into account the area planted, to the crops of former years, as nearly as can be estimated at this time; but so much attention has been given to corn that there will not be the abundance in this staple which has been hoped for. Then the stocks of grain, both East and West, are so completely used up that a great deal of the present supply will go into store for future use and speculation. Notwithstanding all this, however, there is no doubt that we are now on the eve of a season of plenty and lower prices.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Minerve, a Montreal paper, says "A Protestant minister, whose letter is under our eyes, originated the idea of assassinating President Lincoln. The Confederate agents in Canada, whose answer we also hold, declined the proposal, and the minister then resorted to a private attempt. If need be, we could give his name, the place where he is at present residing in one of the northern states, in a city well known, where he occupies an important post and is respected."

Disinterested Patriotism.—The members of Congress who repaired to Washington in the hottest season of the year, for the purpose of securing a speedy and fair process of reconstruction, have given an additional proof of their patriotism in refusing to take mileage, although they had doubtless all to pay their own expenses. This is a noble and rare proof of public spirit. So long as legislative bodies vote themselves heavy compensation and all manner of pickings, they will not stand high in public estimation.

JOHN RATTRAY, BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

NOW IS THE TIME! TO GET YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS

AT ADAMS' GALLERY, as the price of Cartes de Visite will be raised to $2 per doz. after the tenth of August next.

☞ It is now probable that the above gallery will be permanently established in Paisley.

Gallery opposite McCalder's Hotel.

W. F. & J. F. ADAMS.

Paisley, July 19, 1867.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT on Queen-street North, Paisley.

Also, a LOT on Goldie street.

A deed can be given immediately. For further particulars apply to

S. SHANNON, Tinsmith.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received the nomination of the Reform Convention, and having been waited upon by a delegation from that Convention of men of influence and position in the Riding, who urged me to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I deemed it my duty to consent.

Since my acceptance of the nomination became known, I have received so much kind encouragement, and so many requisitions of support from all sections of the Riding, that I feel, in coming forward to stand for this constituency, I am only acting in obedience to your wishes.

In entering on this new phase of our political existence, it should be borne in mind that the success of the New Constitution will greatly depend on the men sent to the first parliaments. If you send selfish, self-seeking men, who will take advantage of the present peculiar political position to promote sectional or party or private interests, they may leave to their successors a legacy of wrongs, which will take many years of bitter party strife to right.

If you desire that the government of the country should be conducted with harmony and good feeling, it behoves you to send men whose character and antecedents shall form a guarantee that the measures which they shall support will be characterized by justice and fairness to all sections of the country and all classes of the community.

In coming forward to solicit your suffrages, it is hardly necessary for me to state my political opinions, as I am known to the most of you, and you are aware that I have always been a Reformer.

I made my home in this Riding in the early days of its settlement, and have borne a share of the labours and privations incident to the early settler's life. I must therefore be allowed to know something of the Riding and of its wants.

I should rejoice to see a Railroad running through this county, if we could get it built without incurring a burden of taxation which would oppress us; and if elected, would feel it my duty to co-operate with you to secure so desirable an improvement. The kind and line of Railroad, it would of course be your province to determine, and not that of your representative. I would go for adopting such a policy with reference to our wild and mineral lands as would best secure the immediate and continuous settlement of the one and the development and utilizing of the other.

I have always been against the principle of Separate Schools, and would strenuously oppose any extension of that principle, while I should be happy to co-operate in enacting any measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our Educational Institutions, and to extend the benefits of education.

I believe in making proper and adequate provision for such benevolent institutions for the infirm and unfortunate as exist in our own and other Christian countries. If elected, I shall endeavour to act in accordance with the views here expressed.

I am
Your Obedient Servant,
Donald Sinclair.

Southampton, July 21, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	[illegible]
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

Paisley, July 24, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually perilled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public Lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only: thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits, or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering those ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammelled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party*. My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving, AT THE Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!

AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. Smith have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,

from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and mitts, also a second supply of Lisle Thread (white, buff and colored); Spun, Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,

In every size, and at any price.

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 2c. per yd. A cheap lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 25c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

☞ Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get higher.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO

To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1 50, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3 50, or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the county) of different patterns of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS.

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. Smith are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands: muscovadoes, Refined do., Crushed, Broken Loaf and Pulverized do.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

☞ Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half a Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN,

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. NUMBER 20.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

THE LARGEST Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE, INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.

PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

The Duddie Wee Laddie.

There's a duddie wee laddie wha rins i' the glen,
An' what to mak' o' him I dinna weel ken;
His hurdies ha'e ne'er been familiar wi' breeks,
An' his clouted bit kiltie is a fu' o' steeks;
When comes the cauld winter what will he do then?
The duddie wee laddie wha rins i' the glen.

But sometimes I think that he's no sae ill aff,
When amang ither laddies he loiters to daff,
An' up by the burn he gangs whistlin' a tune,
As glad as a blackbird or mavis in June,
An' lappen' an' skippin' lie roe frae the len,
The duddie wee laddie wha rins i' the glen.

But dinna be saucy, ye big folk ava;
In darkness the future is hidden frae a';
Kind providence seldom discloses its plan;
The duddie wee laddie may be a braw man,
An' the lassies that brag o' a grand but an' ben
May sigh for the laddie wha rins i' the glen.

D. H.

Glen-Cruitten, Oban, 29th Sept., 1867.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

And Mr. Chester has gone! Really gone this time, and we shall not see him again until summer. He seemed pleased with Doris's talisman, and admired the contrast of the dark and light hair, and complimented Doris upon the workmanship. It is evident why he prizes it.

Doris wonders I will not let him come into my story. Oh, Doris, Doris! how little you know——But how am I proceeding with my story? I seem to have come to a standstill. Mr. Carmichael is altogether inexplicable. At one moment he is angry if Doris and Mr. Chester are left together. At another he does not care about it. His mind appears to be swayed by contrarieties.

Doris's account, as far as it went, was correct enough. The two princesses, as she chooses to style us, have certainly arrived at the castle, but the wonderful adventures that are to happen have not yet befallen us. Us, I say; but I don't suppose anything is going to happen to me; that I'm quiet clear about: it's all straight forward, and their's no mystery: but I can't understand about Doris. Mr. Chester believes that she is the daughter of Mr. Carmichael's sister, and so does Doris herself, but Ms. Withers has evidently received the impression that she is the daughter of Mr. Carmichael's brother. I know I was not wrong about the slip that night, that it was no slip.

Neither can I understand why Mr. Carmichael speaks more feelingly about Mrs. Gresford Lynn's death, and says what a blank it must cause at Lynncourt, and how sad for the children, and has actually inquired if we have seen them lately, not as though he feared, but as if he hoped we had. But of course we have not.

He seemed so anxious upon the point that Aunt Lotty asked if she might send to enquire. But to this he did not assent.

"I wish to make no advances, to Mr. Lynn," said he, and then turning to me he added, "I don't want you or Doris to take up my quarrels. I don't object to your speaking to Mr. Lynn or the children, if you should chance to meet them."

"Could we not ask if the children might come here?" asked Aunt Lotty, timidly, for her heart yearned towards the motherless little ones.

But Mr. Carmichael's stern "No," prevented her urging the matter,

"But you see, Joyce dear," said she, when Mr. Carmichael left the room, "that there is no objection to your seeing them if an opportunity occurs. Perhaps you might make an opportunity; I should so like to hear something about them."

But the snow falls fast, and I do not see how we are to make the opportunity Aunt Lotty speaks of. As I look from my porch window it is all one white sheet before me, and the branches of the trees are coated over, and the fir trees support great masses of snow on their thick spiky bristles. It comes down, down, down, and I watch the flakes whirling past the window, and think of the days when I used to believe in the nursery legend, and used to sit and wonder at the numbers of chickens Mother Carey must have to pluck. Mother Carey, too, presented herself to my mind as I used to imagine her, a gigantic woman, with peaked hat and spectacles, but withal of a good-humored countenance, and possessed of a vast amount of patience, as she sat on pillows of snow, plucking feathers for snow-beds. I never considered what became of the poor stripped chickens. The one great fact of the downfalling of the feathers overpowered me as they came whirling down and settling upon the window sill, and upon the ground, and upon the hedges, and upon everything. And if my mind did stray from the one great fact, it did not revert to causes, but leaped forward to results, and I pictured snow balls, and snowmen, and quite forgot the poor shivering snow birds.

And now as I sit here, up comes the old train of thought, and it seems to me that a great cloud that has been eclipsing the past has rolled away, and I am once more a little child.

It is very refreshing to call up these old thoughts and feelings, to propitiate the angel with the flaming sword, and once again to be in Paradise—the paradise that once in a life-time comes to all upon earth, the few brief months ere yet our eyes are opened to know good and evil; months, I call them, for they scarce amount to years; when first we have a sense of the wonderful "me" that is to pass through so many phases.

It is curious to look back upon the development of that "me." To realise that the "me" that now exists was the "me" that existed then, and to watch the progress of that "me" as it passed from the wonder-ages into the world of reality; when it first awoke from its dream life, and found a world of substance instead of shadow, with rough paths and steep hill sides to clamber, and hedges thick with thorns, and the roses growing so high that it is well nigh impossible to reach them.

And so I mused: I saw the "me" of long ago in white frocks and red shoes, hoping to find fairies curled up in the large white lily-buds, or sitting with folded hands and open eyes listening to wild stories without a question of their truth, for this was the age of Belief, when the soul is impressionable, and is an unsown field ready to receive seed; and the seed sowed then takes deep root, though often it does not spring up for years afterwards.

And then the "me" begins to use its senses, to test its sight by touch, to satisfy its wonder by tasting, and so finds itself in the age of Discovery—age ever increasing, and growing even more a wondering age than the wonder-age itself; for beauty is not now the only phase of which it is conscious, since with the beauty comes deformity, with harmony discord, with hope disappointment; yet though darker elements are upgrowing to cloud the light, and there is a night coming to the young fresh day, there is, amidst the blackness, spreading around, a new and stranger kind of beauty, for in the dark firmament the stars are shining.

Shining, till in the age of Doubt, of Unbelief, they fall from the heavens, and there is blackness all around, darkness indescribable, utter and complete, darkness like to the horror of that Egyptian night whose darkness might be felt.

O light! O light! art thou for ever quenched? Light, blessed light! shall we hereafter ward walk in blindness?

A pause—a hush— the stillness of death. Shall man lie down conquered by despair, and weary of wrestling? Up! for a fitful ray is glimmering on the obscured horizon. Up! for an angel wrestles with thy baser nature, and if thou strivest mightily thou shalt prevail. A new sun is rising, higher and higher, brighter and brighter, and the heavens and earth are bathed in a purer flood of glory. The shadows of the past have melted away, the age of Faith has come.

And this was what my musings brought me to. Yes, I can see that to every thoughtful "me" in the world, either in greater or less degree these phases must come. Woe unto those who are overcome in the age of Doubt!

This was the sermon I preached from the text of a few snow flakes. I had not time to draw deductions or to apply it practically, for Doris coming in at that moment caused me to pause in my writing.

"At your diary, Joyce?" said she. "What of the story?—Is Mr. Chester a hero yet?"

She knew the little book with its clasp and lock.

"I've been writing a sort of sermon, Doris."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"Well, that at any rate you will show me now?" said she.

"Not yet, Doris," I answered "you must wait till the whirl of life has passed away, and we are in the age of Faith."

"Dreaming, dreaming still, Joyce; when will you wake up? You call me superstitious and romantic, but I believe I've more of real life about me than you have. Why should we not always be in an age of Faith, and believe that everything is happening for good around us, and taking pleasure and happiness as it comes in our way, and leave the future——" but here she broke off suddenly, as though some thought had struck her.

I did not answer, for though her words fell soothingly, they did not quite chime with my state of feeling. So we left the diary and the age of Faith clasped up in it, and turned to everyday life again.

And I told her what Mr. Carmichael had said of the Gresford Lynns, and her eyes brightened, and she began to wonder how we could make an opportunity for seeing them. And then the thought that had struck her at the end of her former speech seemed to occur to her again, for with an energy that startled me, she said,

"Joyce—" and again she stopped.

"Well?"

"Joyce, I think you're a good deal of mesmerism in you. I don't know what to call it, but I think you've some sort of belief in the supernatural, in connection of the spiritual and the natural."

It was such a vague, rambling, half-expressed speech, that I could not help smiling.

"Don't laugh, Joyce. I'm quite in earnest. I've had a dream."

"And you want an interpreter?"

"Not quite. I can't tell it, it is misty and incomplete, and I should not give you the right impression; and besides, it is so foolish to tell dreams. I only want you to tell me, do you believe in dreams?"

"In what way?"

"Do you think they are as dreams were in former times, foretelling what is going to happen?"

"You have been dreaming of some trouble in the future?"

"Yes, a foreshadowing."

"Something perhaps has been hinted at, and has dwelt upon your mind?"

"Joyce, Joyce, what does Mr. Carmichael mean? I would not for worlds and worlds do harm to the Gresford Lynns."

I tried to soothe her, to tell her that Mr. Carmichael seemed to be softening in his feeling towards them, that the remark he made might have been but an ebullition of anger, that something might have provoked him, that he was incomprehensible, that I could no more read him than I could a foreign language to which I had no key.

But this was not consolatory. She was impressed with the sense of some coming sorrow, and I could not comfort her. All I could do was to promise her that whatever befell she might be assured that I would help her to the utmost of my power. For her own sake and for the sake of the promise I had made.

CHAPTER XIX.

Snow flakes do not fall for ever. Sometime or other busy Mother Carey must take a little rest, and then the sun peeps out again, for he has been hidden by the showers of feathers that have been falling from the clouds. But though he shines brightly, his rays have not very much power, for a hard frost has set in, and the white dazzling snow lies on the ground undisturbed.

Doris was restless and uneasy; she could not shake off the impression that her dream had left upon her mind. In vain she tried to laugh off her feelings as absurd. How could one so well disposed to the Lynn children as she was, be likely to do them any injury? She felt if she could only meet the Gresford Lynns face to face once more, that the feeling would pass away. So she hailed the bright frosty day as a means of bringing about the opportunity of seeing them.

Aunt Lotty's ideas were flowing in a similar channel.

"I should think, Joyce, that the little Lynns would be sure to go to see the river now it is frozen over. I think after what Mr. Carmichael said, that it would be well to take some notice of those children. I should like to speak to them myself, but Mr. Carmichael would not approve of that at present."

And Aunt Lotty gave a little sigh, and felt something as near envy at the superior good fortune of Joyce and Doris as it was in her gentle nature to do.

So Joyce and Doris wandered down to the river, and shaped their course along its windings even as far as the boundary of Lynncourt.

And there they heard children's voices, and saw Mr. Lynn and his two boys coming towards them.

Mr. Lynn was very pale, and he looked more thoughtful than usual, though at all times he had a grave serious expression. Still he looked graver than ever now, and the sweet smile seldom played upon his features.

And to-day his thoughts had been straying far away into the past, and had called up old times and painful memories. The late death had brought back another death to his remembrance; and yet "brought back" scarcely conveys the impression, since that other death was ever present, and had tinctured his life and cankered his joys, and had so blended all other objects with its memory, that each event seemed in some inexplicable way connected with it. Therefore the late death had renewed the former one, and had brought back his first grief in all its intensity.

And now it stood out in all its horror before him,—a death he had not seen—a death no hand had soothed—a death where wild waves had swept over a stately vessel, and a fair faced corpse, with a little babe in its arms, had found a grave deep down beneath the raging waters.

Drowned!—drowned!

The cry had sounded in his ears for many and many a year, and to-day it sounded clearer than ever; and his imagination pictured the dismantled ship tossed helplessly upon the surging sea, whilst high above the roaring of the waves rose the despairing shriek of frantic human beings crying for—"Help!—help!"

And no help came.

No help! The fair faced woman, clasping the little child to her breast, gurgled in her death-agony for help! But no help came.

The cruel waters roared, and heaved and foamed; the ship went down, the billows broke over her, and there was no trace left of her. The storm howled a requiem over the souls that had gone to their last account, and then, sobbing and sighing over its own wild passion, fell asleep, and the sun shone out.

It was over eighteen years ago.

Oh, that *she* had never set sail in that vessel! Oh, that *she* had waited yet a little longer.

Drowned!—drowned!

Would he never be deaf to that cry? It mingled with every other sound he heard, and even now was mingling with merry childish voices calling on him amidst their play.

He was recalled from his vision by the children who, tired of heaping up the soft white snow, besought their father to take them down to see the frozen river.

"The snow lies too deep in the fields," said Mr. Lynn.

"But Robert has swept a path for us," pleaded the elder boy.

And so they went.

And so they met with Joyce and Doris.

But now that the opportunity had come, Joyce and Doris felt loth to take advantage of it, for they recollected that this was the first time they had seen Mr. Lynn since his wife's death. They would have turned aside, but Mr. Lynn had seen them, and was advancing towards them. There was evidently no recollection of the fact upon his mind, or if there were, it did not strike him painfully. Possibly he was too much preoccupied in his musings for any fresh thought to affect him.

He spoke to them mechanically, and scarcely seemed to hear their answers.

After a little while Doris stole off with the children, but Joyce remained standing by his side; for, though he did not speak, when she was moving away, he said,

"Miss Dormer, do not go; I wish to speak to you."

So Joyce waited; but still Mr. Lynn's speech was not forthcoming.

She stood wondering what Mr. Lynn wished to say, whether it was about Doris, or the children, or about Mrs. Lynn's death; but whatever it was, Mr. Lynn either was in no hurry, or else he did not know how to begin his subject.

In the meantime Doris and the children, warm with exercise and tired of making snowballs, had paused to rest.

Doris, seating herself on a log of wood, had taken the younger boy on her lap.

Suddenly he threw his arms around her. "I want my mamma," he said; "where is my mamma?"

"Hush, Ernie, hush! mamma is dead; she will never come again."

"But I want to see her," wailed the child; "O mamma! mamma!"

Doris turned to the elder boy. "Does Ernie grieve much?" she whispered.

"No," he replied; "only sometimes; and then if nurse shows him playthings or pictures, he forgets."

"And do you forget, Archie?"

The boy shook his head sorrowfully. "No, never; and papa doesn't."

Doris wondered what she could do to divert the little one's thoughts.

"Here, Ernie," she said; "you shall have my watch to look at."

The child was all attention in a moment, but unfortunately Doris had left the watch at home.

"Is this a watch?" asked Ernie, touching the locket that hung round her neck.

"No," she replied; then, after a slight hesitation, she unfastened it. "Ernie, this is a picture of my mamma."

The child looked eagerly at it. "I have a picture of my mamma at home."

"Where is your mamma?" asked Archie, gently.

"I have no mamma now, Archie, she is dead like yours."

"And your papa?"

"He is dead too, Archie."

"Then you have no one; I am sorry for you," said he.

The younger boy had jumped down, and was now hurrying towards his father with the locket in his hand.

Mr. Lynn was still deep in his reverie, and appeared to have forgotten that Joyce was standing near him, or that he had anything to say to her; and she was just on the point of slipping away and joining Doris, when the child came running up.

"Papa, papa, look; it is her mamma," and he pointed to Doris.

"Yes," answered Mr. Lynn, without noticing the locket that the boy held out.

"But, look, look," persisted the child, thrusting it into his father's hand.

Mr. Lynn, to satisfy him, looked down at the locket.

"Yes, Ernie, yes—" But, as his eye fell upon it, he started. Surely he had seen that locket somewhere before. Was he awake? What had happened? There seemed a mist before his eyes as he gazed upon it, and noted its old fashioned shape and workmanship. He touched the spring, and the lid flew open, and disclosed the portrait of a fair-faced woman. With a loud cry, he sprang past the astonished child, and seizing Doris by the arm,

"Who are you?" he cried; "whose portrait is this?"

"My mother's."

"Ellen Carmichael! for heaven's sake, tell me, is it Ellen Carmichael—" and he gazed at her wildly.

"My mother's name was Ellen," said Doris, half frightened at his vehemence.

"But, my Ellen! my Ellen! tell me, girl, was my Ellen your mother? Can the sea give up its dead? Girl! girl! what do you know of my Ellen?"

And then more calmly, still grasping Doris's hands, for fear that she might escape him he asked—

"Who was your mother?"

"Ellen Carmichael."

"When did she die?"

"Six months ago."

"And your father?"

"He died in Australia."

Mr. Lynn groaned.

"O God! O God! can this be true?"

He turned to Joyce, whose ideas were gradually sorting themselves from the confusion into which they had lately been thrown; and though far from the truth, she saw at once that there was some mysterious connection between Mr. Lynn and the Carmichael family.

"Miss Dormer, can you tell me anything? Who is this girl? Is that her mother; or is this some cruel scheme of Hugh Carmichael's?"

"I do not know, Mr. Lynn. What is it you wish to know? I believe this to be the portrait of Mr. Carmichael's sister, who was supposed to be drowned at sea."

Mr. Lynn staggered back, and but for the tree against which he had been leaning, would have fallen to the ground.

[To be Continued.]

JOHN RATTRAY, BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Lord Brougham on the Demoralizing Influence of Partyism.

Men bind themselves together, and obtain the support of their followers, that they may be enabled to engross the whole power in administering public affairs. The possession of power, with its attendants, patronage, honours, places &c., all the benefits that uncontrolled dominion can bestow upon those who are clothed with it —this is the object of the party combination, and to this every other consideration, among the rest all regard to public duty, all concern for the interests of the community, is sacrificed without hesitation, without scruple, without remorse. There is, generally, a pretext of principle put forward to hide the nakedness of the party association; but no one is ever deceived by it, and the less, that the same principles are successively taken up and abandoned by all factions successively, as it suits their position and serves the purpose of the day. Principles are no longer held sacred in the estimation of mankind; they become secondary and subordinate considerations; they are no more the guides of men's conduct, but the false fabricated pretexts under which the real motive and object is cloaked; they are the mere counters with which the profligate game of faction is played. A low tone of political morality becomes the prevailing sentiment. Stern principle is scorned; rigid virtue is a laughing-stock; and men in the humblest stations see those who should be their patterns, set them an example of the most scandalous profligacy. Add to this the disgusting hypocrisy which men practice in their loud assertions of opinions which they care nothing about; their earnest expression of feelings no deeper than their mouths; their inflated avowal of devotion to principles wholly foreign to their nature and habits. All this makes up a picture which the people must be debauched by beholding so continuously unveiled before their eyes. Akin to this, is the fatal tendency to corrupt public and even private morals of the party union, as removing both the great incentive to virtue, and the most powerful barrier against vice. Public praise and public blame are no longer distributed according to men's deserts. Whatever a man connected with party does well, he is quite sure to be undervalued, perhaps discountenanced, possibly assailed by one half the community; and let him act ever so ill, he is sure of defence, at least, if not of commendation by others. The tribunal of public opinion becomes corrupt; it no longer deserves the name of a tribunal. Whoever is cited to its bar, knows that half the judges are for him and half against him, and no sentence, nor anything that may fairly be called a sentence, can be pronounced. Well might Mr. Hume remark, a hundred years ago, that 'it is no wonder if faction be so productive of vices of all kinds; for, besides that it inflames all passions, it tends much to remove those great restraints, honour and shame when men find that no iniquity can lose them the applause of their own party, and no innocence screens them against the calumnies of the opposite.'—(*Hist.*, chap. lxix.) Even with those who form party combinations with purer views, and for the promotion of worthy and patriotic objects, it inevitably works a corruption of the deepest root, and most extensive contagion This is the necessary consequence of the union, and this explains the conduct of men, who, upon other matters, are not deficient in moral principle, but who cast all such ties away where party objects are concerned. The process of self-deception is plain. The partisan covers over the iniquity of his conduct with the guise of principle and patriotism, pursues his personal gratification as if he were performing only a public duty, and not only affects to be guided by the purest motives, but often blinds himself into a belief that he has no other incentive to a course of conduct the most sordid or the most malignant. His experience of party movements must be exceedingly limited, who cannot, at once, point to numberless instances of men, in all the other transactions of life, tolerably honest and pure, who have gratified the most selfish propensities of our nature, or given vent to its most spiteful feelings, while they covered over the naturally hideous aspect of their intrigues or their rancour with the party varnish for the good cause, and a vehement hostility to its enemies. It is in two ways that injury is done to man's morals by the party tie. A regard for the truth is abandoned, and kindly, charitable, and even ordinarily candid feelings are blunted, nay, extirpated. The basis of all morals is a sacred and even delicate regard for truth, a sentiment of high disdain at the base thought of being humbled to a falsehood, a feeling of disgust at all intentional violation of that paramount duty. But how many men are there who will scruple little to exaggerate or extenuate facts, nay, suppress the truth they know, and even forge what they are well aware is false coin, so as they make concealment available to the defence of their party, or give fiction currency to that party's gain. It is no light thing in any community that one part of it are trained by party trick and deception, while the others are drawn into unreflecting dupery. Next to the encouragement of falsehood, the gratification of malignant feelings is the worst point of the party compact. This guides most partisans, more or less, and converts society into a multitude of beings actuated towards each other rather with the spirit of fiends than of men. They never would feel such unworthy sentiments assuredly they never would give them vent but for the party spirit that moves their souls, and makes them pretend, nay, often makes them really think, that they are only furthering an important principle when they are vomiting forth the venom of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, against their adversaries."

That $30,000!

The following is the text of Mr McDougall's remarks at Sarnia regarding Mr. Brown's transactions with the Bank of Upper Canada:—

"The policy of the government on the banking question had nothing to do with the free hand shown of the Bank of Upper Canada. The bank failed on account of the mismanagement of its office directors through a long series of years. The government of 1862 felt it their duty to allow only a portion of their deposits from the bank, which they would have been liable in a large amount. That bank had doubled to borrow from the late government to which he (Mr. McDougall) was a member, a short time before it closed, the sum of $100,000. They were told the government had no authority to advance the money unless ample security was provided. They then offered the government between $40,000 and $60,000 of notes against Mr. George Brown as a security. He (Mr. McDougall) would like to know how it came to pass that Mr. Brown had got in debt to the Upper Canada Bank to the extent of $30,000. What influence had he brought to bear upon it? How did he manage to get that large advance at a time when he was not generally supposed to be very wealthy? He (Mr. McDougall) observed that the Globe of to day had contradicted the statement which he had just made. In the face of that contradiction he would say that Mr. Cassels, the manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, had gone down to Ottawa, and offered the government over $45,000 of George Brown's notes as a security for a special advance. But the government would have nothing to do with Mr. Brown's paper. He might be quite able to pay it, but they (the government) were not willing to place themselves in the position of having securities of one of their leading political opponents who might stand them before the people with sang their position as members of the government for the purpose of bringing an undue pressure to bear upon him." (Loud cheers.)

"President" Roberts.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—"W. R. Roberts, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is expected to return from Paris in a week or ten days. President Roberts is now at the head of the entire Fenian movement in this country and Ireland, the Stephens wing having gone over to him in consequence of the shameful perfidy of the runaway leader. Whatever opinion we may be entertained of President Roberts Fenian agitation, his personal honor and integrity of purpose are above cavil. He went to Europe to confer with the great European revolutionists as to the most effective mode of liberating Ireland from the English yoke, and the Fenians in this city expect great things from the experience thus gained. It is also said that President Roberts has secured the co-operation of certain nations on the European continent in the struggle for Irish independence in certain improbable contingencies. He had long cool recess with Bismark, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and also with the French Emperor. It seems certain that the world has not yet heard the last of Fenianism, and persons who have been recently in the company of President Roberts assert that he exhibits wonderful capacities as a leader, and inspires all around him with the highest enthusiasm and confidence of the success of the schemes against England.

The Contest in Montreal.

The Witness says election matters are in a strange state in Montreal. In the Western Division of the city Mr. Devlin's supporters boldly proclaim that Mr. McGee has no chance; while Mr. McGee's supporters are earnestly insisting that, if the English fail to come out and vote for him, his election will be lost. From these two testimonies it is clear that he has lost the great majority of the Irish and French constituents. The Grand Trunk also, which exerts an immense influence in Montreal West, has declared its neutrality, thereby intimating that it would as soon have Mr. Devlin as Mr. McGee; and in this it has, perhaps, an eye to business. It may be much easier for Mr. Cartier and Mr. Bryson to arrange matters with Mr. McGee, and his services may be more reliable and valuable to him.

In Montreal East, the issue of the contest will depend, as it has heretofore done, on the money expended; and as Mr. Cartier's resources are much greater than Mr. Laurier's there is no doubt of his success. It is, however, asserted that but for this he would be beaten; that is, the working men, to whom the constituency is mainly composed, will vote for Mr. Laurier for nothing, unless they are paid to vote for Mr. Cartier throughout Lower Canada, the bitterness of the two political parties against each other is very remarkable, especially as it is admitted in the press and it is universally that the pastoral letters of the Bishops have not produced all the effect they intended. The rouges or liberals, seem to be pretty strong, and they are evidently animated by a determined spirit.

TRICKS OF CANDIDATES.—No candidate for parliamentary honors now offers himself. He has only been prevailed upon by the solicitations of a numerous and influential body of electors, to allow him all to be put in nomination. Nay, a man who would never, it may be, once think of for a candidate by anybody but himself, will keep paragraphs going in the papers for weeks, as one proposed candidature, ending by a disappointment and self-sacrificing declaration in the score of business engaging, his other time, or something else equally pertinent. Some have one a threefold motive:—1. It does for an immediate resolution; 2. It keeps the individual's name before the public; he is thus already in the succession, as it were, and has a sort of claim for consideration next time; and, 3. It indirectly and incidentally advertises his business.—Montreal Witness.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.

ROBERT ARNIEL.
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. McMILLEN.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CAMERON,
His Attorney *ad litem*.

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, Aug. 15.

Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 20. Flour at the mill $7. Butter 10c. Eggs 10c. New Potatoes $1.

Guelph, Aug. 13.

Fall Wheat $1 45. Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 25. Oats 45c to 50. Peas 50c. Wool 27c to 28. Eggs 10c to 11. Butter 11c to 13. New Potatoes $1.

Gold 140½ in New York.

Toronto, August 13.

Fall Wheat $1 40. Spring Wheat 1 38 to $1 45.

DIED.

On lot 19, con. 5, on the 11th inst. Christina, wife of Donald McLean, aged 26 years.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

We are obliged to defer a number of communications until next week.

FIRE.—A barn on lot 11, con. 3, Saugeen, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday. It appears that on the Friday previous, the tenant, John McCulloch, had been burning some stumps in a field close by, and although to all appearance the fires were out, yet the weather being very dry and warm, and considerable wind blowing, some sparks had been blown amongst the loose straw lying about. The flames caught the barn, and it was soon reduced to a heap of ashes. Fortunately there was no grain in the barn, and the waggon and other implements were all saved, although it will be a loss and inconvenience happening at this season of the year.—[Com.

The Election in North Bruce.

We understand Mr. Wm. Gunn has been appointed Returning Officer, and that the election is to come off within a fortnight. It is not yet fixed when the nomination is to take place.

The Press Association.

The members of the Canadian Press Association, to the number of 60 or 70, have this year made there holiday trip to Saguenay, crossing the lake from Goderich. At their entertainment at Saguenay, the following resolution was passed:

It was moved by Mr. S. L. Roberts, of Stratford, seconded by Mr. D. Wylie, of the Brockville Recorder, That the Canada Press Association gratefully acknowledge the kind attentions shown on this occasion by their American cousins of Saguenay Valley; that they hope to see a return of the visit, when they will endeavor to repay abundant hospitality in kind; that they hope to see these visits more frequent as they tend to soften down asperities and prejudices which closer acquaintance would soon remove; that the potent influence of the press should be used on both sides of the line to promote feelings of amity and concord between the two English speaking peoples, which now control the destinies of a continent.

It is to be hoped the above will not remain a mere resolution, but be carried out in practice. At the present time, the "potent influence" of the Canadian press seems to be exercised in promoting national prejudices and increasing the ill feeling between the two countries.

MENTAL ABERRATION.—Mr. Brown is just now labouring under one of those strange mental idiosyncrasies which occasionally cloud the intellect even of able men. He thinks that the (Mr. Brown,) in his own proper person, is the "great Reform party." The delusion is a harmless one, and would be simply amusing were it not painful to see a long course of opinion and many results to such an absurd freak of fancy.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

The Montreal Herald hints that the thousand friends who affectionately accompanied Mr. Cartier to his own door after his last meeting in the Quebec suburbs, were in reality a crowd, who followed him all the way from the place of meeting.

The Candidates for North Bruce.

Our readers are aware that some months ago a "Reform Convention" met at Port Elgin to nominate candidates for the new Parliaments. Delegates were sent from all the municipalities in the North Riding for this purpose. There are some curious stories told of the manner in which these delegates were selected, in some instances not a dozen electors taking part therein. In Elderslie, not more than 30 or 35 electors voted on the selection of delegates, and only three of these attended the Convention. To say, therefore, that this Convention represented any important portion of the people, in point of numbers, is all moonshine. If it was a party movement, it represented but a limited class of the population. At any rate, its decision could only guide those who took part in it, and who agreed to the resolutions adopted. The mass of the electors remained perfectly free to take council from its proceedings, or otherwise, as they thought proper.

When the idea of calling a Reform Convention was first promulgated, we could not see the wisdom of it. Practically, there was no Reform party in existence—the Coalition of 1864 having sunk, or set aside, all differences between Conservatives and Reformers. The attempt, therefore, to second the efforts of George Brown, and get up a party feeling in the Riding *without any political principles as a groundwork*, we regarded as a mistake—as a mere movement for purposes of faction, and a most wretched and purposeless policy as far as the good of the country was concerned. The result, as far as it has gone, has been what we expected. The Convention had no patriotic object to serve; it dared not, or could not, promulgate any great political principle, founded on the progressive interests of the people; it did not point out any "reform" which it deemed necessary to accomplish; the title which its members adopted of the "Reform Association of Bruce," was a sham, and an imposition on the public. Candidates were, however, chosen for both representative houses.

As it appears, there is not likely to be any opposition to the return of Mr. Sinclair, as representative to the local legislature of Ontario. Mr. Sproat was previously in the field as candidate for the House of Commons, and has received large promises of support from all parties, and came out as an independent candidate, not bound down or shackled by the ties of party. Dr. Douglass, as the nominee of the Port Elgin Convention, is opposed to him. Whatever merits he may possess, and whatever his personal qualifications for the position he aspires to, it is not now our intention to discuss them. What we wish to consider is his position as a nominee of this Convention, and according to his published address; and on these points, we have no hesitation in saying, he has not the slightest claim on the real Liberals and genuine Reformers of the Riding.

An extraordinary and virulent agitation has been commenced by George Brown, through his newspaper the Globe, for more purposes of faction, and with one sole object, the attainment of a majority, pledged to turn out the new government of the Dominion, without trial, whatever their measures, and whatever their course of conduct. It is not said who are to take their place, or what are the measures the opposition require to be adopted. There is no question of "Reform"—there is no cause of dissatisfaction stated with respect to the new state of things, beyond the fact that certain men are in power who are *of present* obnoxious to George Brown. Dr. Douglass comes out as the champion of this wretched cause—as the humble follower of the great agitator, with the cuckoo cry of "Reform" on his lips, but with no conception, apparently, of what the term implies. What are the reforms he desires to accomplish? Mr. Sproat, in his address, mentions many desirable reforms which he expresses himself as intending to support. With a few of these Dr. Douglass agrees, but has none of his own to distinguish himself from his opponent, or to make clear the mercenary objects of this immaculate "Reform Association." His principal efforts are to create a feeling against the government, by references to occurrences a dozen years ago, which may or may not be correctly understood.

"I found that the political 'cabal' who had so long stood in the way of justice to Upper Canada, who were the enemies of Representation by Population, whose widespread corruption and gross mismanagement had evoked the reprobation of all good citizens, were again grasping at the reins of power, and seeking to engross the patronage of the government."

"And first as to the new system of government under Confederation. I am convinced that it is fitted to confer great and permanent benefits," &c.

How can he reconcile these two paragraphs in his address. The men who now form the government of the country, who we suppose he refers to in the *Globe* phraseology as the "cabal," are the very men who have formed the new system of Confederation, and who have incorporated therein representation by population. He eulogizes their work of the last few years, but in the same breath denounces them for what a few of them—and only a few, mind—did a dozen years ago.

As regards the fifth paragraph of Dr. Douglass' address, which we need not quote, it is sufficient, we think, that an honest representative should place himself in opposition to all such evile whomever or by whom done. But because the doctor assumes that these men will do these acts, is not a sufficient reason to condemn them. It would be hardly just to hang a man because people believe he is going to commit murder. And because a man may have committed a wrong act a dozen years ago, it is not charitable to suppose he is always wanting to do similar acts.

Dr. Douglass' views on party government, also, are not such as will commend them to the electors of this Riding. Men are sent, or should be sent, to parliament, not to gratify their selfish ambition, but to make good laws. If the leaders of a party require to be "stimulated to exertion" by the prospect of power and place, they are not of the right stamp for legislators. Neither should men be sent to parliament to act under this or that leader, but to pursue an independent course, as their judgment or the desires of their constituents, may dictate. A member of parliament should not be the mere representative of "a party," but of the whole constituency. He should not be elected to serve party interests, but the interests of the country. And when a party becomes so degenerate that its only object is to place its leaders at the head of the government, so that it may bestow patronage on its friends and followers, its usefulness as an opposition is gone, because its actions are guided by low motives, and the country should beware of it.

In conclusion, we can only say, that if the Reform Association, and its candidates, are considered truthful exponents of the Reform sentiment of the Riding, it is high time that it was something better than—one of the most thoroughly Reform constituencies of Ontario."

Dr. Ryerson's Pamphlet.

THE NEW CANADIAN DOMINION—Dangers and Duties of the People in regard to their Government: by the Rev. Dr Ryerson.

We have received a copy of the above pamphlet, and have had great pleasure in its perusal. Its object is to show the evils of party spirit, and the author accomplishes his task with great ability. The following extract from Lord Brougham's writings is printed on the title page:

"Party undermines principles—destroys confidence in statesmen—corrupts private morals—unlies social motives with purposes—perverts all reception—destroys regard to truth—promotes abuse of the press—gives scope to malignant feelings—paralysis public counsels—promotes treasonable designs."—LORD BROUGHAM. (*Contents of the 6th chapter. Part II., of his Political Philosophy.*)

In the preface, the author says:

"I have determined to write the following Address without the knowledge of any public man, in Church or State. I am alone responsible for what it contains."

The work is addressed to the people of this province, and made specially applicable to the present time. It certainly comes at a very opportune moment, and it is calculated to do a world of good if widely circulated. It is divided into parts and sections in the usual comprehensive mode adopted by Dr. Ryerson in his pamphlets. We need make no apology in directing the attention of our readers to the following extracts, which cannot fail to beneficially impress the minds of all who are open to conviction.

"Personal hostilities and party strife the causes of past unfortunate to the country.

If you will call up to your recollection the events of our country's history for the last twenty years, I am sure you will agree with me that personal hostilities and party strife have been the most fatal obstacles to our happiness and progress as a people—an immense loss of time and waste of public money in party debates and struggles—a most fruitful source of partiality and corruption in legislation and government, by opposing men and parties, to establish and sustain themselves against their adversaries—a prolific cause of moral degeneracy in public men, and a melancholy perversion of the very purposes of government, the true office of which is to be "a minister of God for good," and not a game of party, much less an instrument of party favoritism and proscription.

The Second Great Question Stated

The second great question before the country is,—whether the functions of government shall be exercised upon the principles of party, or for the equal benefit of all classes in the country, and appointments to office made up on the grounds of person al character and qualifications, without reference to sect or party.

The decision of the present electors on this, as on the preceding question, determines the future institutions and character of the people of Canada. It will be seen that on the one side of this question is exclusion, on the other side is comprehension; on the one side is partizan with its selfishness, its tricks, its slanders, its powerful dishonesty,—on the other side is patriotism, with its largeness of heart, its manliness, its generosity, its nationality; on the one side the pyramid of government is inverted and placed upon the apex on point of equity and injustice; on the opposite side, the pyramid of government is placed upon the broad base of equal justice and good-will to all men; on the one side, government is converted and debased into a party domination—sometimes worse than that of any individual tyrant—on the other side, it maintains the office of its divine origin, "a minister of God for good," without respect of persons.

Four arguments stated against a partizan system of Government.

I will now proceed to show that this party domination and party exclusion system of government attempted to be established in our New Dominion is—*first*, contrary to what good men approve and practice in other similar relations of life; *secondly*, contrary to the avowed principles of reformers in what may be justly termed the heroic age of Canadian history, and a revival of the vital principal of old Canadian tyranny; *fourthly*, contrary to the opinions and advice of good and experienced men in both England and the United States as to the true rule of government and the best interests of society.

Misapprehension corrected.

But before entering on this discussion I must make a remark or two to guard against mistake or misrepresentation. I know it will be alleged, that I object to all parties or associations for legislative or governmental purposes. I do nothing of the kind. Parties have been formed and associations have been organized and sustained to abolish the slave trade and slavery, to promote parliamentary reform, to abolish the corn laws and establish free trade, and, in this country, to obtain equal rights and privileges for all classes, and to abolish an irresponsible system, and secure a responsible system of government. Such associations, and many similar ones, have performed a noble work after which they ceased to exist. But their object was not to elevate one part and depress another part of the community; much less were they an instrument and landed politicians to usurp the ordinary functions of government in general affairs, to appoint partizans to office and to organize and maintain the whole machinery of legislation and government as an engine of party.

Partizan Government contrary to the avowed Principles and objects of old Reformers.

But I observe, thirdly, that this partyism in government is contrary to the avowed principles and objects of reformers in the heroic age of Canadian reform. "Equal rights and privileges among all classes, without regard to sect or party," was the motto of the reformers of those days, and was repeated and placed upon their banners in almost every variety of style and form. And what was understood and meant by that expressed motto, in the whole administration of government, will be seen from the following factes:—The reformers and reform press of Upper Canada, hailed and rejoiced in the principles of the government of Lord Durham. Lord Sydenham, and Sir Charles Bagot. The Earl of Durham, in his reply to the address of the citizens of Toronto, July, 1838, said:—

"On my part I promise you an impartial administration of government. Determined not to recognize the existence of parties, provincial or immoral, classes or ranks, I shall hope to receive from all Her Majesty's subjects these public services, the efficiency of which must ever mainly depend upon their comprehensiveness. Extend the veil of oblivion over the past, direct to the future your best energies, and the consequences cannot be doubted."

The favourite theme and avowed doctrine of Lord Sydenham was "equal and impartial justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." After the union of the Canadas Lord Sydenham appointed Mr. Draper Attorney General, and the late Mr. R. Baldwin, Solicitor General—the first "coalition" in Upper Canada. There was no newspaper or reformer so extreme and violent at that time as to denounce either Mr. Draper or Mr. Baldwin for uniting to carry on a new system of government under a new Constitutional Act of the Imperial Parliament; but the Examiner, a reform paper, opposed Mr. Draper and supported Mr. Baldwin, at the election, and yet both the two and reform papers opposed Mr. Baldwin and supported Mr. Draper; and yet both the two and reform papers professed equally to be favorable to Lord Sydenham's administration.

THE DOCTRINE OF PARTISAN GOVERNMENT CONTRARY TO THE OPINIONS AND ADVICE OF GOOD AND EXPERIENCED MEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Fourthly, the partyism doctrine is contrary to the opinions and advice of good and experienced men both in England and the United States, as to the proper duty of public men, the true ends of government, and the best interests of society. I will cite but few authorities where I could fill a volume. The late Rev. Robert Hall, the brightest ornament of the Baptist church in England, and the eloquent advocate of reform, speaks as follows in his Tract on Reform of Parliament:—

"Freedom is supposed by some to derive great security from the existence of a regular *opposition*, an expedient which is in my opinion both the *offspring* and the *cherisher* of *faction*. That a minister should be opposed when his measures are destructive to his country, can admit of no doubt; but a systematic *opposition* should be maintained against any man merely as a minister, without regard to the principles he may propose, which is intended by a regular opposition, appears to me a *most corrupt and unprincipled maxim*."—"If a measure be good, it is of no importance to the nation from whom it proceeds; yet will it be esteemed by the opposition a point of honor not to let it pass without throwing every obstruction in its way. In an assembly convened to deliberate on the affairs of a nation, how disgusting to hear the members perpetually talk of their connexions, and their treaties to act with a particular set of men; when, if they have happened by chance to vote according to their convictions rather than their party, half their speeches are made up of apologies for a conduct so new and unexpected! When the leaders are united who agree in nothing but their hostility to the minister, the people fall at first into a sort of amusement and irresolution; till, perceiving political debates is a means for profit and power, they endeavour to become as corrupt as their representatives. It is not in the rear of factions, which destroy the ear and sicken the heart, the calm and rational voice of Liberty is heard. She turns from the disgusting scene, and regards those struggles as the pangs and convulsions in which she is doomed to expire."

In the last speech the late Sir Robert Peel made in the House of Commons, June 28, 1850, while opposing the foreign policy of the Government, in the affairs of Greece, he remarked as follows:—

"Sir, I will not forget, and I need not remind this House, that I have given, or attempted to give, to Her Majesty's Government, my support—I will say my cordial support—*during the last four years*. (Cheers. In spite of oblivion of the circumstances under which they succeeded to power (a laugh) I have felt it my duty to give them not an ostentatious, but I venture to say not certainly, a not less effective support. (Loud Cheers). I have not the honor or advantage of possessing their personal friendship; I have never been in political connexion with them. I have had no communication with them during the last four years which may not be had by any member of this House, who may be the most independent and the most unconnected with their policy. I have given them my support because I cordially approved of the policy which they came into domestic affairs."

How nobly does the conduct of Sir Robert Peel illustrate the truly christian maxims expressed by Robert Hall, in the passage above quoted! And with what moral and withering power do they both condemn what we are painfully witnessing in this country, of a ministry being opposed by late leaning the character of its individual members, without specifying a single act of its policy that is objectionable, or any one of its opinions that any unscrupulous, without its even having the opportunity of doing either! In all that I have read and observed, I do not recollect a more unprincipled proceeding—a more cringing illustrating the selfish, factious, vicious character of the party—an attempted to be inflicted on the country, as its future system of government.

Listen on this subject to the words of the late Rev. Dr. Washand, the late distinguished President of Brown University, the brightest ornament of the American Baptist Church, whose work on *Moral Science* is used as a Text Book in our own Toronto University College, as well as in various colleges of the United States. Dr. Wayland says:—

"And not only is an executive officer bound to exert no other power than that committed to him; but he is bound to exert that power for no other purpose than those for which it is committed to him. A power may be conferred for the public good; but this by no means authorizes men to use it for *the gratification of individual lust or hatred; much less for the sake of building up one party and crushing another.* Political corruption is no less wicked because it is so common. Dishonesty is no better policy in the office of state, than in other affairs; though men may persuade themselves and others to the contrary. He is not the servant of a nation, or of a district, much less of a party, but of mankind at large. And he who uses his power for the benefit of a nation, or of a party, is false to his duty, to his country, and to his God. He is engaging his name on the slaughtering pillars of his country's history, to be gazed upon for ever as an object of universal detestation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in your issue of 2nd inst., that a correspondent has taken the liberty of classifying me amongst the list of candidates for South Bruce, for the sole purpose, apparently, of giving himself an opportunity of misrepresenting and injuring me. You will therefore oblige me by giving this letter a place in your paper.

The only part of the communication I will notice is the impropriety implied in the first resolution referred to by your correspondent, and that at Mr. Blake's meeting here I decided in voting against that resolution. It is one thing to move a resolution favorable to a man, and quite another thing to move a resolution to support him. The resolution referred to is one favorable to Mr. McMurrich. Mr. Blake stated I moved a resolution pledging support. I denied this, and I was correct in doing so. Circumstances easily explain any apparent inconsistency on my part in having seen a resolution favorable to Mr. McMurrich, and shortly afterwards opposing his re-election. I have considerable confidence in the veracity of Mr. Paul Hallman of Kincardine, although he did *appear* here to corroborate Mr. Blake's statement, and I ask him if the following facts and circumstances connected with the motion favorable to Mr. McMurrich are not substantially correct. If they are, your correspondent must stand convicted of misrepresentation and falsehood, and it will be well for his reputation, if it is even possible, that he has been well enough to contradict his name. The meeting held by Mr. McMurrich was not a meeting of his friends alone. The chairman of the meeting, W. Sutton, Esq., now sheriff of this county, was only prevailed upon to preside upon being assured by Mr. McMurrich that his doing so would not be considered a pledge of support. At that meeting I appeared and spoke as an opponent of Mr. McMurrich. After I had spoken no one seemed inclined to do anything. Wm. Gunn, Esq., then came to me and in a spirit of kindness, very unlike that displayed by your correspondent, asked me to move a resolution referred to, stating that it was but just we should give Mr. McMurrich credit for whatever good he had done, as he did not believe in making a public man lower than was necessary. I then moved the resolution referred to. To show that Mr. McMurrich himself did not consider that resolution a pledge of support, he said (interrupting Mr. Gunn while speaking) "Mr. Gunn, will you go a step further and say you will support me?" Mr. Gunn replied "It will be quite time for me to do so when you shall have made up your family quarrel with your friends and friends." This resolution was carried unanimously, Mr. McMurrich's opponents, as well as his friends, voting for it. I then took no further part in the meeting to other resolution was either moved or supported by me,—and it is a falsehood that Dr. Ross of Kincardine is in possession of any other resolution for my handwriting moved or supported by me at that meeting. And your correspondent must have known he was stating a falsehood when he wrote your communication. It is true my name was put on Mr. McMurrich's committee, but that was done without my knowledge, and as soon as known I requested it to be struck off.

It may appear very "curious" to your correspondent that I should not on all occasions agree with my opponent. I have no doubt he cannot understand a contrary line of conduct. That however is not my fault. Your correspondent's letter only affords another example of the manner in which a wrong impression may be misrepresented and used against a man by an unprincipled enemy.

I am
Yours truly,
A. SHAW.

Walkerton, Aug. 14th, 1867.

NO POOR MEN IN PARLIAMENT.—One curious episode in the struggle over the Reform Bill has been generally overlooked. Mr. Pawcett moved to pay the retiring officers' expenses out of the borough and county rates. The proposal, if assented by the House, would have reduced considerable the expenses of candidates. At present it is believed that no man can afford to accept a nomination for Parliament who has not an income of at least £2,000 a year. There was a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Ayrton amiably remarked that most retiring officers should be in Newgate; but the House rejected Mr. Pawcett's motion. The feeling was that poor men would be out of place in Parliament.

HOP GROWING.—Some fields in the Rock River country, Illinois, which had been planted only six weeks, were at least and a half high, which is the most rapid growth on record.

A Boy Cut in Pieces by Mill Wheels.

We have this morning to record one of the most terrible [illegible] that ever occurred in this section of the country—by which a young and [illegible] lad of this Town, in [illegible] and man hood, was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning, and now lies stretched out cold and livid—a stark, stiff and hideously disfigured remnant of humanity!

It appears that certain boys are in the habit of bathing in the tail race of the Victoria Mills, in Old Town. On Friday forenoon, a lad of 17 years, named John Yates, and a son of Mr. J. C. Prescott, went down through the usual trap door to bathe. A narrow ladder reaches about 12 feet to the platform covering of the waterwheel, from whence they spring into the water. The spur-wheel,—a large horizontal slowly revolving wheel—approaches very near to the top of the ladder, and in coming up from the bath the unfortunate lad Yates seems either to have fallen back upon it, or placed his hand there to steady himself in his ascent. In an instant he was drawn round under the "pinion," a small wheel just above and moved by the "spur." Hearing a stifled groan, the boy Prescott turned round, and saw his comrade in the terrible grip of the wheels, with great clots of flesh and blood hanging to the cogs, and the bones crunched to pieces by the inexorable machine. His body choked the passage and actually stopped the working of the mill. With great presence of mind, young Prescott shut off the water, and then called for assistance. The body was quickly hauled out, but not a vestige of life remained. His left arm is literally ground to pieces, his ribs smashed and chest mangled, leaving the heart bare and the lungs and liver a promiscuous mass of coagulate flesh and gore.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Madoc.—Another gold mine has been found on lot 17, in the township of Madoc, which bids fair to rival the celebrated Richardson mine. The property is owned by Messrs. B. Hutchins and J. C. Frank, of Montreal.

Final Passage of the Reform Bill.

London, 12th, midnight.

In the House of Lords to-night the reconsideration of the Reform Bill was resumed. Earl Derby was present and moved that the House accede from all its amendments to the bill, except the one providing for the representation of minors, which had been accepted by the House of Commons. After a long debate the motion was put and carried in favor of the Government.

From Mexico.

Santa Anna had been brought to Vera Cruz by an American man-of-war, and was to be tried for conspiracy against the Mexican Government.

Ten thousand dollars reward has been offered for the arrest of Marquez.

Everything was quiet at the capital, and order was being rapidly restored by the Juarez government.

The troubles from the Indians still continue.

New York, Aug. 7.

The Mexican General Berriozabal writes to the Mexican Consul here:—"By the present you are fully authorized to deny as perfectly false the report of the Ranchero newspaper, that the authorities and people of the city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution. Rejoicings took place, it is true, but they were intending to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico City, which was officially known here by the same day. You can also deny, [illegible] it, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners, attributed to Gen. Escobedo by the same newspaper.

Rouge Talk.

Le Pays, the organ of the Rouges, is bold enough to indicate its policy of opposition to the constitution as it exists, and the foreign alliances it would seek. Thus in a recent allusion it said:—

"Now should we accept the destiny traced for us or agitate to shake off the yoke, such is the order of the day. Approaching events will teach the people the only reasonable solution of the difficulty.

"Yes, readers, something will happen, freedom cannot be far distant. Liberty cannot eternally remain on the other side of line 45. She will cross it sooner or later, and everything seems to indicate that it will be soon. That it must shine some day in Canada as well as on the rest of America, is evidently but a question of time. Several foretelling signs already display themselves on the horizon."

Attempt to Sink the Maitland.—On Sunday night some miscreants bored holes in the Maitland to port; only one [illegible] going through. The idea was to sink her. A sailor is now in gaol, but till further evidence is adduced we forbear remarks.—[Goderich Star.

Death of Rev. Mr. Climie.—The gentleman, a well known minister in the Congregational Denomination, and a resident for many years at Belleville, died at Quebec on Monday. He was on his way from Murray Bay, where he had been for the benefit of his health.

The Buffalo Courier, alluding to the report that a considerable body of troops are about to be sent to Canada, says that there is no danger of a Fenian raid, but that the troops will be needed to quell internal disturbances which the Courier thinks will take place after the elections.

Memoirs of Prince Albert.—Queen Victoria's memoirs of the late Prince Consort has produced quite a sensation. Her Majesty relates all the circumstances attending her first introduction to her future husband, describes his appearance and manner at that time, and repeats her declaration of love.

A Chicago journal makes the frank and [illegible] acknowledgment that "things seem to be rapidly approaching a condition when [illegible] Chicago will know whether he is [illegible] married man or not."

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 6.

In the House of Lords, last night, the amendment to the Reform Bill increasing the basis of the lodger franchise from £10 to £15 per annum was reconsidered and rejected. Before adjourning the House of Lords agreed to pass the Reform Bill to its third reading to night.

Dublin, August 6.

Thirty three of the Fenians who have been on trial before the Commission in Tipperary, have been convicted.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, promised to submit to the House before the close of the present session, the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and that of the United States in regard to the Alabama claims, and all the other documents bearing on the case.

A Prussian Army Commission, appointed to examine the Chassepot rifle, the favorite arm of the French service, after subjecting it to a series of practical and scientific tests, have reported against its adoption by the Prussian War Department.

Paris, August 8.

The French squadron which sailed recently for the Island of Candia to relieve the suffering families of the Cretans, took on board 1,500 refugees, mostly women and children and old men, and conveyed them to a place of safety.

London, Aug. 9.

A long and exciting debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Reform Bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords. Amendments had been made in the Upper House modifying the lodger, copy-hold and leasehold franchises, allowing the use of voting papers, and conferring the franchise upon undergraduates of the Universities, all of which were rejected, but another amendment, providing for the representation of minorities, was agreed to.

The Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States.

In the House of Lords last evening the bill to abolish the church rates was rejected by a large majority.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Brayhead, Wicklow county, Ireland, to-day. The express train from Dublin for Wicklow, when at the above named locality, ran off the track, and eight passenger coaches were precipitated into the sea. The railroad, at that point runs along the summit of a high bluff. The loss of life is frightful, only one person in the whole train, a man named Morris, escaped alive.

Later despatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 29th, A. D. 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

To the Independent ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN:—I come before you to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, as the Candidate of the Reform party for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons.

I wish it to be understood, that in offering myself as a Candidate, I am acting in obedience to the will of the Reform party of this Riding, as expressed through their Delegates in the Convention which sat at Port Elgin in March last. Had I but consulted my own wishes or interests, or been guided by my own opinion of my ability to discharge the duties of this important position as they should be discharged, I would not at the present time be soliciting your suffrages. But I recognize in the present position of political parties, on the eve of entering on the new system of government, a most critical juncture. I found that the political cabal who had so long stood in the way of justice to Upper Canada, who were the enemies of Representation by Population, whose wide-spread corruption and gross mismanagement had evoked the reprobation of all good citizens, were again grasping at the reins of power, and seeking to engross the patronage of the government. I found that this corrupt clique were promulgating false doctrines in reference to parties, and preaching up a liberality to be practised by others for their benefit, in order to turn away the eyes of the electors from their political misdeeds, and give their retainers an opportunity of *foisting* themselves on the Liberal constituencies of Ontario.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to prevent this Riding from being wrested from the Reform party, that a demand was made on my services, and that I obeyed the call of my party.

In coming forward to offer myself for election as your representative, it is incumbent upon me to give an account of my views on political matters.

And first as to the new system of government under Confederation, I am convinced that it is fitted to confer great and permanent benefits, if wisely and honestly administered. But I believe that if the new Coalition Ministry, controlled as it is by the leading spirits of the Coalition of 1854, shall succeed in establishing themselves in power, that they will again impose upon us, in a degree intensified by the complexity of the new machinery of government, the corruption extravagance and mismanagement, from which we had fondly hoped the new order of things was to deliver us. We have already an example of the manner in which it is contemplated to conduct the government, in the number of cabinet offices created, and in the salaries said to be attached to them.

I believe in party government as it has existed in Great Britain and in our own country heretofore. Without a proper opposition, conducted by leaders stimulated to exertion and vigilance by the prospect and laudable ambition of administering the government of the country in their turn, I should despair of any government [illegible] that close attention and mature deliberation upon their measures, or instituting such searching scrutiny into the expenditure and actions of administrations, and making such fearless exposures of their mismanagement and ill-doing as are necessary to good legislation. If a good opposition party is necessary at any time, it is at such a time as this, when a new order of things is to be inaugurated, a large expenditure of public money is to be made, and a corrupt set of politicians are straining every nerve to establish themselves in power. It will rest with you, Electors of the North Riding of Bruce, in conjunction with the Electors of the whole Dominion, whether there shall be in the new Parliament an opposition sufficiently strong, if not to remove them from power, at least to make them powerless for evil.

Foremost among the duties of the House of Commons, will be retrenchment in the expenses of government, and a proper economy in the expenditure of all the public monies. This is absolutely necessary in order to meet the current expenses of the government, not to speak of diminishing the public debt, without resorting to the issuing of legal tender notes, and overturning the banking system of the country. Economy and retrenchment are also necessary in order to diminish some of the Customs Duties, and make some advancement in the direction of Free Trade. It is desirable, also, that a new Reciprocity Treaty, fair and honorable to both parties, should be made. Our Volunteer and Militia system may want some change, so as to suit the requirements of the new Dominion.

I believe in granting free lands to actual settlers, but as the local legislature will have entire control of the Crown Lands, and as the members of that body will be solely responsible for any new policy adopted with reference to them, it is not necessary that I should enter further into my views on that subject, nor on other matters purely of a local nature, such as a line of Railroad to this part, to which I am favorable, as they are entirely without the province of the House of Commons.

I look forward with pleasure to the time when the Dominion of Canada shall include all the British American possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and an intelligent and industrious population under the banner of Canada shall fill the fertile valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan.

In conclusion, I would say that, whether elected or not, I will have the satisfaction of feeling that I have done my duty in an endeavor to prevent our opponents from appropriating one of the most thoroughly Reform constituencies of Ontario; that I have endeavored to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the Reform leaders, now and always so much villified; and that I have done something to resist the covert and insidious attempts which are being made to weaken the advanced section of the Reform party.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

Port Elgin, August 1st, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually perilled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great [illegible] Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public Lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only: thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would lead to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits, or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering those ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammelled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party.* My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 11th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. S. KINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
DILA [illegible]
Assignees.

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.

Vesta, Township of Brant,
13 Mar. [illegible]

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received the nomination of the Reform Convention, and having been waited upon by a delegation from that Convention of men of influence and position in the Riding who urged me to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I deemed it my duty to consent.

Since my acceptance of the nomination became known, I have received so much kind encouragement, and so many promises of support from all sections of the Riding, that I feel, in coming forward to stand for this constituency, I am only acting in obedience to your wishes.

In entering on this new phase of our political existence, it should be borne in mind that the success of the New Constitution will greatly depend on the men sent to the first parliaments. If you send selfish, self-seeking men, who will take advantage of the present peculiar political position to promote sectional or party or private interests, they may leave to their successors a legacy of wrongs, which will take many years of bitter party strife to right.

If you desire that the government of the country should be conducted with harmony and good feeling, it behoves you to send men whose character and antecedents shall form a guarantee that the measures which they shall support will be characterized by justice and fairness to all sections of the country and all classes of the community.

In coming forward to solicit your suffrages, it is hardly necessary for me to state my political opinions, as I am known to the most of you, and you are aware that I have always been a Reformer.

I made my home in this Riding in the early days of its settlement, and have borne a share of the labours and privations incident to the early settler's life. I must therefore be allowed to know something of the Riding and of its wants.

I should rejoice to see a Railroad running through this county, if we could get it built without incurring a burden of taxation which would oppress us; and if elected, would feel it my duty to co-operate with you to secure so desirable an improvement. The kind and line of Railroad, it would of course be your province to determine, and not that of your representative. I would go for adopting such a policy with reference to our wild and mineral lands as would best secure the immediate and continuous settlement of the one and the development and utilizing of the other.

I have always been against the principle of Separate Schools, and would strenuously oppose any extension of that principle, while I should be happy to co-operate in enacting any measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our Educational Institutions, and to extend the benefits of education.

I believe in making proper and adequate provision for such benevolent institutions for the infirm and unfortunate as exist in our own and other Christian countries. If elected, I shall endeavour to act in, accordance with the views here expressed.

I am
Your Obedient Servant,

Donald Sinclair.

Southampton, July 24, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving, AT THE Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try, the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last five years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 29, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Servant Girl Wanted.

WANTED, A SERVANT GIRL. Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, August 1, 1867.

SUCH.

AS HE SAW IT.

Such ribbons, such roses, such ringlets of hair,
Such features and features, so white and so fair;
Such rosy hued cheeks, such teeth and such eyes;
Such a snowy white neck of such delicate size;
Such a bit of a waist, such a love of a hand,
Such a foot, such an ankle, such an air of command;
Such a love of a woman.

AS SHE SAW IT.

Such a fair manly brow, such a modest moustache;
Such a sweet winning way, no swagger or dash;
Such love lighted eyes, such an aquiline nose;
Such a neck, such a neck-tie, such nice fitting clothes;
Such an air all at ease; a model of grace;
Such a form, such a figure, such a beautiful face;
Such a gem of the species human.

AS SOMEBODY ELSE SAW IT.

Such a swell of a chap, such a gay flaunting belle;
Such brains, more hair, no wisdom to sell;
Such near-sighted eye glasses astride such a nose;
Such earnest desire for the largest 'shows,'
Such notions, such gestures, so vulgar, so rude;
Such a pompous young snipe, such a mincing young prude;
So queer is the human vision.

Slippery Once More!

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAIN.

The person who goes by the cognomen of 'Slippery Jack' has again commenced his midnight manœuvres, but for what object, other than fun, we cannot at present tell. Two or three days since we chronicled the fact, that he had visited, among others, the dwelling of Mr. Charles Hunt, and have now to report his further progress in this mysterious business. The other night he seems to have left the scene of his late ramblings on Bathurst street, and is next heard from on the corner of Talbot and Horton streets, at the residence of Mrs. Cooper. He gained an entrance by lifting the dining-room window, taking care to fasten it up while in the house, so that he might make an easy egress if necessity should require such. Once in, he prowled around for some time and then proceeded to the bedroom where a young lady was sleeping, and in his course thither walked through two bedrooms without awakening the occupants, or waking them. He then commenced tickling the young lady's feet, and she thought it was some of her relatives, who were playing their tricks for the purpose of frightening her. After he had got through with the first tickling process, the young lady heard distinctly a sort of smothered laugh, and thinking all was right, again dozed over. He again tried the dodge, and she once more pulled up her feet. At the next attempt, Slippery appears to have been excited, and made considerable noise; at any rate the young lady woke up, and saw a man standing near her bed with his coat off. She immediately screamed for help, and in an instant Slippery migrated down the stairs at a rapid pace, and left the house. The other members of the family woke up at the cries of the young lady, and heard distinctly the tread of his feet upon the stairs, and his jump into the garden. It was then about one o'clock, and on their going outside, there was no one to be seen, but footsteps were heard of some one approaching. The two brothers ran up to the gate near the sidewalk, and presently a short, stout man came along, dressed in a light tweed suit, and a rowdy hat, with an enormous thick stuff in his hat. The brothers at first thought it was one of the neighbors going home, and concluded not to molest him. Just as the individual had passed them, he took to his heels, bounded across the street like a deer, and was soon out of their sight. They then returned to the house, and neither some time chatting over the mysterious visitor, when a considerable noise was heard on the street. They repaired thither, and found "Slippery" had been visiting some of their neighbors, a little further down the street, and in the same direction which the strange man had taken. The house of Mr. Monroe in that neighborhood was also entered, and a dwelling adjoining his, the name of the occupant of which we did not ascertain. He however, escaped "scot free" from all these places, and still practices his midnight adventures. It would be some satisfaction to know how long he intends to keep this work up, and where he is next to visit. Do tell, John!—[London Free Press.

What is the animal which has the head of a cat and the tail of a cat and the ears of a cat, and yet which isn't a cat?—Professor Owen can't tell, but rather thinks it doesn't chew the cud. Well, it's a kitten.

The clergyman in a certain town, on the occasion of his having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk reading the hymn beginning with these words, 'Matchless maids, bride grooms of heaven!'

Two Heroes.

(*From the London Daily Telegraph.*)

If ever there was an expedition which seemed like a tragical waste of human life, it was that of Burke and Wills seven years ago. The whole thing was over-organized; it was done to death by committees. Whilst Eyre and Sturt had been content to set forth in light marching order, the new expedition was provided with so many telescopes and so many camels that, when it started, it must have seemed as though Greenwich Observatory and the Zoological Gardens were going out together for a walk. A couple of hardy bushmen could have done the work; but Australian exploration was still in its nonage. The camels and the camel-drivers soon came to grief; the scientific German gentleman who accompanied the expedition "got Gosst," and had to be left behind; and the party which had quitted Melbourne amidst the cheers of thousands dwindled down, growing 'small by degrees and beautifully less,' until it consisted only of O'Hara Burke, a fearless Irishman, William J. Wills, his scientific assistant and second in command, and two others, King and Gray. With privations for three months, the four men still persevered through unspeakable privations, and at length, striking a water-course amongst the hills, they followed it until it led them into a region where the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics almost effaced the memory of the Central Australian barrenness. And so, still northwards, they pushed on, weak by this time, and beginning to have fears about the homeward march; but suddenly they came upon a river whose tidal ebb and flow of waters showed that they had neared the Indian Ocean,—at any rate, the great Carpentarian Gulf, which is only an inlet of the Ocean, as the river is only an inlet of the gulf. The touch of salt in the water, the ebb and flow of the tide, meant victory; and all that remained was to make a safe retreat, and carry back into the settlements the grand news that a path had been discovered across the Continent. They turned back,—anxious at times,—but hoping, as they had a right to hope, that when they reached the place of rendezvous on Cooper's Creek they would find relief. The march was hard, and one man died upon the road,—suspected, indeed, of skulking, until they found out how tragically starvation and weakness had worn him to the bone. At length, their own resources being exhausted, they reached, just as the Australian winter was beginning to close in, the rendezvous. As they approached the place there was no smoke to be seen through the trees; a strange silence prevailed; their signals were not answered; and in a few minutes they learnt that the relief party had abandoned them. Hence the passionate Celtic nature of O'Hara Burke fairly broke down; in his wrath at a base desertion, in the misery of so utter an abandonment, his eyes were flooded with tears, and he flung himself face foremost upon the earth, sobbing aloud. To be sure, it was somewhat hard! Deserted by those who should have helped him, he had marched across the continent; he had done a thing hitherto achieved by no white man, if by any mortal; and here, coming back, almost within the pale of civilization even seven years ago, he was left without a mouthful of food.

Gloomily the explorers encamped, and from the first they felt fate seemed clear. Wills, a brave, clever Devonshire man of scant seven-and-twenty, the son of an old country surgeon at Totnes, had no fits of hysterical passion like that of Burke, but, as plainly as Burke, he saw that all was over. His brain kept clear and bright, but his bodily strength failed him so completely that he urged Burke and their humble companion, King, to leave him and try their chance. Not without much persuasion did they consent; but they consented. Mournfully, solemnly, the three exchanged their last farewells. Few many days were over the pangs of death were on Burke, and then, with a last touch of the wild Celtic bravado, which in him was almost beautiful from its innocence and honesty, he cried, "Leave my body on the ground unburied, with my pistol in my right hand, that whoever finds me may know Burke the Explorer!" And so King left him; and so, in due time, the corpse was known. Wills, meanwhile, had no such defiant death speech to make; slowly he agonized; yet in the long roll of chivalry, amongst the Bayards and the Sidneys, there is no death more beautifully heroic, not one accepted in a nobler or purer spirit, than that of the young student, the son of a homely Devonshire doctor. The bitter south wind, harsh with Asiatic rigor, came blowing up towards him, and whistled through his rags, as he crouched upon the ground, daily growing weaker. For a time he could gather enough of the root called "nardoo" to protract existence, though at the cost of horrible physical pain; and so long as his right hand could hold pen or pencil, he still kept his diary,—noting the flight of birds or the slow implacable motion of clouds to the northward. He had strength enough left, this man, who persuaded others to leave him because he knew that he was dying,—he had strength enough left to make this entry, almost the last, in his journal: "I feel that starvation on nardoo is not so hard as I anticipated!" He clutches one hand with the other, that he may tell by the beating of the pulse how near he is to death; he scrawls the figure in his book; he falls back senseless; and he dies.

If this story were told of American colonization,—if it were only a couple of hundred years old,—it would have been sung by a hundred poets; it would, by this time, have been one of the sacred traditions of the national life; but it is not yet more than six years old; it is related in newspapers instead of chronicles; and it is comparatively unknown.

The Fenian Cruiser.

The N. Y. World says: 'The Fenian bark Plato, after a cruise of three months, returned to New York on the 28th ult. She is of 500 tons burthen, and left here on the 21th of April, with a crew of forty men, an armament of two twelve-pounders, and troops to the number of 350. Every man was armed with a Springfield rifle, and in addition she carried about a thousand stand of arms, with sufficient ammunition. The purpose of the cruise was to ascertain whether it was possible to land a large number of men on the Irish coast, it being curiously argued that if one small vessel could elude the British cruisers, a hundred transports could. She got across the 'roaring main' in twenty-three days, with only one danger, which occurred upon encountering an English man-of-war off the coast of Newfoundland. This peril she triumphantly passed by flying the American flag. She first made a landing on the Isle of Tory, the people of which did not guess her mission. Afterwards she slyly cruised along the coast, landing at several places, in each of which the officers had long talks with leading Fenians from the shore, and all of which, except one, resulted in the decision not to invade Ireland just then. The exception was off the coast of Waterford, where, after the usual council, six brave fellows left the bark to die or be captured; the latter fate did befal them shortly afterwards. Finally the arrival of the Plato became generally known throughout the island, and it was determined to return to the States. During the passage back provisions ran short, and the crew and passengers were obliged to depend upon the chance American ships that they met for supplies. On arriving here the arms and ammunition were disembarked and taken charge of by the Brotherhood."

The Uniontown (Ohio) Standard gives the following important information for wool-growers: "If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows or fat cattle no dogs will disturb them. As soon as the dogs approach them they run to the cattle, who drive off the dogs. A farmer of thirty years in Shelby adopted this plan, and never lost a sheep by dogs, although in the neighborhood the dogs killed sheep to the north and south of him."

LATE AND EARLY.—The regular routine of clerkly business ill suited the literary tastes and the wayward habits of Charles Lamb. Once at the India house, a superior said to him; 'I have remarked, Mr. Lamb, that you come very late to office.' 'Yes, sir,' said the wit, 'but you must remember that I go away early.' The oddness of the excuse silenced the reprover.

AN ECONOMICAL PROPOSITION.—Two officers observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her. 'Hoot, man,' says his northern friend, 'use occasion to waste siller; let us gang in and speer if she can give us two sixpences for a shillin'.'

Mr. Brown, I owe you a grudge; remember that. 'I shall not be frightened, then,' replied Mr. B., 'for I never know you to pay anything that you owed.'

'If there is anybody under the canister of Heaven that I have in utter excrescence,' says Mrs. Partington, 'it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calumni upon honest folks.'

The man who never told an editor how he could better his paper has gone out west to marry the woman who never looked into a looking-glass.

In Illinois the osage orange hedge is planted, cultivated, and warranted, for one year, at 30 cents a rod. In two years it will keep out all stock, and it is said to last 500 years.

No man so well understands farming as he who has made poor land rich, and he will keep it rich. He is like one who has earned a thousand dollars.

Fruit is the antidote of fever, and both come in the same season. The best remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake is lobelia, which grows around its den.

To surround an orchard with hedges of evergreens is to make a climate equal to one 200 miles south. When the country was new, peaches grew in Massachusetts.

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!

AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. Smith have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,

from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and mitts, also a second supply of Lisle Thread (white, buff and colored); Spun Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,

In every size, and at any price.

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 2c. per yd. A cheap lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 20c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

☞ Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get big ser.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO

To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1 25, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3 50, or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the county) of different patterns of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS,

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS OR GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. Smith are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands: muscovado, Refined do., Crushed, Broken, Loaf and Pulverized do.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

☞ Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half a Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN,

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

ONTARIO

CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.

CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

BRITISH HOTEL

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,

Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has recommenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and lambs.

Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

THE PAISLEY

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Vivid Representations

The eye never tires with seeing, the ear never is weary with viewing, these wonderful scenes of beauty and interest, the Carte de Visite, or visiting card Portraits, reach their greatest perfection. They are the most perfect production of the Art of the present day, arranged in Photograph Albums. They grace the parlours of those who profess to keep pace with the fashion of the hour.

The undersigned, desirous of keeping pace with the progress of the Art, which every moment, lets brought into requisition all the latest and most complete Photographic discoveries of the day. Accordingly there will be found at

Storer's Photographic GALLERY

All those purple-black tones so much sought after in Photography.

Having made up his mind to remain in Paisley, and determined to give universal satisfaction, the subscriber gives a free invitation to all the village people to call and get their negatives taken.

That photographs may come within the reach of all classes, they are reduced the following low prices:

Cartes de Visite, six for $1, or twelve for $1 50.

And will take pay in farmer's produce for all kinds, on store goods.

Ambrotypes, Gems, Lockets, Ferrotypes, Copying views of Buildings, Monuments, &c., executed very cheap.

☞ Encourage the Old Stand over the Victoria Hotel, opposite McKechnie's Boot and Shoe Store, and thus secure a permanent Photograph Gallery in Paisley.

JOHN STORER.

Paisley, Mar. 14, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867. NUMBER 27.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,
Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.
Paisley, May 30, 1867.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,
And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery. Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
Formerly the Bridge Inn.
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 29, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.
Paisley, March 1, 1866.

WANTS SUPPLIED!
A CHOICE STOCK OF
Pocket and Centre Table Albums.
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at WM. KEYES.
Paisley, July 11, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.
S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.
A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.
WM. ANSTEAD.
Paisley, March 19, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON, Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs,
Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.
Paisley, March 22, 1866.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.
Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Servant Girl Wanted.
WANTED, A SERVANT GIRL. Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, August 1, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!
TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.
W. C. BRUCE.
Paisley, Feb. 1866.

A NEW YORK MURDERER.

Now we are in the Murderers' Row, where Friday Gordon the slaver, Ferris the wife-murderer, Colt, who killed Adams, and a number of others, passed their last hours upon earth. We ask to see Jerry O'Brien, who killed his mistress June 20, 1866. Jerry puts his pale, wasted hand through the prison bars in answer to our call upon him,—hand blanched to the hue of a drawing-room by fifteen months' close imprisonment. He is but a youth in age, twenty-one or thereabouts, of medium size, with a plentiful growth of jet black hair, blue eyes, shrewd but not hardened face, close, well made figure, and an appearance that would impress any one in his favor. A pale, emaciated priest of the order of St. Francis has just left Jerry, after a conference of two hours, and he is now quiet and resigned, but ready to talk. How the hours pass for him! He has seen but twenty-one years of life; but these eventful years seem a century as he looks in a reverie at the flies crawling over the floor among the tobacco-spittle, and thinks of his early childhood, of his boyhood running through the streets with the companions of his first lessons in vice, his first indiscretions, and his first crime. The air seems thick around him, and the bricks on the walls are breathing sentences to him of dread import. The whitewash pains him, and he looks at the pictures of martyred saints and the prints of the Virgin Mother of Sorrows. His life is so short; is there no time to repent or begin again? Ah, if he only could begin it again, how changed it would be!

He remembers his enlistment in the Union Army, a boy full of patriotic ardor, unstained with crime, and free from all burdens of conscience. He has joined his regiment, the First Mounted Rifles, at Fortress Monroe, and receives the uniform of a cavalry soldier. Then the long nights in camp playing cards and carousing, with rides interminable into the enemy's lines. Longstreet's lines of Confederate gray, covering the sinuous border of the Blackwater, and the masses of Union infantry, with Spear's Cavalry, always alert for a dash, are there. If he could only be with them again to sell his life ever so dearly. How well he recollects the night when, with a companion, he stole into the enemy's line of pickets, and had nearly captured Gen. Longstreet himself, the pride of the rebel infantry,—that dark, stern soldier, politic as Massena, and stubborn as McDonald. Four years of soldier life—a brave and gallant soldier—and then comes the Fenian raid of that June, when O'Brien joins the Fenians as a volunteer and gets a commission, coming as he does from the Union Army with flattering approval for his gallantry and service in the field. A few days since, he received from his old commander the following testimony of his service:—

"I know your gallant and honorable record during your service in the late war of the rebellion for four years. Intrusted as you were on many occasions with important despatches (as a courier), you at all times performed your duty with great credit to yourself and to the entire satisfaction of your superior officers. Both while in the garrison and the field, you proved yourself trustworthy and an excellent soldier. Very respectfully, S. P. SPEAR, late Brig.Gen. Commanding Cavalry.

Then came that terrible 20th of June, 1866, when, maddened and crazed with bad liquor and filled with a hell of jealousy, he entered the house where his mistress, Kate Smith, alias Lucy McLaughlin, lived by the fruits of her shame. She was beautiful and beloved by Jerry, though a degraded courtesan, and she had betrayed him for a coward, as he thought. The women of the house gathered around her and frightened him, and he, thinking that she was laughing at him, plunged the knife in her back, and then sought to cut his own throat. This is the story of Jerry O'Brien. His execution is appointed for next Friday, and so he has but one day more to live.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LIFE RAFT.

The American life raft, designed for use in saving life from shipwreck, has made the voyage from America to Southampton in safety. John Milkes, captain, with George Miller and Jerry Mullen, navigated the raft. Two slept while the third watched. They sailed by dead reckoning, and arrived, without accident, in forty-three days from New York. They had to lay to seven times on account of bad weather; but, with the exception of Miller (who was poorly for two days), they all had excellent health.

The following is the description of this raft at the time it sailed:—

"The India rubber life saving raft 'Nonpareil,' which has been lying off the battery for some time, yesterday started on her perilous voyage to Europe. The raft is constructed of three parallel air cylinders, 25 feet long and 26 inches in diameter, made of India rubber and pointed at the ends; these covered with duck canvas. The water casks, 12 in number, are also of rubber, strapped on the side of the raft. These can also be used for life preservers. Her stores consists of biscuit, preserved meats, and fruits, and Lamont's desiccated egg, all of which are placed in tin cans. A chest, six feet long, four feet wide, and 12 inches deep contain all the stores, on the top of which is a mattress covered by an A tent. As everything is exposed, there being no hold to the raft, it seems impossible to keep anything in its place; but the parties who have undertaken the voyage think that the raft will ride every sea. Before starting, the sails were isolated and everything made trim for the voyage; but even these last preparations could not convince the crowd assembled on the battery to witness her departure, that those persons on board were in earnest as to their destination."

The London Lancet says of the health of Queen Victoria: "We have good grounds for stating that the absence of her Majesty the Queen from public festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, over worry or much talking in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick head ache, and sense of great exhaustion."

OXFORD'S ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

On the 11th of June, 1840, Edward Oxford made his attempt on the Queen's life. Prince Albert's own account of the affair, addressed to his grandmother, was as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace, 11th June 1840.

"*To the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, &c.*

"Dear Grandmamma,—I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my life, and that of Victoria; but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove out yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, to pay Aunt Kent a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, Victoria on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the palace when I noticed a little mean looking man holding something towards us, and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. Victoria had just turned to the left to look at a horse, and could not therefore understand why her ears were singing, as from its being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started, and the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her; but she laughed at the thing.

"I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time Victoria also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and who were at first petrified with fright on seeing what had happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postillion to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt Kent's. From thence we took a short drive through the park,—partly to give Victoria a little air, partly also to show the public that we had not, on account of what had happened, lost all confidence in them.

"To-day I am very tired and knocked up by the quantity of visitors, the questions, and descriptions I have had to give. You must therefore excuse my ending now, only thanking you for your letter, which I have just received, but have not yet been able to read. My chief anxiety was lest the fright should have been injurious to Victoria in her present state; but she is quite as well as I am myself. I thank Almighty God for his protection.

"Your faithful grandson, ALBERT."

"The name of the culprit is Edward Oxford. He is seventeen years old, a waiter in a low inn,—not mad, but quiet and composed."

LANCE vs. SWORD.

The Austrians, glad to exchange the chance of close quarter for the fire of the carbines, came forward to meet them. Both sides advanced steadily; the lancers, with their spears in rest, came on in an apparently impenetrable line; but the dragoons, with their sword points to the front, and their horses well in hand, bore steadily down upon them, in the last few yards, let their horses go, and dashed in through the points of the lances. Their commander, Major Von Shack, went down, grievously wounded, but the men thought of his fall only to avenge it, and rushed in so close to the lancers that their spears were useless, smiting them heavily with their keen bright swords. A few moments only the *melee* lasted; then the lancers, turning, flew towards the town. The dragoons pursued, but their officer kept them well in hand, and they did not lose their order. When the street was gained the lancers turned again, the swordsmen thundered down upon them, and by sheer weight and strength of blows bore them backwards along the street. The fight was long and hard. The men, too close together to use their weapons, grappled with one another; the horses, frightened and enraged, snorted, plunged, reared, and struck out. But the Prussians had superior weight and strength, and pressed their antagonists back along the streets to a wider space in the centre of the town, where a high image of the Madonna, carved in stone, looked down upon the fray. Here an Austrian officer, hurled from his saddle by a tall Prussian dragoon, had his brains dashed out against the foot of the monument, and another Austrian, bent backwards over the cantle of his saddle, had his spine broken by the strength of his assailant. The light Austrian men and horses had no chance in this close conflict, and soon they were obliged to turn, and fled down the street to where their supports were drawn up behind the town.—*The Seven Weeks' War. By H. M. Hozier, F.C.S., F.G.S.*

The Sydney Herald states that in Australia there is one little spot where people have been dying of thirst. It is said that in the back country, bodies and skeletons of persons who have perished from want of water are being continually found. It is also related that one man offered a pound note for half a pint of water, and having got it and swallowed it, offered £20 for a full pint, so great was his thirst. This may be an exaggeration, but the story is generally believed. The tract of country alluded to is the only portion where the rain has not fallen in large quantities.

The Winnebago City (Minnesota) Homestead says that a certain farmer in that county has three hundred bushels of last year's wheat on hand, which he held last spring at three dollars per bushel, when some of his neighbors in the adjoining counties were nearly starving for bread, and when the relief committee would have been glad to have paid a large price for it. His wheat is now worth $1 25 per bushel.

SCURRILOUS WRITING.

It is tolerably well understood in this country that scurrilous writing, whether for election purposes or anything else, not only fails to accomplish the object intended, but injures to a very considerable extent the cause it endeavors to support. The public, by which we mean the thinking and independent public, are not slow to perceive that the cause must be a bad one which requires such disreputable assistance. They want facts and dispassionate argument. They get, instead, ill tempered words and personal abuse, which reflect, not the true feeling of the times, but rather the humor of some obscure printer, who, with creditable industry, but with uncultivated judgment, knocks off his jobs and his articles with equal facility and with equal learning.

A man who has put himself in the position of an editor, has no right to exhibit himself, and himself only, to the public. His duty is to forget himself. His paper should express the broad views of his party. The principles of his party should be the animating soul of all his writing. He should endeavor constantly to illustrate their principles by facts, by figures, by explanations, by comparisons, and by all fair mean of argument. If from inattention to the politics of his party he is ignorant of its principles—or, if knowing its general principles, he cannot, from his habits or his education, explain them; or if, being well able to explain them, he prefers to indulge his humor in indiscriminate abuse, then he has no right to the position which he has assumed.

We do not say that the editors of the two local papers of this Riding are ignorant of the principles of their new formed party—or that they are unable to expound them. But we do say, that they have done their utmost to drive us to that conclusion. We defy any man to put his finger upon one single article in their issue of the past six weeks having the remotest pretence to an argument. We defy any man from the original columns of their papers and from them alone to form the remotest notion of the political views of the writers.

Of abuse there is abundance. Mr. Blake is abused because he is a lawyer, and that too in an article which, we are informed, was written by a lawyer; abused because he comes from Toronto, and that too by men who have within the last fortnight done their best to get a Toronto gentleman to oppose him; abused because he happened to be a nominal Director of a certain railroad, and that by the advocate of his opponent who is himself exactly in the same position. We have in a single number of the Herald, Mr. Pinkerton threatened, Mr. Wells vilified, Mr. Sutherland insulted, Mr. Cronyn traduced, and the venerable Bishop of Huron grossly and abominably slandered. There is abundance of abuse—but not one single tittle of argument—good, bad or indifferent.

We said at the commencement that such writing generally did far more harm than good. However deeply interested men may be in such a contest as the present, there is, we are proud to say, the old love of truth and honor, and fair play and manly dealing in them after all. There is more than one honest fellow who has said to the writer of this article, "I am ashamed, sir, ashamed of these organs of our party. They're enough to drive every honorable man out of it." And it has driven a good many honorable men out of it, and will drive out a good many more.

When old Mr. McPherson of Kincardine, his warmth getting a little the better of him, cried out at the Walkerton meeting, "papers sir, papers—they are rags and unclean at that," the applause which greeted his honest indignation was perfectly tremendous. There was nothing said during the whole evening which so effectively brought down the house. Nor was it the applause of one party only. The whole mass seemed moved by one manly impulse. We should have thought that the lesson was too significant, too unmistakable, too well driven home to have been disregarded. We should have thought that the condemnation of that ringing cheer would have been ringing yet in the editorial ears of the Herald at all events. Not so, however. He has stopped his ears and shut his eyes. Verily "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."—*The Truth.*

A CURIOUS SURGICAL CASE.—The Lancet states that on the night of March the 5th a woman aged forty-two, was brought by her husband into the accident ward of the Middlesex Hospital. She had caught her foot in one of the metal hoops of her crinoline, had fallen down stairs, and had sustained a compound fracture of both bones of her leg below the knee. On account of the severity of her sufferings, it was considered advisable to administer chloroform to her before the fracture was examined; and while she was insensible the shattered limb was amputated by Mr. Lawson, with her husband's assent. The patient recovered rapidly. Being of timid and nervous temperament, she shrank from looking at the injured limb whilst it was being dressed, and it was thought best not to tell her what had befallen her until the fortieth day after the operation, when she first became aware that she had lost her leg.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Mr. Richard Ward, of Garafraxa, has just been taken to Guelph jail, a confirmed lunatic. The sole cause of his insanity is a morbid excitement produced by long and intense poring over certain religious ideas. These he is said to have pursued with slavish devotion for years, until they had usurped entire sovereignty over his mind, to the neglect of his secular affairs, the blighting of his affections, and finally, the complete overthrow of his reason. Application has been made for his admission to the Asylum.—*Guelph Herald.*

Last Wednesday the printers employed by the Detroit Tribune and the Post struck, not for higher wages, but because the proprietors would not submit to dictation as to who they should employ. The Tribune defies the "Union," and means to get along without the help of any of its members.

THE CRISIS IN NAPOLEON'S CAREER.

Napoleon is not yet tired of that costly game of "beggar my neighbor" which he has been playing for the last eight years. He is arming—arming secretly; that is to say, he threatens war in a loud whisper; and as his will is law in France, as he is a despot, he is able, by means of that loud whisper alone, to keep all Europe uneasy, unhappy; to paralyse the industry of a continent; to increase the burdens and decrease the profits of a hundred millions of people. The London Spectator calls attention to "the astonishing glut of unemployed capital in Western Europe. There are more than fifty seven millions in the two state banks, and the rate has gone down to two per cent. Yet nobody demands money. There is a paralysis of enterprise everywhere, caused in great part by a sense that peace cannot be depended on from month to month. No other feeling could keep the foreign governments out of the market while it is in such a condition. France wants millions, Italy is pledging her church property, Spain is compromising her debt to get admission on 'Change, Russia is selling railways, everybody wants cash, the market is overflowing and yet nobody dares to ask for it. If Napoleon is not going to fight this year he should signify that much, and let trade have the benefit of the six months lull."

What a humiliating acknowledgement is this; the peace, the comfort, the industry of half a dozen great and powerful nations, of a whole continent, depend upon one man, unscrupulous, astute, fifty-nine years old, and subject to dyspepsia. That is the glorious nineteenth century in Europe.

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the Mexican war; mayor of San Francisco; governor of Kansas in the most stormy period of its early history; a general during the rebellion, from the beginning to the end of the struggle,—fighting on the Potomac, on the Rappahannock, on the Chickahominy, and on the James,—commanding a division in Sherman's campaign from the mountains to the sea. When addressing the State Temperance Conventions recently assembled in Harrisburg, he said: "During my military service in Mexico, and through the rebellion, and while on the shores of the Pacific, and in Kansas, I never found it necessary to use liquor. I was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, have gone through the long canvass, and have been elected without it. At the time of my inauguration there was no whiskey used, and I will give a pledge to the Convention that my official duties shall be performed throughout my term of office without a single drop being used." A farmer, a soldier, a mayor, a governor of a territory, a hard fighting general, a candidate for the office of governor, a governor of a great State; in all climates and seasons exposed to the vices of camp life; tempted by the luxuries of the executive mansion,—all this, and never found it necessary to use liquor!

TROOPS TO CANADA.—Apropos of sending out reinforcements of British troops to meet any new Fenian emergency, the New York Times says:—The cable despatch of this morning which announces that the British Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States, is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible news we have yet had over the submarine wire. There is nothing in the world more unlikely at this time than a Fenian invasion of Canada. No such invasion is threatened by any one outside the mad-house, nor, as far as we know by anybody inside one. The Fenians gave up all hopes long ago of liberating Ireland by way of Canada; and moreover they have as little hope of whipping the United States troops who guard this side of the line, as of whipping the bold volunteers who guard the other side. The English Government need put itself to no expense to defend the new Dominion from Fenian invasions. It is more likely that they will have to defend the Pope against President Roberts, who has lately been holding counsel with his enemies.

DRINKING HABITS.—A new subject has been started in the newspapers, destined to be extensively discussed. It originated with the Lancet. The subject is the insidious extension of drinking habits. The Times quoted the paragraph, and the Pall-mall Gazette has ventured to supply what the Lancet omitted, that the habit has extended amongst ladies also, and points out the most dangerous sign of all, that no house can be entered without wine being presented by ladies to ladies, and charges with equal boldness and truth upon the medical profession the responsibility of promoting or conniving at these dangerous habits. Medical science is coming to the conclusion that wine in any form, and under any disguise, as an article of diet is altogether a mistake. This is no question of temperance or total abstinence, but a conclusion of science applied to the promotion of social order and personal propriety.

MINNESOTA.—The immigration to Minnesota this year is immense. Three hundred and fifty wagons have passed over the bridge at St. Paul since April, with two thousand persons. Thousands have gone by rail and steamer. It is estimated that, in the Sauk valley above, one hundred miles northwest of St. Paul, ten thousand persons have settled. The average at Winona, of immigrants passing to the back country, at one time was seven hundred per day. Other points have received their share also.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision for the new Constitution that no mechanical trade shall be taught to convicts in the State prison, except the "manufacture of those articles of which the chief consumption is imported from other States."

In Stanton, Wisconsin, a little girl went to sleep in a field where her father was cutting his wheat, and he, not noticing the child, ran over her, the machine cutting her to pieces.

Paisley Advocate.

PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867. NUMBER 27.

[COM]MERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

[S]AUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

[The] above Hotel has been lately pur[chas]ed by the subscriber. The house [and prem]ises have been thoroughly renova[ted and] put in order for the reception of [traveller]s; and the proprietor hopes by [strict att]ention to the wants of the Public, [to merit] a fair share of patronage. First [class stab]ling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

[Paisle]y, Jan. 22, 1867.

[MO]NEY TO LEND.

[T]HE HURON & ERIE

[Saving]s and Loan Society

[are pre]pared to make advances on [Town and] Farm Property, on most advan[tageous t]erms.

[The cos]t of effecting a Loan will be found [much le]ss than in other Societies of a [similar na]ture. The attention of the bor[rower is c]alled to the fact, that he will re[ceive the] full amount of the Loan, without [any deduc]tion being made for interest or [charges] in advance.

[The loan] may be repaid monthly or [by instalments ex]tending over a period of from one [to fifteen] years.

[For further] particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

Valuator for the Society.

[M]arch 1, 1866.

[WA]NTS SUPPLIED!

[A] CHOICE STOCK OF

[Gilt an]d Centre Table Albums,

[Plain an]d Figured Window Shades,

[A Lar]ge Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,

[Pa]lm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.

CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

July 11, 1867.

[B]EST QUALITY OF

[CO]AL OIL

[at] 30 cents per gallon.

S. SHANNON.

March 14, 1867.

[Br]icks for Sale.

[A supp]ly of Bricks on hand for Sale at [the] Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

[M]arch 10, 1867.

[ROB]ERT MITCHELL,

[BRICKL]AYER, PLASTERER,

[Cister]n Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

[SCOTT]ISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

[The subs]criber returns thanks for the [liberal s]upport he has received for the [past]. His house has every accom[modation for] travellers.

[Good Yard]ing House, and Stabling for [horses].

WM. SERGISON.

Proprietor.

[Begs] to inform the public that he [has com]menced the

[Butch]ering Business,

[and hopes to] receive a share of patronage.

[Cash paid f]or fat cattle, sheep and hogs,

[Fresh and Sa]lt Meat always on hand.

[Marc]h 22, 1866.

[JOH]N RATTRAY,

[BREAD] & FANCY BISCUIT

[B]AKER,

CONFECTIONER,

[Begs to re]turn thanks to the Inhabi[tants of] Paisley and vicinity for the [patronag]e he has received since he [commenced b]usiness, and hopes by strict [attention to] business, and selling at the [most reasona]ble remunerating prices, to re[ceive a con]tinuance of the same.

[No alum i]s used in our bread, nor any [other injuriou]s ingredient.

[Te]mperance Drinks always on [hand in his Co]mfortable Refreshment Room.

[Jul]y 17, 1867.

[Servan]t Girl Wanted.

[WANTED,] A SERVANT GIRL. Apply [at the Adv]ocate Office.

[Aug]ust 1, 1867.

Money! Money!

[Money to loan o]n Real Estate at a low rate [of interes]t.

W. C. BRUCE.

[Paisley, ...] 1866.

A NEW YORK MURDERER.

Now we are in the Murderers' Row, where Friery Gordon the slaver, Ferris the wife-murderer, Colt, who killed Adams, and a number of others, passed their last hours upon earth. We ask to see Jerry O'Brien, who killed his mistress June 20, 1866. Jerry puts his pale, wasted hand through the prison bars in answer to our call upon him,—hand blanched to the hue of a drawing-room by fifteen months' close imprisonment. He is but a youth in age, twenty-one or thereabouts, of medium size, with a plentiful growth of jet black hair, blue eyes, shrewd but not hardened face, close, well made figure, and an appearance that would impress any one in his favor. A pale, emaciated priest of the order of St. Francis has just left Jerry, after a conference of two hours, and he is now quiet and resigned, but ready to talk. How the hours pass for him! He has seen but twenty-one years of life; but those eventful years seem a century as he looks in a reverie at the flies crawling over the floor among the tobacco-spittle, and thinks of his early childhood, of his boyhood running through the streets with the companions of his first lessons in vice, his first indiscretions, and his first crime. The air seems thick around him, and the bricks on the walls are breathing sentences to him of dread import. The whitewash pains him, and he looks at the pictures of martyred saints and the prints of the Virgin Mother of Sorrows. His life has been short; is there no time to repent or begin again? Ah, if he only could begin it again, how changed it would be!

He remembers his enlistment in the Union Army, a boy full of patriotic ardor, unstained with crime, and free from all burdens of conscience. He has joined his regiment, the First Mounted Rifles, at Fortress Monroe, and receives the uniform of a cavalry soldier. Then the long nights in camp playing cards and carousing, with raids interminable into the enemy's lines. Longstreet's lines of Confederate gray, covering the sinuous border of the Blackwater, and the masses of Union infantry, with Spear's Cavalry, always alert for a dash, are there. If he could only be with them again to sell his life ever so dearly. How well he recollects that night when, with a companion, he stole into the enemy's line of pickets, and had nearly captured Gen. Longstreet himself, the pride of the rebel infantry,—that dark, stern soldier, politic as Massena, and stubborn as McDonald. Four years of soldier life—a brave and gallant soldier—and then comes the Fenian raid of that June, when O'Brien joins the Fenians as a volunteer and gets a commission, coming as he does from the Union Army with flattering approval for his gallantry and service in the field. A few days since, he received from his old commander the following testimony of his services:—

"I know your gallant and honorable record during your service in the late war of the rebellion for four years. Intrusted as you were on many occasions with important despatches (as a courier), you at all times performed your duty with great credit to yourself and to the entire satisfaction of your superior officers. Both while in the garrison and the field, you proved yourself trustworthy and an excellent soldier. Very respectfully, S. P. SPEAR,

late Brig Gen. Commanding Cavalry."

Then came that terrible 20th of June, 1866, when, maddened and crazed with bad liquor and filled with a hell of jealousy, he entered the house where his mistress, Kate Smith, alias Lucy McLaughlin, lived by the fruits of her shame. She was beautiful and beloved by Jerry, though a degraded courtesan, and she had betrayed him for a coward, as he thought. The women of the house gathered around her and frightened him, and he, thinking that she was laughing at him, plunged the knife in her back, and then sought to cut his own throat. This is the story of Jerry O'Brien. His execution is appointed for next Friday, and so he has but one day more to live.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LIFE RAFT.

The American Life raft, designed for use in saving life from shipwreck, has made the voyage from America to Southampton in safety. John Milkes, captain, with George Miller and Jerry Mullen, navigated the raft. Two slept while the third watched. They sailed by dead reckoning, and arrived, without accident, in forty-three days from New York. They had to lay to seven times on account of bad weather; but, with the exception of Miller (who was sick for two days), they all had excellent health.

The following is the description of this raft at the time it sailed:—

"The India-rubber life-saving raft 'Nonpareil,' which has been lying off the battery for some time, yesterday started on her perilous voyage to Europe. The raft is constructed of three parallel air cylinders, 25 feet long and 25 inches in diameter, made of India rubber and pointed at the ends; these covered with duck canvas. The water casks, 12 in number, are also of rubber, strapped on the side of the raft. These can also be used for life-preservers. Her stores consists of biscuit, preserved meats, and fruits, and Lamont's desiccated egg, all of which are placed in tin cans. A [illegible], six feet long, four feet wide, and 12 inches deep, contain all the stores, on the top of which is a mattress covered by an A tent. As everything is exposed, there being no hold to the raft, it seems impossible to keep anything in its place; but the parties who have undertaken the voyage think that the raft will ride every sea. Before starting, the sails were hoisted and everything made trim for the voyage; but even these last preparations could not convince the crowd assembled on the battery to witness her departure, that those persons on board were in earnest as to their destination."

The London Lancet says of the health of Queen Victoria: "We have good grounds for stating that the absence of her Majesty the Queen from public festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, over worry or much talking in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick head ache, and sense of great exhaustion."

OXFORD'S ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

On the 11th of June, 1840, Edward Oxford made his attempt on the Queen's life. Prince Albert's own account of the affair, addressed to his grandmother, was as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace, 11th June 1840.

"*To the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, &c.*

"Dear Grandmamma,—I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you which endangered my life, and that of Victoria; but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove, out yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, to pay Aunt Kent a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, Victoria on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the palace when I noticed a little mean looking man holding something towards us, and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. Victoria had just turned to the left to look at a horse, and could not therefore understand why her ears were singing, as from its being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started, and the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her; but she laughed at the thing.

"I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time Victoria also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and who were at first petrified with fright on seeing what had happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postillion to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt Kent's. From thence we took a short drive through the park,—partly to give Victoria a little air, partly also to show the public that we had not, on account of what had happened, lost all confidence in them.

"To-day I am very tired and knocked up by the quantity of visitors, the questions, and descriptions I have had to give. You must therefore excuse my ending now, only thanking you for your letter, which I have just received, but have not yet been able to read. My chief anxiety was lest the fright should have been injurious to Victoria in her present state; but she is quite as well as I am myself. I thank Almighty God for his protection.

"Your faithful grandson, ALBERT."

"The name of the culprit is Edward Oxford. He is seventeen years old, a waiter in a low inn,—not mad, but quiet and composed."

LANCE *vs.* SWORD.

The Austrians, glad to exchange the chance of close quarter for the fire of the carbines, came forward to meet them. Both sides advanced steadily; the lancers, with their spears in rest, came on in an apparently impenetrable line; but the dragoons, with their sword points to the front, and their horses well in hand, bore steadily down upon them, in the last few yards, let their horses go, and dashed in through the points of the lances. Their commander, Major Von Shack, went down, grievously wounded, but the men thought of his fall only to avenge it, and rushed in so close to the lancers that their spears were useless, smiting them heavily with their keen bright swords. A few moments only the *melee* lasted; then the lancers, turning, flew towards the town. The dragoons pursued, but their officer kept them well in hand, and they did not lose their order. When the street was gained the lancers turned again, the swordsmen thundered down upon them, and by sheer weight and strength of blows bore them backwards along the street. The fight was long and hard. The men, too close together to use their weapons, grappled with one another; the horses, frightened and enraged, snorted, plunged, reared, and struck out. But the Prussians had superior weight and strength, and pressed their antagonists back along the streets to a wider space in the centre of the town, where a high image of the Madonna, carved in stone, looked down upon the fray. Here an Austrian officer, hurled from his saddle by a tall Prussian dragoon, had his brains dashed out against the foot of the monument, and another Austrian, bent backwards over the cantle of his saddle, had his spine broken by the strength of his assailant. The light Austrian men and horses had no chance in this close conflict, and soon they were obliged to turn, and fled down the street to where their supports were drawn up behind the town.—*The Seven Weeks' War. By H. M. Hozier, F.C.S., F.G.S.*

The Sydney Herald states that in Australia there is one little spot where people have been dying of thirst. It is said that in the back country, bodies and skeletons of persons who have perished from want of water are being continually found. It is also related that one man offered a pound note for half a pint of water, and having got it and swallowed it, offered £20 for a full pint, so great was his thirst. This may be an exaggeration, but the story is generally believed. The tract of country alluded to is the only portion where the rain has not fallen in large quantities.

The Winnebago City (Minnesota) homestead says that a certain farmer in that county has three hundred bushels of last year's wheat on hand, which he held last spring at three dollars per bushel, when some of his neighbors in the adjoining counties were nearly starving for bread, and when the relief committee would have been glad to have paid a large price for it. His wheat is now worth $1 25 per bushel.

SCURRILOUS WRITING

It is tolerably well understood in this country that scurrilous writing, whether for election purposes or anything else, not only fails to accomplish the object intended, but injures to a very considerable extent the cause it endeavors to support. The public, by which we mean the thinking and independent public, are not slow to perceive that the cause must be a bad one which requires such disreputable assistance. They want facts and dispassionate argument. They get, instead, ill tempered words and personal abuse, which reflect, not the true feeling of the times, but rather the humor of some obscure printer, who, with creditable industry, but with uncultivated judgment, knocks off his jobs and his articles with equal facility and with equal learning.

A man who has put himself in the position of an editor, has no right to exhibit himself, and himself only, to the public. His duty is to forget himself. His paper should express the broad views of his party. The principles of his party should be the animating soul of all his writing. He should endeavor constantly to illustrate their principles by facts, by figures, by explanations, by comparisons, and by all fair means of argument. If from inattention to the politics of his party he is ignorant of its principles—or, if knowing its general principles, he cannot, from his habits or his education, explain them; or if, being well able to explain them, he prefers to indulge his humor in indiscriminate abuse, then he has no right to the position which he has assumed.

We do not say that the editors of the two local papers of this Riding are ignorant of the principles of their new formed party—or that they are unable to expound them. But we do say, that they have done their utmost to drive us to that conclusion. We defy any man to put his finger upon one single article in their issues of the past six weeks having the remotest pretence to an argument. We defy any man from the original columns of their papers and from them alone to form the remotest notion of the political views of the writers.

Of abuse there is abundance. Mr. Blake is abused because he is a lawyer, and that too in an article which, we are informed, was written by a lawyer; abused because he comes from Toronto, and that too by men who have within the last fortnight done their best to get a Toronto gentleman to oppose him; abused because he happened to be a nominal Director of a certain railroad, and that by the advocate of his opponent who is himself exactly in the same position. We have in a single number of the Herald, Mr. Pinkerton threatened, Mr. Wells vilified, Mr. Sutherland insulted, Mr. Cronyn traduced, and the venerable Bishop of Huron grossly and abominably slandered. There is abundance of abuse—but not one single tittle of argument—good, bad or indifferent.

We said at the commencement that such writing generally did far more harm than good. However deeply interested men may be in such a contest as the present, there is, we are proud to say, the old love of truth and honor, and fair play and manly dealing in them after all. There is more than one honest fellow who has said to the writer of this article, "I am ashamed, sir, ashamed of these organs of our party. They're enough to drive every honorable man out of it." And it has driven a good many honorable men out of it, and will drive out a good many more.

When old Mr. McPherson of Kincardine, his warmth getting a little the better of him, cried out at the Walkerton meeting, "papers sir, papers—they are rags and nuisance at that," the applause which greeted his honest indignation was perfectly tremendous. There was nothing said during the whole evening which so effectively brought down the house. Nor was it the applause of one party only. The whole mass seemed moved by one manly impulse. We should have thought that the lesson was too significant, too unmistakable, too well driven home to have been disregarded. We should have thought that the condemnation of that ringing cheer would have been ringing yet in the editorial ears of the Herald at all events. Not so, however. He has stopped his ears and shut his eyes. Verily "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."—*The Truth.*

A CURIOUS SURGICAL CASE.—The Lancet states that on the night of March the 5th a woman aged forty two, was brought by her husband into the accident ward of the Middlesex Hospital. She had caught her foot in one of the metal hoops of her crinoline, had fallen down stairs, and had sustained a compound fracture of both bones of her leg below the knee. On account of the severity of her sufferings, it was considered advisable to administer chloroform to her before the fracture was examined; and while she was insensible the shattered limb was amputated by Mr. Lawson, with her husband's assent. The patient recovered rapidly. Being of timid and nervous temperament, she shrank from looking at the injured limb whilst it was being dressed, and it was thought best not to tell her what had befallen her until the fortieth day after the operation, when she first became aware that she had lost her leg.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Mr. Richard Ward, of Garafraxa, has just been taken to Guelph jail, a confirmed lunatic. The sole cause of his insanity is a morbid excitement produced by long and intense poring over certain religious ideas. These he is said to have pursued with slavish devotion for years, until they had usurped entire sovereignty over his mind, to the neglect of his secular affairs, the blighting of his affections, and finally, the complete overthrow of his reason. Application has been made for his admission to the Asylum.—*Guelph Herald.*

Last Wednesday the printers employed by the Detroit Tribune and the Post struck, not for higher wages, but because the proprietors would not submit to dictation as to who they should employ. The Tribune defies the "Union," and means to get along without the help of any of its members.

THE CRISIS IN NAPOLEON'S CAREER.

Napoleon is not yet tired of that costly game of "beggar my neighbor" which he has been playing for the last eight years. He is arming—arming secretly; that is to say, he threatens war in a loud whisper; and as his will is law in France, as he is a despot, he is able, by means of that loud whisper alone, to keep all Europe uneasy, unhappy; to paralyze the industry of a continent; to increase the burdens and decrease the profits of a hundred millions of people. The London Spectator calls attention to "the astonishing glut of unemployed capital in Western Europe. There are more than fifty seven millions in the two state banks, and the rate has gone down to two per cent. Yet nobody demands money. There is a paralysis of enterprise everywhere, caused in great part by a sense that peace cannot be depended on from month to month. No other feeling could keep the foreign governments out of the market while it is in such a condition. France wants millions, Italy is pledging her church property, Spain is compromising her debt to get admission on Change, Russia is selling railways, everybody wants cash, the market is overflowing and yet nobody dares to ask for it. If Napoleon is not going to fight this year he should signify that much, and let trade have the benefit of the six months lull."

What a humiliating acknowledgement is this; the peace, the comfort, the industry of half a dozen great and powerful nations, of a whole continent, depend upon one man, unscrupulous, astute, fifty-nine years old, and subject to dyspepsia. That is the glorious nineteenth century in Europe.

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the Mexican war; mayor of San Francisco; governor of Kansas in the most stormy period of its early history; a general during the rebellion, from the beginning to the end of the struggle,—fighting on the Potomac, on the Rappahannock, on the Chickahominy, and on the James,—commanding a division in Sherman's campaign from the mountains to the sea. When addressing the State Temperance Convention recently assembled in Harrisburg, he said: "During my military service in Mexico, and through the rebellion, and while on the shores of the Pacific, and in Kansas, I never found it necessary to use liquor. I was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, have gone through the long canvass, and have been elected without it. At the time of my inauguration there was no whiskey used, and I will give a pledge to the Convention that my official duties shall be performed throughout my term of office without a single drop being used." A farmer, a soldier, a mayor, a governor of a territory, a hard-fighting general, a candidate for the office of governor, a governor of a great State; in all climates and seasons exposed to the vices of camp life; tempted by the luxuries of the executive mansion, —all this, and never found it necessary to use liquor!

TROOPS TO CANADA.—Apropos of sending out reinforcements of British troops to meet any new Fenian emergency, the New York Times says:—The cable despatch of this morning which announces that the British Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States, is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible news we have yet had over the submarine wire. There is nothing in the world more unlikely at this time than a Fenian invasion of Canada. No such invasion is threatened by any one outside the mad house, nor, as far as we know by anybody inside one. The Fenians gave up all hopes long ago of liberating Ireland by way of Canada; and moreover they have as little hope of whipping the United States troops who guard this side of the line, as of whipping the bold volunteers who guard the other side. The English Government need put itself to no expense to defend the new dominion from Fenian invasions. It is more likely that they will have to defend the Pope against President Roberts, who has lately been holding counsel with his enemies.

DRINKING HABITS.—A new subject has been started in the newspapers, destined to be extensively discussed. It originated with the Lancet. The subject is the insidious extension of drinking habits. The Times quoted the paragraph, and the Pall Mall Gazette has ventured to supply what the Lancet omitted, that the habit has extended amongst ladies also, and points out the most dangerous sign of all, that no house can be entered without wine being presented by ladies to ladies, and charges with equal boldness and truth upon the medical profession the responsibility of promoting or conniving at these dangerous habits. Medical science is coming to the conclusion that wine in any form, and under any disguise, as an article of diet, is altogether a mistake. This is no question of temperance or total abstinence, but a conclusion of science applied to the protection of social order and personal property.

MINNESOTA.—The immigration to Minnesota this year is immense. Three hundred and fifty wagons have passed over the bridge at St. Paul since April, with two thousand persons. Thousands have gone by rail and steamer. It is estimated that, in the Sauk valley above, one hundred miles northwest of St. Paul, ten thousand persons have settled. The average at Winona, of immigrants passing to the back country, at one time was seven hundred per day. Other points have received their share also.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision for the new Constitution that no mechanical trade shall be taught to convicts in the State prison, except the "manufacture of those articles of which the chief consumption is imported from other States."

In Stanton, Wisconsin, a little girl went to sleep in a field where her father was cutting his wheat, and he, not noticing the child, ran over her, the machine cutting her to pieces.

1

Paisley Advocate.

PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867. NUMBER 27.

[C]OMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

[SA]UGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

[T]he above Hotel has been lately pur[chas]ed by the subscriber. The house [h]as been thoroughly renovat[ed] in order for the reception of [travellers] and the proprietor hopes by [attent]ion to the wants of the Public, [to merit] a fair share of patronage. First [class stabl]ing and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

[Paisley], Jan. 22, 1867.

[MON]EY TO LEND.

[TH]E HURON & ERIE

[Savings] and Loan Society

[are prepar]ed to make advances on Im[proved] Farm Property, on most advan[tageous ter]ms.

[The mode] of effecting a Loan will be found [more simpl]e than in other Societies of a [like natu]re. The attention of the bor[rower is ca]lled to the fact, that he will re[ceive the f]ull amount of the Loan, without [any deduct]ion being made for interest or [commission i]n advance.

[The loans] may be repaid monthly or [by instal]ling over a period of from one [to ... y]ears.

[For p]articulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,

Valuator for the Society.

[Paisley, M]arch 1, 1866.

[WAN]TS SUPPLIED!

[A] CHOICE STOCK OF

[...]Centre Table Albums

[...]l Figured Window Shades,

[...]e Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,

[...]n Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.

CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

[J]uly 11, 1867.

[BES]T QUALITY OF

[CO]AL OIL

[at]40 cents per gallon.

S. SHANNON.

[M]arch 14, 1867.

[Bri]cks for Sale.

[A supp]ly of Bricks on hand for Sale at [the B]rick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

[M]arch 10, 1867.

[ROBE]RT MITCHELL,

[BRICKL]AYER, PLASTERER,

[Cist]ern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

[BRIT]ISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

[The subsc]riber returns thanks for the [liberal su]pport he has received for the [past ...] His house has every accom[modation for] travellers.

[...]g House, and Stabling for [...].

WM. SERGISON.

Proprietor.

[... t]o inform the public that he [has comme]nced the

[Butch]ering Business,

[and hopes to r]eceive a share of patronage [...]

[...] fat cattle, sheep and hogs, [Sa]lt Meat always on hand.

[...] 22, 1866.

[JOH]N RATTRAY,

[PLAIN AND] FANCY BISCUIT

[B]AKER,

[AND] CONFECTIONER,

[Ret]urn thanks to the Inhabi[tants of P]aisley and vicinity for the [patronage] he has received since he [commenced b]usiness, and hopes by strict [attention to b]usiness, and selling at the [most re]munerating prices, to re[ceive a contin]uance of the same.

[No alum] used in our bread, nor any [other] ingredient.

[Temp]erance Drinks always on [hand. Com]fortable Refreshment Room.

[...] 17, 1867.

[Servan]t Girl Wanted.

[WANTED] A SERVANT GIRL. Apply [at the Ad]vocate Office.

[Aug]ust 1, 1867.

Money! Money!

[To lend on] Real Estate at a low rate [...]

W. C. BRUCE.

[...] 1866.

A NEW YORK MURDERER.

Now we are in the Murderers' Row, where Friery Gordon the slaver, Ferris the wife-murderer, Colt, who killed Adams, and a number of others, passed their last hours upon earth. We ask to see Jerry O'Brien, who killed his mistress June 30, 1866. Jerry puts his pale, wasted hand through the prison bars in answer to our call upon him,—hand blanched to the hue of a drawing-room by fifteen months' close imprisonment. He is but a youth in age, twenty-one or thereabouts, of medium size, with a plentiful growth of jet black hair, blue eyes, shrewd but not hardened face, close, well made figure, and an appearance that would impress any one in his favor. A pale, emaciated priest of the order of St. Francis has just left Jerry, after a conference of two hours, and he is now quiet and resigned, but ready to talk. How the hours pass for him! He has seen but twenty-one years of life; but those eventful years seem a century as he looks in a reverie at the flies crawling over the floor among the tobacco-spittle, and thinks of his early childhood, of his boyhood running through the streets with the companions of his first lessons in vice, his first indiscretions, and his first crime. The air seems thick around him, and the bricks on the walls are breathing sentences to him of dread import. The whitewash pains him, and he looks at the pictures of martyred saints and the prints of the Virgin Mother of Sorrows. His life is so short; is there no time to repent or begin again? Ah, if he only could begin it again, how changed it would be!

He remembers his enlistment in the Union Army, a boy full of patriotic ardor, unstained with crime, and free from all burdens of conscience. He has joined his regiment, the First Mounted Rifles, at Fortress Monroe, and receives the uniform of a cavalry soldier. Then the long nights in camp playing cards and carousing, with raids interminable into the enemy's lines. Longstreet's lines of Confederate gray, covering the sinuous border of the Blackwater, and the masses of Union infantry, with Spear's Cavalry, always alert for a dash, are there. If he could only be with them again to sell his life ever so dearly. How well he recollects that night when, with a companion, he stole into the enemy's line of pickets, and had nearly captured Gen. Longstreet himself, the pride of the rebel infantry,—that dark, stern soldier, politic as Massena, and stubborn as McDonald. Four years of soldier-life—a brave and gallant soldier—and then comes the Fenian raid of that June, when O'Brien joins the Fenians as a volunteer and gets a commission, coming as he does from the Union Army with flattering approval for his gallantry and service in the field. A few days since, he received from his old commander the following testimony of his services:—

"I know your gallant and honorable record during your service in the late war of the rebellion for four years. Intrusted as you were on many occasions with important despatches (as a courier), you at all times performed your duty with great credit to yourself and to the entire satisfaction of your superior officers. Both while in the garrison and the field, you proved yourself trustworthy and an excellent soldier. Very respectfully, S. P. SPEAR,

late Brig Gen. Commanding Cavalry.

Then came that terrible 29th of June, 1866, when, maddened and crazed with bad liquor and filled with a hell of jealousy, he entered the house where his mistress, Kate Smith, alias Lucy McLaughlin, lived by the fruits of her shame. She was beautiful and beloved by Jerry, though a degraded courtesan, and she had betrayed him for a coward, as he thought. The women of the house gathered around her and frightened him, and he, thinking that she was laughing at him, plunged the knife in her back, and then sought to cut his own throat. This is the story of Jerry O'Brien. His execution is appointed for next Friday, and so he has but one day more to live.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LIFE RAFT.

The American Life raft, designed for use in saving life from shipwreck, has made the voyage from America to Southampton in safety. John Milkes, captain, with George Miller and Jerry Mullen, navigated the raft. Two slept while the third watched. They sailed by dead reckoning, and arrived, without accident, in forty-three days from New York. They had to lay to seven times on account of bad weather; but, with the exception of Miller (who was poorly for two days), they all had excellent health.

The following is the description of this raft at the time it sailed:—

"The India-rubber life saving raft 'Nonpareil,' which has been lying off the battery for some time, yesterday started on her perilous voyage to Europe. The raft is constructed of three parallel air cylinders, 25 feet long and 25 inches in diameter, made of India-rubber and pointed at the ends; those covered with duck canvas. The water casks, 12 in number, are also of rubber, strapped on the side of the raft. These can also be used for life preservers. Her stores consists of biscuit, preserved meats, and fruits, and Lamont's desiccated egg, all of which are placed in tin cans. A chest, six feet long, four feet wide, and 12 inches deep, contain all the stores, on the top of which is a mattress covered by an A tent. As everything is exposed, there being no hold to the raft, it seems impossible to keep anything in its place; but the parties who have undertaken the voyage think that the raft will ride every sea. Before starting, the sails were hoisted and everything made trim for the voyage; but even these last preparations could not convince the crowd assembled on the battery to witness her departure, that these persons on board were in earnest as to their destination."

The London Lancet says of the health of Queen Victoria: "We have good grounds for stating that the absence of her Majesty the Queen from public festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, over-worry or much talking in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick head ache, and sense of great exhaustion."

OXFORD'S ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

On the 11th of June, 1840, Edward Oxford made his attempt on the Queen's life. Prince Albert's own account of the affair, addressed to his grandmother, was as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace, 11th June 1840.

"*To the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, &c.*

"Dear Grandmamma,—I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my life, and that of Victoria; but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove out yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, to pay Aunt Kent a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, Victoria on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the palace when I noticed a little mean looking man holding something towards us, and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. Victoria had just turned to the left to look at a horse, and could not therefore understand why her ears were ringing, as from its being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started, and the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked if the fright had not shaken her; but she laughed at the thing.

"I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed, and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time Victoria also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and who were at first petrified with fright on seeing what had happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postillion to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt Kent's. From thence we took a short drive through the park,—partly to give Victoria a little air, partly also to show the public that we had not, on account of what had happened, lost all confidence in them.

"To day I am very tired and knocked up by the quantity of visitors, the questions, and descriptions I have had to give. You must therefore excuse my ending now, only thanking you for your letter, which I have just received, but have not yet been able to read. My chief anxiety was lest the fright should have been injurious to Victoria in her present state; but she is quite as well as I am myself. I thank Almighty God for his protection.

"Your faithful grandson, ALBERT."

"The name of the culprit is Edward Oxford. He is seventeen years old, a waiter in a low inn,—not mad, but quiet and composed."

LANCE vs. SWORD.

The Austrians, glad to exchange the chance of close quarter for the fire of the carbines, came forward to meet them. Both sides advanced steadily; the lancers, with their spears in rest, came on in an apparently impenetrable line; but the dragoons, with their sword points to the front, and their horses well in hand, bore steadily down upon them, in the last few yards, let their horses go, and dashed in through the points of the lances. Their commander, Major Von Shack, went down, grievously wounded, but the men thought of his fall only to avenge it, and rushed in so close to the lancers that their spears were useless, smiting them heavily with their keen bright swords. A few moments only the *melee* lasted; then the lancers, turning, flew towards the town. The dragoons pursued, but their officer kept them well in hand, and they did not lose their order. When the street was gained the lancers turned again, the swordsmen thundered down upon them, and by sheer weight and strength of blows bore them backwards along the street. The fight was long and hard. The men, too close together to use their weapons, grappled with one another; the horses, frightened and enraged, snorted, plunged, reared, and struck out. But the Prussians had superior weight and strength, and pressed their antagonists back along the streets to a wider space in the centre of the town, where a high image of the Madonna, carved in stone, looked down upon the fray. Here an Austrian officer, hurled from his saddle by a tall Prussian dragoon, had his brains dashed out against the foot of the monument, and another Austrian, bent backwards over the cantle of his saddle, had his spine broken by the strength of his assailant. The light Austrian men and horses had no chance in this close conflict, and soon they were obliged to turn, and fled down the street to where their supports were drawn up behind the town.—*The Seven Weeks' War. By H. M. Hozier, F.G.S., F.A.S.*

The Sydney Herald states that in Australia there is one little spot where people have been dying of thirst. It is said that in the back country, bodies and skeletons of persons who have perished from want of water are being continually found. It is also related that one man offered a pound note for half a pint of water, and having got it and swallowed it, offered £20 for a full pint, so great was his thirst. This may be an exaggeration, but the story is generally believed. The tract of country alluded to is the only portion where the rain has not fallen in large quantities.

The Winnebago City (Minnesota) homestead says that a certain farmer in that county has three hundred bushels of last year's wheat on hand, which he held last spring at three dollars per bushel, when some of his neighbors in the adjoining counties were nearly starving for bread, and when the relief committee would have been glad to have paid a large price for it. His wheat is now worth $1 25 per bushel.

SCURRILOUS WRITING.

It is tolerably well understood in this country that scurrilous writing, whether for election purposes or anything else, not only fails to accomplish the object intended, but injures to a very considerable extent the cause it endeavors to support. The public, by which we mean the thinking and independent public, are not slow to perceive that the cause must be a bad one which requires such disreputable assistance. They want facts and dispassionate argument. They get, instead, ill tempered words and personal abuse, which reflect, not the true feeling of the times, but rather the humor of some obscure printer, who, with creditable industry, but with uncultivated judgment, knocks off his jobs and his articles with equal facility and with equal learning.

A man who has put himself in the position of an editor, has no right to exhibit himself, and himself only, to the public. His duty is to forget himself. His paper should express the broad views of his party. The principles of his party should be the animating soul of all his writing. He should endeavor constantly to illustrate their principles by facts, by figures, by explanations, by comparisons, and by all fair mean of argument. If from inattention to the politics of his party he is ignorant of its principles—or, if knowing its general principles, he cannot, from his habits or his education, explain them; or if, being well able to explain them, he prefers to indulge his humor in indiscriminate abuse, then he has no right to the position which he has assumed.

We do not say that the editors of the two local papers of this Riding are ignorant of the principles of their new formed party—or that they are unable to expound them. But we do say, that they have done their utmost to drive us to that conclusion. We defy any man to put his finger upon one single article in their issues of the past six weeks having the remotest pretense to an argument. We defy any man from the original columns of their papers and from them alone to form the remotest notion of the political views of the writers.

Of abuse there is abundance. Mr. Blake is abused because he is a lawyer, and that too in an article which, we are informed, was written by a lawyer; abused because he comes from Toronto, and that too by men who have within the last fortnight done their best to get a Toronto gentleman to oppose him; abused because he happened to be a nominal Director of a certain railroad, and that by the advocate of his opponent who is himself exactly in the same position. We have in a single number of the Herald, Mr. Pinkerton threatened, Mr. Wells vilified, Mr. Sutherland insulted, Mr. Cronyn traduced, and the venerable Bishop of Huron grossly and abominably slandered. There is abundance of abuse—but not one single tittle of argument—good, bad or indifferent.

We said at the commencement that such writing generally did far more harm than good. However deeply interested men may be in such a contest as the present, there is, we are proud to say, the old love of truth and honor, and fair play and manly dealing in them after all. There is more than one honest fellow who has said to the writer of this article, "I am ashamed, sir, ashamed of these organs of our party. They're enough to drive every honorable man out of it." And it has driven a good many honorable men out of it, and will drive out a good many more.

When old Mr. McPherson of Kincardine, his warmth getting a little the better of him, cried out at the Walkerton meeting, "papers sir, papers—they are rags and unclean at that," the applause which greeted his honest indignation was perfectly tremendous. There was nothing said during the whole evening which so effectively brought down the house. Nor was it the applause of one party only. The whole mass seemed moved by one manly impulse. We should have thought that the lesson was too significant, too unmistakable, too well driven home to have been disregarded. We should have thought that the condemnation of that ringing cheer would have been ringing yet in the editorial ears of the Herald at all events. Not so, however. He has stopped his ears and shut his eyes. Verily "whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."—*The Truth.*

A CURIOUS SURGICAL CASE.—The Lancet states that on the night of March the 5th a woman aged forty two, was brought by her husband into the accident ward of the Middlesex Hospital. She had caught her foot in one of the metal hoops of her crinoline, had fallen down stairs, and had sustained a compound fracture of both bones of her leg below the knee. On account of the severity of her sufferings, it was considered advisable to administer chloroform to her before the fracture was examined; and while she was insensible the shattered limb was amputated by Mr. Lawson, with her husband's assent. The patient recovered rapidly. Being of timid and nervous temperament, she shrank from looking at the injured limb whilst it was being dressed, and it was thought best not to tell her what had befallen her until the fortieth day after the operation, when she first became aware that she had lost her leg.

A MELANCHOLY CASE.—Mr. Richard Ward, of Garafraxa, has just been taken to Guelph jail, a confirmed lunatic. The sole cause of his insanity is a morbid excitement produced by long and intense poring over certain religious ideas. These he is said to have pursued with slavish devotion for years, until they had usurped entire sovereignty over his mind, to the neglect of his secular affairs, the blighting of his affections, and finally, the complete overthrow of his reason. Application has been made for his admission to the Asylum.—*Guelph Herald.*

Last Wednesday the printers employed by the Detroit Tribune and the Post struck, not for higher wages, but because the proprietors would not submit to dictation as to who they should employ. The Tribune defies the "Union," and means to get along without the help of any of its members.

THE CRISIS IN NAPOLEON'S CAREER.

Napoleon is not yet tired of that costly game of "beggar my neighbor" which he has been playing for the last eight years. He is arming—arming secretly; that is to say, he threatens war in a loud whisper; and as his will is law in France, as he is a despot, he is able, by means of that loud whisper alone, to keep all Europe uneasy, unhappy; to paralyze the industry of a continent; to increase the burdens and decrease the profits of a hundred millions of people. The London Spectator calls attention to "the astonishing glut of unemployed capital in Western Europe. There are more than fifty seven millions in the two state banks, and the rate has gone down to two per cent. Yet nobody demands money. There is a paralysis of enterprise everywhere, caused in great part by a sense that peace cannot be depended on from month to month. No other feeling could keep the foreign governments out of the market while it is in such a condition. France wants millions, Italy is pledging her church property, Spain is compromising her debt to get admission on Change, Russia is selling railways, everybody wants cash, the market is overflowing and yet nobody dares to ask for it. If Napoleon is not going to fight this year he should signify that much, and let trade have the benefit of the six months lull."

What a humiliating acknowledgement is this; the peace, the comfort, the industry of half a dozen great and powerful nations, of a whole continent, depend upon one man, unscrupulous, astute, fifty nine years old, and subject to dyspepsia. That is the glorious nineteenth century in Europe.

A TEMPERANCE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the Mexican war; mayor of San Francisco; governor of Kansas in the most stormy period of its early history; a general during the rebellion, from the beginning to the end of the struggle,—fighting on the Potomac, on the Rappahannock, on the Chickahominy, and on the James,—commanding a division in Sherman's campaign from the mountains to the sea. When addressing the State Temperance Convention recently assembled in Harrisburg, he said: "During my military service in Mexico, and through the rebellion, and while on the shores of the Pacific, and in Kansas, I never found it necessary to use liquor. I was nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, have gone through the long canvass, and have been elected without it. At the time of my inauguration there was no whiskey used, and I will give a pledge to the Convention that my official duties shall be performed throughout my term of office without a single drop being used." A farmer, a soldier, a mayor, a governor of a territory, a hard fighting general, a candidate for the office of governor, a governor of a great State; in all climates and seasons exposed to the vices of camp life, tempted by the luxuries of the executive mansion, —all this, and never found it necessary to use liquor!

TROOPS TO CANADA.—A propos of sending out reinforcements of British troops to meet any new Fenian emergency, the New York Times says:—The cable despatch of this morning which announces that the British Government will immediately despatch a large body of troops to Canada to repel threatened Fenian invasions from the United States, is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible news we have yet had over the submarine wire. There is nothing in the world more unlikely at this time than a Fenian invasion of Canada. No such invasion is threatened by any one outside the mad-house, nor, as far as we know by anybody inside one. The Fenians gave up all hopes long ago of liberating Ireland by way of Canada; and moreover they have as little hope of whipping the United States troops who guard this side of the line, as of whipping the bold volunteers who guard the other side. The English Government need put itself to no expense to defend the new Dominion from Fenian invasions. It is more likely that they will have to defend the Pope against President Roberts, who has lately been holding counsel with his enemies.

DRINKING HABITS.—A new subject has been started in the newspapers, destined to be extensively discussed. It originated with the Lancet. The subject is the insidious extension of drinking habits. The Times quoted the paragraph, and the Pall Mall Gazette has ventured to supply what the Lancet omitted, that the habit has extended amongst ladies also, and points out the most dangerous sign of all, that no house can be entered without wine being presented by ladies to ladies, and charges with equal boldness and truth upon the medical profession the responsibility of promoting or conniving at these dangerous habits. Medical science is coming to the conclusion that wine in any form, and under any disguise, as an article of diet, is altogether a mistake. This is no question of temperance or total abstinence, but a conclusion of science applied to the protection of social order and personal propriety.

MINNESOTA.—The immigration to Minnesota this year is immense. Three hundred and fifty wagons have passed over the bridge at St. Paul since April, with two thousand persons. Thousands have gone by rail and steamer. It is estimated that, in the Sauk valley alone, one hundred miles northwest of St. Paul, ten thousand persons have settled. The average at Winona, of immigrants passing to the back country, at one time was seven hundred per day. Other points have received their share also.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision for the new Constitution that no mechanical trade shall be taught to convicts in the State prison, except the "manufacture of those articles of which the chief consumption is imported from other States."

In Stanton, Wisconsin, a little girl went to sleep in a field where her father was cutting his wheat, and he, not noticing the child, ran over her, the machine cutting her to pieces.

1

ted to dictate to the people of Lower Canada in matters of religion; introduced sectarian questions, and by this means drove the Lower Canadians, who had always hitherto acted with us, into opposition to us, and drove Mr. Hincks and his party over to Sir Allen McNab.

REP. BY POP. INTRODUCED.

Mr. Brown took his stand against them, and urged representation by population as the only cure for the evils which Upper Canada was suffering under; and the result of his agitation on that question was an extravagant government and a large accumulation of public debt. Reformers were deprived of a voice in the Government and the Government of the day were compelled to seek support from Lower Canada, during those long years of agitation, ruled the country; and if you want to know the effects of their rule you have only to read the columns of the Globe of to-day. Yet Mr. Brown knew well that Rep. by Pop. could not be carried; he knew well that, with the exception of Mr. Somerville, of Huntington, not a single Lower Canadian could be got to vote for it. I perceive before me a number of my countrymen. You will remember how long and nobly they fought against an attempt to fasten upon them the English Episcopacy. They would not submit to it. The people of Lower Canada were trying to force upon them laws and customs which they believed contrary to the compact of Union; and they would be less than men if they allowed Upper Canada to take away what they felt to be their rights.

ITS INEVITABLE EXCLUSION.

I opposed this question, first because I knew in my heart that if we did get it it would be of no use to us. And I will tell you why. I never saw the day in the last eight years that John A. could not, by some process or other (laughter) get some Reformers to back him. For eight years we tried to put him out without success. One election after another was sure to accomplish our object, but when the House would meet John A. would secure a majority. There were always some independent Reformers, and independent Conservatives, too, whom he could secure. I tell you, gentlemen, these independent men are the very worst class you could elect. They go into Parliament to do just as they please, and John A. can pick them out without spectacles. (Loud laughter.) Well there were always eight or nine of this class of men from the Reform section that John A. could secure, with whose aid, and the aid of the whole of Lower Canada, he could hold the reins of government. I got sick and tired of this kind of work, and in 1862 when I took office, I told the Reformers it was absurd to think of making Representation by Population a plank in our platform. I did not want them to abandon it altogether, but just to lay it aside for a year or two, and see what we could do in the way of economy and retrenchment. I told my colleagues that if they persisted in urging that question upon the Government, I must resign, and John A. come back again as a natural consequence. Well, did Mr. Brown agree to that? Not at all. He denounced me as strongly as he had ever done the Tory party, because Representation by Population was not made a plank in my platform.

TORIES PREFERRED TO REFORMERS.

He preferred to let the Tories, with all their corruption and extravagance, come back to power rather than support a Reform Government which would not adopt a measure which they knew could not be carried. (Hear, hear.) He insisted that what could not be attained during the time he himself was in office, could be obtained by a government that had only two of a majority! That government, however, struggled on in its endeavors to bring about retrenchment, and it settled more legacies which were a curse to the people of Upper Canada than any government has done for the last fifteen years. (Cheers). Yet we were opposed by Mr. Brown! That gentleman had been beaten in Toronto by Mr. Crawford, and had announced that he had retired from public life. But before a year had passed he takes the first opportunity that presented itself to get into Parliament; and how did he get in? He ran for election in opposition to the nominee of the Reformers (Mr. Bodwell). His opponent was going to support the Macdonald-Dorion government, and Mr. Brown would not let him. He was elected by a majority of [illegible] by the aid of [illegible] opposition votes to oust a Reform government. (Hear, hear.) But his friends thought that was all right. I have got two Conservatives to help me, but Mr. Brown got 2?? to help him at that time, and yet his friends think he did all right and I all wrong (loud laughter.)

To be Continued next week.

DR. PARKER'S POLITICS.—We heard an old north-country farmer the other day, give a very concise, and probably a sufficiently correct idea of the Doctor's politics in the future: "It's just real cruel to keep ding dinging the puir chiel aboot whit side he'll tak when he gets back to the big house, seeing he disna ken himsel', and canna tell what he disna' ken. He'll just bide till he sees whilk party's the strongest and most likely to put butter on his bread and that's the lads that he'll gang wi'."—*Guelph Herald.*

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.—Newspaper accounts, dated June 14, give full particulars of the dreadful earthquake which occurred in the Isle of Java on the 10th. Three hundred lives were lost.

Sixty six million seven hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and sixty bushels of grain have been shipped from Chicago the past year. The shipments of flour are reduced to wheat.

In Northern Alabama, corn in the field is offered at from thirty to forty cents a bushel.

The Mankato (Minn.) Union tells of corn in that place which, seven weeks and six days after the planting, measured ten feet four inches and a half!

Two gentlemen, who have recently arrived at Washington, report that the body of Maximilian has been given up to the Austrian Minister, and that Escobedo had never refused to surrender it.

A report is current in New York that the Treasury Department has been robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars, and that the general management of the finances has been characterized by deficiencies, frauds, duplicate issues, extravagances, and confusion of accounts.

The Prohibitory Liquor law must be demoralizing. The license men say that the "Good Templars" drink in order to act as informers, while the regular liquor dealers perjure themselves to acquit those who violate the law.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 12.

In the House of Lords to-night, the consideration of the Reform Bill was resumed. Earl Derby was present, and moved that the House recede from all its amendments to the Bill, excepting the one providing for the representation of minorities, which had been accepted by the House of Commons. After a long debate the motion was put and carried in favor of the Government.

Paris, Aug. 12.

It is again asserted that a meeting will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia.

London, Aug. 13.

Advices received here from Shanghai, give the following account of a conflict between two steamers of the American squadron in the Chinese waters and the pirates of the Island of Formosa. The United States authorities having received neither satisfaction nor apology for the murder of the crew of the American barque Rover, the men-of-war, Hartford and Wyoming, were ordered to the scene of the outrage on the Island of Formosa. They sailed early in June. On arriving off the shore, a demand was made for the surrender of the murderers, which was not complied with. Meantime it was apparent that the natives were preparing for a fight, and the shore was vigorously shelled by both vessels. Several boat-loads of sailors and marines subsequently effected a landing and a sharp fight ensued with the Formosans, which lasted over five hours. The heat was intense, and fifteen officers and men are reported to have been sun-struck. Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie, one of the landing party, was shot and died of his wound at night-fall. The fighting party was withdrawn from the shore, and the bombardment resumed and continued until all the natives had all dispersed and disappeared. The Hartford and Wyoming then sailed for Shanghai.

Among the general items of news from Shanghai, it is stated that the Chinese merchants refuse as currency Mexican dollars, coined during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian.

Florence, Aug. 14.

Gen. Garibaldi is known to be at Sienna, where, it is said, he is actively engaged in renewing his preparations for the movement on Rome, which was to have been attempted last month.

Paris, Aug. 14.

The accounts of cholera received from various parts of Italy do not improve. They represent that the epidemic is spreading, and is attended with unusual fatality.

Frankfort, Aug. 15.

Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirch Roman Catholic cathedral of the city, a structure of great antiquity, dated from the year A. D. 1425, and famous for its architectural beauty and historical associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof and towers so badly injured, that it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

London, Aug. 15.

The action of the House of Lords on last Monday night in receding from its amendments on the reform Bill, placed both Houses of Parliament in complete accord on that great measure. The bill has finally passed Parliament, and having received the assent of Her Majesty the Queen is now the law of the land.

In the House of Commons to-night the Regulation of the Parks Bill—a measure intended to prevent public meetings in the Royal parks—was withdrawn by the Government.

Lisbon, Aug. 18.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings the intelligence that the allied army has commenced the long expected flank movement in Paraguay by the upper Parana.

Paris, Aug. 18.

A trial of McCormick's reaper was made last week on the Imperial farm, near Chalons, at which His Majesty the Emperor was present, accompanied by Marshall Niel, Gen. LeBœuf, and M. Tiperaud, Director-General of the Imperial agricultural estates. The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor, that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines for use on his private farms, and earnestly expressed the intention of encouraging the adoption of the invention throughout France on account of the great labor saving properties.

London, Aug 18.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note in behalf of the suffering Cretans from the Government of the United States.

UNITED STATES MINISTER OF WAR DISMISSED.—The quarrel between President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, United States Minister of War, has culminated in the dismissal of the latter. The President ordered him to vacate his office and appointed General Grant temporarily in his stead, Mr. Stanton protested against being kicked out, denying the President's power to remove him without cause and without the sanction of Congress. He however, yielded to the force of circumstances, and this is probably the last we shall hear of him for some time.

A letter from Cheyenne City, the new town that is to be at the base of the Rocky Mountains, says the speculation in land and lots is running very high. Some five hundred persons are there now. Lots sell as high as six hundred dollars, although there is not yet a respectable looking house built.

FOUR MEN CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—Four men were carried over Niagara Falls at a late hour on Tuesday evening. They were two ferrymen and two passengers. Their names are not yet known. There is much excitement over the terrible accident. Their bodies have not yet been found, though search is being made in the river below the Falls.

Ten thousand persons are reported to have died of the plague in Mauritius during one month.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.

ROBERT ARNIEL,
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. MCMILLAN

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CREASOR,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,

AT THE

Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 21, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums.
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

JOHNSON'S Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!

AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. SMITH have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,

from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and Mitts, also a second suppl of Lisle Thread (white buff and colored); Sewn, Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,

In every size, and at any price.

---

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 2c. per yd. A cheap lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 30c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

☞ Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get higher.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO

To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1.25, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3.50 or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the county) of different patters of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS.

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS OR GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. SMITH are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands; muscovado, Refined do., Crushed, Broken, Loaf and Pulverized do.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

☞ Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half-a-Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN,

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration: and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotedness for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support; Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually periled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered; and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants, and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only; thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude, 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering those ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammeled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party.* My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. McKINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
DUNCAN [illegible],
Assignees

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for a large number of Pumps, which will dispose of on reasonable terms cash or approved credit.

EDWARD [illegible]
[illegible] Township of Elma,
23 May 1866.

The Discovery of America.

Although the world has long ago accepted the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus as its true and real discovery Scandinavia has never consented to this, and still holds that the first finding was by the sons of Jarls and Viking, and points out daily some new evidences that Europe knew America long before Columbus or Vespucci or their compeers sailed westward. Fresh interest has lately been given to the argument by Prof. Rafinesque's journey to the Potomac, where he found on the Arrow Rock an alleged Runic Inscription of 1051. The inscription is in six lines, each three inches long, on a rock about five feet high, which has long been overlooked. It says:

"Hir hailir Suasy fagr-harda ust Firthingr Ikla Kildi systr Thorg nam fathrs' half thirtugr gleda glada Gud sal hennar. M. L. I.

"Here rests Susy, fair haired, (from) East Farther Island (Iceland), (widow) of Kjoldr, sister of Thorge, (children of) same father, (aged) half thirty, gladden God soul her, 1051."

Human remains and coins were found near the monument.

The Scandinavians claim that an Icelander, named Biorn, in A. D. 1000, was blown away to America. He returned and told Eric the Red of his discovery, who sailed westward five hundred years before Amerigo Vespucci, and found Newfoundland or Vineland. From here they coasted southwardly to Narragansett Bay, and sent another colony. In 1221, Eric, a Bishop, visited the new see. Before that, commerce was maintained between the colony and mother country, and 1406 the last Bishop was sent westwardly. There were then three hundred Scandinavian villages in America, which were soon lost sight of. When increasing cold blocked Greenland from Iceland, Vineland was deserted, and its inhabitants were left to care for themselves, and so were speedily lost.

In 1117 a Saga was found at an old college in Iceland, which described the adventures of the Norsemen in America, and told where they settled and what they did. The Saga was in Latin, full and complete, and described a burial in particular. It purports to say what Harvarder found south of Vineland, and how a woman, daughter of Snerri, was killed by the Skraelings, or Indians, near some great falls. Sir Thomas Murray said, judging from the recorded lengths of day and night, that this murder was on the Chesapeake Bay, in the Potomac river, and not far from Washington. Mr. Rafinesque, M. Lequesaux, Prof. Brand and Dr. Boyce examined the spot, in accordance with the Saga, and found, in June last, the Runic inscription, which, as they claim, verifies the story.

It certainly is singular that after so many centuries of rest the dead should rise in their graves and claim from Columbus and Amerigo and their followers a renown which has not been questioned to them in the lapse of so many centuries. There are no vital interests concerned. There are no national theories of great moment involved in this alleged discovery. But there will certainly be something quaint and curious in those proofs, should they be made such, which establish that the sons of the old Jarls and Vikings fished in our waters, hunted our fields and tilled our lands down to the Chesapeake long before Miles Standish drew breath, or John Smith bent a bow, or Penn sought a new home, and even before Columbus had shown that an egg may stand upon either end. The interest among the Scandinavians is likely to be strong, and we shall haply welcome thousands more to follow the steps of their great leader and prototype.

Saint Patrick.—St. Patrick was a native of Scotland, and of a noble family. By banditti he was carried prisoner to Ireland, where he continued six years, and learned the language of the people. He made his escape, and formed the benevolent purpose of converting those islanders. To qualify himself for the mission, he travelled some years upon the continent, and pursued his studies under his mother's uncle, Martin, Bishop of Tours, and Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre. Pope Celestine consecrated him Bishop of Ireland, and changed his name from Succathus to Patrick, to indicate his patrician descent, and to give weight to his commission. With 20 assistant ministers, he proceeded on his mission, and itinerated through the whole country. He founded several schools, he taught the Irish the use of letters, built many places of worship, and gathered, it is said, 365 churches, over whom he ordained as many bishops. Armagh and Dublin are said to have been constituted archbishoprics by him. In about 60 years the whole population was converted at least to nominal Christianity. Extravagant and incredible are the stories which are reported of the labours and miracles of St. Patrick; but whatever allowances we may make for the superstitions of the times, it seems evident that St. Patrick was a great and good man. He lived to the age of 120 years, and died about A.D. 460.—[Simpson's Church History.

Singular Discovery.—A few days ago, as Thomas Scott, one of the workmen at the Gardner (Ill.) coal mine, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was driving an entry in the coal vein, at a depth of two hundred feet from the surface, he found imbedded in the coal, next to the limestone rock, overhead, a square block of stone, eighteen inches in length, one foot wide, and thirteen inches thick, partially hollow, and having the appearance of petrified wood. In the centre were found two plates, that appear to be solid gold. They are three inches in length, about two in width, and three eighths of an inch thick. On each are some various inscriptions and hieroglyphics. The owner has been prevailed upon to permit them to be sent to New York, where, it is hoped the inscriptions may be deciphered.

More Pagans than Christians are subject to the British Crown. Bad for the Christians, if universal suffrage should become the rule in Great Britain and its dependencies.

THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY.

Theatrical managers can relate some funny experiences, particularly of raids into the province. McVicker, now one of the most successful of our Western managers, relates the following: It was in the year 184–, when business in general was very dull, and theatricals particularly so, that I was managing a theatre in Chicago. As the treasury was rapidly being exhausted, I determined to close up, and, as a last resort, take a few people and go on a gagging tour among the small villages and towns. At one little village, a lank, old fellow came to the door and endeavored to get some reduction from the twenty-five cent admission fee, in consideration of bringing his entire family.

'You see,' said he, 'we like to go to shows, and we make it a pint to patronize all that come here. We're all coming—me and the old woman and all the young uns, twelve on us all, and we live five miles out. Can't you put it to us at about twenty cents a-piece?'

Which I couldn't do of course, as I was sure that the old fellow and his folks were coming any how.

'Wall, its putty tough, but here's the dough. Give me the tickets.'

That night they were all there, from the old man and woman down to the three-year old. The next day the old man appeared again at the box office.

'See here you, me and the old woman and all the young uns was to your show last night.'

'How did you like it?'

'Wall, we liked it—never saw the old woman laf so in my life afore. But ye see, I don't think we quite got the wuth of our money, square.'

'How so?'

'I'll tell ye. My youngest boy got putty sleepy along about the middle. I 'spect he wouldn't done it if you'd commenced when you advertised. You know yourself, it was about twenty minutes after the time advertised afore you histed your rag. You had a feller fiddlin' to be sure, but he was the wust fiddler I ever heerd. We've got some putty hard fiddlers in this 'ere town but he was wust then all on 'em. Wall as I was sayin,' my youngest got sleepy along about the middle of your play actin', and slept through the last act; so you see, me and the old woman think we didn't git quite the wuth of our money. I've always made it a rule if a show didn't give me the wuth of my money, to make 'em. Howsomever if you'l let me in free to-night, I'll call it quits. It's your fault that the boy went to sleep, not commencin' when you advertised.

As the old fellow had lost half a day's time to come in from the country to see about it I concluded to call it quits on his terms.

Declivity of Rivers.—A very slight declivity suffices to give the running motion to water. Three inches per mile, in a smooth straight channel, gives a velocity of about three miles an hour. The Ganges, which gathers the waters of the Himalaya Mountains, the loftiest in the world, is at 1,800 miles from its mouth, only about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and to fall these 800 feet in the long course the water requires more than a month. The great river Magdalena, in South America, running for 1,000 miles between two ridges of the Andes, falls only 500 feet in all that distance; above the commencement of the 1,000, it is seen descending in rapids and cataracts from the mountains. The gigantic Rio de la Plata has so gentle a descent to the ocean that in Paraguay, 1,500 miles from its mouth, large ships are seen which have sailed against the current all the way by the force of the wind alone, that is to say, which on the beautiful inclined plane of the stream have been gradually lifted by the soft wind, and even against the current to an elevation greater than that of our loftiest spires.

Weeding Potatoes with Sheep.—It may not be known to farmers in general that it is a common practice in some of the potato-growing districts to turn flocks of sheep into the potato fields for the purpose of eating down the weeds. The sheep will not touch a potato vine. This pasturing with sheep is very advantageous when the crop is a late planted one, so that the hoeing cannot be completed until the haying or harvesting is finished. At the growing season it is the planter's aim to keep down the grass and weeds, so that they may be covered with dirt by the cultivator and hoe, when these are used. Pasturing with sheep will attain this object. Early planted crops the cultivation of which is completed in the first half of the summer, frequently becomes grassy and weedy before the time of digging—when the size of the tops precludes cultivation. In this stage, the sheep are economical weeders. It is hardly necessary to mention that the feed thus given to the sheep makes a double profit, inasmuch as it costs absolutely nothing, while labor is saved and weeds prevented from seeding.—[Farm and Fireside.

A Chicago newspaper says:—We took a new reporter on trial yesterday. He went out to hunt items, and after being away all day returned with the following, which he said was the best he could do: 'Yesterday we saw a sight that almost froze our muscles with horror. A hackman, driving down Clark street at a rapid pace, came near running over a nurse and two children. There would have been one of the most heart-rending catastrophes ever recorded had not the nurse with wonderful forethought, left the children at home before she went out, and providentially stopped into a drug store just before the hack passed. Then, too, the hackman, just before reaching the crossing thought of something he had forgot, and turning about, drove in the opposite direction. Had it not been for this wonderful concurrence of favorable circumstances, a doting father, a loving mother and affectionate brothers and sisters, would have been plunged into the deepest woe and most unutterable funeral expenses.' The new reporter will be retained.

"The Coercion of Ireland.—In the House of Commons, on the 28th of July, Sir Colman O'Loghlen drew attention to the grievances of Ireland, and contended that the government had made no effort to remove them. A most interesting discussion followed, in the course of which several Tory members made speeches, from which one would suppose Ireland was the happiest country in the world. Mr. Maguire declared that the legislative neglect of Ireland had aroused the bitterest possible feeling against England in the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that the state of Ireland was most unsatisfactory, but that arose, not from the acts of the present or last government, but from the efforts of an exterior agency. At some length he proceeded to declare that the government efforts at legislation for Ireland had met with no support, and he held out no hopes of more being done.

Inconsistency.—How strange a thing it is, that some men will engage in a business for which their nature wholly unfits them! An unaccommodating man, for instance, who is too indolent, too proud, or too indifferent to make himself agreeable to customers, should never turn shopkeeper. Yet how many do it! That kind of man, too, should never become the landlord of a tavern or hotel. Yet how many do it! They inevitably meet with no success in business, because more urbane, obliging, and pleasing dealers absorb their custom; but still the error is repeated, and people rush into business now because it 'pays,' just as they used to do, and without pausing to consider whether their manners, habits, and address are adapted to invite prosperity, or render it next to impossible.

A young widow of Quincy, Ill., met a stranger on the street and asked him the way; he asked her if she was not a widow; she said she was; he said he was a widower, a doctor from Palmyra, Mo., and proposed marriage on the spot; she blushed and hesitated—wouldn't he come home and see her friends about it; the interview was satisfactory, the marriage was arranged for next morning, the widow's cash ($40) got into the doctor's pocket, he went to get shaved and has never returned. He even left her, cruel man, standing in the public square while he "just run over to the barber's." There's no such doctor in Palmyra, and the curtain drops upon a woman in tears.

In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Lord Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer who was present. Upon hearing himself several times contemptuously spoken of as 'the soldier,' the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader, 'Don't call me a soldier, sir; I'm an officer.' Lord Jeffrey immediately went on, 'Well, gentlemen, this officer, who is no soldier, was the sole cause of all the mischief that had occurred.'

The Newburyport, (Mass.) Herald, noticing the case of two boys attending school in that town, who were remarkable for punctuality, although one lived a mile and the other three miles off, says truly: "It is at school as at church, the most distant are first on the spot; and those who have most to overcome find it easiest to do it. It is so all through life—where there is most care, most labor, most responsibility, there is the most manhood and the greatest success."

The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th November, 2820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Lanternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzled by the great beauty of Virginie, spared her, and by a concurrence of romantic circumstances, the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her his wife. This Empress has since sought out brought her three sisters to the Morocco Court, to which they are now attached.

'William, what do you mean by an eclipse?' 'An old race-horse, sir.' 'Silence! Jack, what is an eclipse?' 'An eclipse is a thing that appears when the moon gets off on a bust, and runs against the sun; consequently the sun hits out and blackens the moon's face.' Class is dismissed.

'I come for the saw, sir?' 'What saucer?' 'Why, the saw, sir, that you borrowed.' 'I borrowed no saucer.' 'Sure you did, sir; you borrowed a saw, sir.' 'I never saw your saucer.' 'But you did; there's the saw now, sir.' 'Oh, you want the saw. Why didn't you say so?'

'What's de difference 'twixt a watch and a fedder bed, Sam?' 'Dunno, gib it up.' 'Cause de tickan ob de watch is on de inside, and de tickan ob de bed on de outside.'

'What are you laughing at?' said a priest to some giggling girls at a church door. 'Nothing at all, please your riverence,' was the reply of one of them. 'Nothing,' said he, 'what is nothing?' 'Shut your eyes, your riverence,' retorted the girl, 'and you'll see it.'

Labors of the body free us from pain of the mind. This is what constitutes the happiness of the poor.

'Rents are enormous,' as the poor fellow said when he looked at his coat.

To the Independent ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN:—I come before you to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, as the Candidate of the Reform party for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons.

I wish it to be understood, that in offering myself as a Candidate, I am acting in obedience to the will of the Reform party of this Riding, as expressed through their Delegates in the Convention which sat at Port Elgin in March last. Had I but consulted my own wishes or interests, or been guided by my own opinion of my ability to discharge the duties of this important position as they should be discharged, I would not at the present time be soliciting your suffrages. But I recognize in the present position of political parties, on the eve of entering on the new system of government, a most critical juncture. I found that the political cabal who had so long stood in the way of justice to Upper Canada, who were the enemies of Representation by Population, whose wide-spread corruption and gross mismanagement had evoked the reprobation of all good citizens, were again grasping at the reins of power, and seeking to engross the patronage of the government. I found that this corrupt clique were promulgating false doctrines in reference to parties, and preaching up a liberality to be practiced by others for their benefit, in order to turn away the eyes of the electors from their political misdeeds, and give their retainers an opportunity of foisting themselves on the Liberal constituencies of Ontario.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to prevent this Riding from being wrested from the Reform party, that a demand was made on my services, and that I obeyed the call of my party.

In coming forward to offer myself for election as your representative, it is incumbent upon me to give an account of my views on political matters.

And first as to the new system of government under Confederation, I am convinced that it is fitted to confer great and permanent benefits, if wisely and honestly administered. But I believe that if the new Coalition Ministry, controlled as it is by the leading spirits of the Coalition of 1854, shall succeed in establishing themselves in power, that they will again impose upon us, in a degree intensified by the complexity of the new machinery of government, the corruption, extravagance and mismanagement, from which we had fondly hoped the new order of things was to deliver us. We have already an example of the manner in which it is contemplated to conduct the government, in the number of cabinet officers created, and in the salaries said to be attached to them.

I believe in party government as it has existed in Great Britain and in our own country heretofore. Without a proper opposition, conducted by leaders stimulated to exertion and vigilance by the prospect and laudable ambition of administering the government of the country in their turn, I should despair of any government bestowing that close attention and mature deliberation upon their measures, or instituting such searching scrutiny into the expenditure and actions of administrations, and making such fearless exposures of their mismanagement and ill doing as are necessary to good legislation. If a good opposition party is necessary at any time, it is at such a time as this, when a new order of things is to be inaugurated, a large expenditure of public money is to be made, and a corrupt set of politicians are straining every nerve to establish themselves in power. It will rest with you, Electors of the North Riding of Bruce, in conjunction with the Electors of the whole Dominion, whether there shall be in the new Parliament an opposition sufficiently strong, if not to remove them from power, at least to make them powerless for evil.

Foremost among the duties of the House of Commons, will be retrenchment in the expenses of government, and a proper economy in the expenditure of all the public monies. This is absolutely necessary in order to meet the current expenses of the government, not to speak of diminishing the public debt, without resorting to the issuing of legal tender notes, and overturning the banking system of the country. Economy and retrenchment are also necessary in order to diminish some of the Customs Duties, and make some advancement in the direction of Free Trade. It is desirable, also, that a new Reciprocity Treaty, fair and honorable to both parties, should be made. Our Volunteer and Militia system may want some change, so as to suit the requirements of the new Dominion.

I believe in granting free lands to actual settlers, but as the local legislature will have entire control of the Crown lands, and as the members of that body will be solely responsible for any new policy adopted with reference to them, it is not necessary that I should enter further into my views on that subject, nor on other matters purely of a local nature, such as a line of Railroad to this part, to which I am favorable, as they are entirely without the province of the House of Commons.

I look forward with pleasure to the time when the Dominion of Canada shall include all the British American possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and an intelligent and industrious population under the banner of Canada shall fill the fertile valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan.

In conclusion, I would say that, whether elected or not, I will have the satisfaction of feeling that I have done my duty in an endeavor to prevent our opponents from appropriating one of the most thoroughly Reform constituencies of Ontario; that I have endeavored to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the Reform leaders, now and always so much vilified; and that I have done something to resist the covert and insidious attempts which are being made to weaken the advanced section of the Reform party.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

Port Elgin, August 1st, 1867.

ONTARIO CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:—Having received the nomination of the Reform Convention, and having been waited upon by a delegation from that Convention of men of influence and position in the Riding, who urged me to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I deemed it my duty to consent.

Since my acceptance of the nomination became known, I have received so much kind encouragement, and so many promises of support from all sections of the Riding, that I feel, in coming forward to stand for this constituency, I am only acting in obedience to your wishes.

In entering on this new phase of our political existence, it should be borne in mind that the success of the New Constitution will greatly depend on the men sent to the first parliaments. If you send selfish, self-seeking men, who will take advantage of the present peculiar political position to promote sectional or party or private interests, they may leave to their successors a legacy of wrongs, which will take many years of bitter party strife to right.

If you desire that the government of the country should be conducted with harmony and good feeling, it behoves you to send men whose character and antecedents shall form a guarantee that the measures which they shall support will be characterized by justice and fairness to all sections of the country and all classes of the community.

In coming forward to solicit your suffrages, it is hardly necessary for me to state my political opinions, as I am known to the most of you, and you are aware that I have always been a Reformer.

I made my home in this Riding in the early days of its settlement, and have borne a share of the labours and privations incident to the early settler's life. I must therefore be allowed to know something of the Riding and of its wants.

I should rejoice to see a Railroad running through this county, if we could get it built without incurring a burden of taxation which would oppress us; and if elected, would feel it my duty to co-operate with you to secure so desirable an improvement. The kind and line of Railroad, it would of course be your province to determine, and not that of your representative. I would go for adopting such a policy with reference to our wild and mineral lands as would best secure the immediate and continuous settlement of the one and the development and utilizing of the other.

I have always been against the principle of Separate Schools, and would strenuously oppose any extension of that principle, while I should be happy to co-operate in enacting any measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our Educational Institutions, and to extend the benefits of education.

I believe in making proper and adequate provision for such benevolent institutions for the infirm and unfortunate as exist in our own and other Christian countries. If elected, I shall endeavour to act in accordance with the views here expressed.

I am
Your Obedient Servant,

Donald Sinclair.

Southampton, July 24, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing Interest at Four Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, being invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc. have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

Toronto, Grey & Bru[illegible] RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A. D. 1[illegible]

Scholarship for Sale

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the [illegible] Commercial College, at a discount [illegible] the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, March 20, '867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. | NUMBER 28.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

THE LARGEST Baking and Confectionary ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

W. A. DOYLE, INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.

PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO. FORWARDERS And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store, QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE, Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S Anglo-American Hotel, PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL, PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON, Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs, Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 24, 1866.

JOHN RATTRAY, BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Servant Girl Wanted

WANTED, A SERVANT GIRL. Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, August 1, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL, BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER, Cistern Builder, &c. PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS, Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

P. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCOEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XX.

Two hours later Mr. Carmichael sat in his study awaiting a guest,—a guest whom, till within the last six months, he had never expected to see beneath the roof of Green Oaks.

It is difficult to say what were Mr. Carmichael's exact feelings; now he rubbed his hands softly, and a gleam of triumph lighted up his eyes, and now an anxious expression would cross his brow, and his lips would become compressed.

Of what was he thinking?—Not of the years that had passed since he had left Australia, but of the time preceding them.

A quick ring at the door-bell.

Aunt Lotty, listening in the drawing-room, held her breath.

She knew it was Mr. Gresford Lynn coming to see Mr. Carmichael on important business, but she knew nothing further. A cloud of mist and dust hovered around her, and she saw nothing clearly.

Doris was half kneeling at Aunt Lotty's feet, resting her head on her lap. She was crying bitterly, though she scarce knew why; but a sense of impending trouble to the Lynn family, of which she was somehow the cause, pressed heavily upon her.

Joyce sat very still, trying to sew, but her brain was busier than her fingers, and the piece of work fell from her hands; so she leaned her head back, shut her eyes, and tried to piece together the thoughts and events of the last few weeks.

Somehow the servants knew that business of importance was going on,—servants always do know everything; and there was an air of solemnity in the manner in which the man opened the door for Mr. Gresford Lynn, and ushered him into his master's study.

Mr. Carmichael rose, but he did not put out his hand, though he was not rubbing his hands now, they were folded behind him. He bowed stiffly to Mr. Lynn, and the two men gazed at each other as though each were suspicious of the other, and unwilling to make the first move.

Mr. Carmichael quiet and composed, yet with a nervous twitch ever and anon working at the corners of his mouth; Mr. Lynn, trembling with emotion, eager and yet too agitated to frame his questioning into audible words. Both were silent. Mr. Carmichael pointed his visitor to a seat. Mr. Lynn sat down and then rose up again, and leaned against the mantelpiece.

"You desire to ask for some information, Mr. Lynn?" said Mr. Carmichael, and a gleam came into his eyes and passed away in a sneering smile upon his thin lips.

But Mr. Lynn did not see it, he was looking down upon the ground, his hands were clasped convulsively, and his lips were trying to frame a word, but no sound came. Again and again he endeavored to command his voice, and at length with a mighty effort one word burst forth, so sharp and clear in its imploring tone that even Mr. Carmichael was startled.

"Ellen?"

It died away, and there was no answer. And again the anguished lips moved.

"My wife?"

Then came a response in a cold voice.

"Your wife?"

"My wife, my long lost wife!" exclaimed Mr. Lynn. "If you have the heart of a man, tell me what of my wife?"

"Your wife, my sister, Ellen Carmichael!"

"My wife?"

"Sit down, Mr. Lynn," said Mr. Carmichael, calmly; we have a long business in hand."

Mr Lynn threw himself into the chair and leaned eagerly forward.

"I find," began Mr. Carmichael, "by the parish register in the village of Hillfield, county—" here Mr. Carmichael was interrupted.

"What next—"

"Pardon me," said Mr. Carmichael, "I am a business man, and must proceed in order. In this register I find in the year 18—, just twenty years ago, the entry of the marriage of John Gresford and Ellen Carmichael. Why this marriage was kept secret at the time I cannot tell, perhaps you can inform me?"

"It was only to be for a time."

Mr. Carmichael went on.

"The witness to this marriage was Henry Bargrave, and after the marriage you went to Australia. My sister followed in the next vessel with Henry Bargrave and his wife, ostensibly as governess to a great neice of Mrs. Bargrave's. Am I right?"

Mr. Lynn bowed.

"I had quarrelled with my sister, and had determined never to speak to her again, therefore her movements were nothing to me, and it is not surprising that I was not made acquainted with them. She was free to go where she pleased, and I did not know that she had left England, until I saw in a paper an account of the loss of the Albatross. It was stated that with the exception of a few of the crew saved in the long boat, all on board had perished. Amongst the names in the list of passengers, I read that of Ellen Carmichael. Of your death, or rather your supposed death, I should say, I had heard previously, and than I left Australia, and until lately have had no communication with any one there."

Mr. Lynn had been sitting compelling himself to listen until Mr. Carmichael had finished speaking. Now he said in a subdued voice,

"And you never knew that your sister was my wife?"

"Never until six months ago."

Mr. Lynn started to his feet.

"And how, how did you know then?"

"My sister told me on her deathbed. Ellen Carmichael did not perish at sea."

"Oh God! not drowned! not drowned! but living through these long, long years?"

Mr. Lynn clutched Mr. Carmichael by the shoulder; fiercely he looked into his face; fixedly as though he would read his inmost soul.

"Hugh Carmichael, is this true?"

"As I live, it is true."

Mr. Lynn dropped into his chair and closed his eyes.

"Go on," he groaned: "In mercy, go on, and tell me all there is to hear."

"Your wife and child were saved. They had been put into a boat with some other passengers by the captain, and were picked up by a Spanish vessel bound for Lisbon, where they were landed, and from thence made their way to England. My sister did not go up into the north to the old place, but found a home in the south, where she lived, and where she died."

"How long have you known that she was living?"

"Seven years; but never of her marriage until on her death bed she disclosed the secret. It could do no harm then, she said."

"And I was never told."

"Why should you be? You came here a rich man, with a beautiful wife and children, and what matter was it to you that the sister of the man you scorned, and who was thought to be drowned eighteen years ago, was getting her living by lace making in an obscure village in Devonshire?"

"I never scorned you, Hugh Carmichael," said Mr. Lynn, sadly "and if you had ever any ground for believing so, you are amply revenged to day."

Yes, Mr. Carmichael was revenged; he felt it; he had triumphed over the man whom he had hated all his life. In that point of view he was certainly tasting of the sweets of revenge. Yet bitter! so bitter, that the sweet would not sweeten it, came the thought that he had been far more sinning than sinned against.

Ah! if people could only believe it, it is much better to be the injured party. If the wound be sharp and severe at first, it leaves no fretting sore behind. Time, the great healer comes and fans it with his wing, and soothes the irritation, pouring in balm and oil till all is well again. It is easier far, and happier, to forgive than to need forgiveness.

Of course, these thoughts found no place in Mr. Carmichael's speculations. True, he had a vague idea that he should be glad to find some instance wherein he, and not Mr. Lynn, had been the injured person; but memory signally failed him in this respect. Wherefore he had to content himself with gloating over his present triumph, such as it was.

"You saw my wife on her death-bed, Hugh Carmichael," said Mr. Lynn, in a low, agitated voice.

"Yes."

"Did she leave no message, no remembrance?"

"None. She knew of your marriage—of your children; and she begged me to take care of Doris."

"No message; not one word?"

"None."

Again Mr. Lynn groaned.

"It is a satisfaction to me that my sister, though dead, will yet be righted by the justice you can do her child. Will you do this justice?"

Mr. Lynn looked wonderingly at Mr. Carmichael, as though he did not see the drift of his speech.

"Will you do justice to her child?" repeated Mr. Carmichael.

"Her child! My child! Good heavens! what do you take me for? My child; my Ellen's child; what should I not do for her? Where is she? Let me have my child!"

"Your eldest child, remember," said Mr. Carmichael, emphatically; "I claim the estate of Lynncourt for my neice Doris Gresford."

But Mr. Lynn heeded not his words; there was but one thought in his heart, his new found daughter.

Strange that his heart should have so yearned towards her, surely some mysterious influence had been at work drawing them together, bringing the daughter of his first wife to watch by the last wife's deathbed. Strange that they both should have clung to her in their last solemn hours, as though the one had sent the messenger of peace to hush the other to her wakeless sleep, that so in death they might be linked together, and leave a daughter overshadowed by their love, a precious treasure for him to love for their united sakes. Oh, Doris! Doris!

"Take me to Doris," he said.

And Mr. Carmichael led the way to the drawing-room, where Doris still sat leaning her head upon Aunt Lotty's lap. She had left off crying, but her eyes were heavy and swollen.

As Mr. Lynn and Mr Carmichael entered the room she sprang up.

"What is it?" she asked, for in the faces of the two men she read that some strange revelation was at hand.

"Your mother was supposed to have been drowned at sea," said Mr. Carmichael.

"Doris, my daughter! Ellen Carmichael was my wife."

But Doris did not speak, she gave one wild cry and fell senseless into Mr. Lynn's arms.

[To be Continued.]

CORRUPTION IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Albany correspondent of the New York Tribune gives a synopsis of a memorial presented to the Constitutional Convention, on Wednesday, by Mr. H. B. Wilson, in regard to legislative corruption at Albany, from which we make the following extract:—

"Mr. Wilson states that his knowledge had been acquired during four sessions spent at Albany in efforts to secure the passage of an act to authorize the construction of a tunnel railway in the city of New York. Newspapers had alluded to it, but no authentic or official report had published its extent or the mode by which it is conducted. Corruption was not confined to a limited number of unprincipled politicians, but the evil had included a large majority of the Legislature. The New York Tribune asserted, during the last sitting of that body, that of the 160 members in the two branches, 113 were known to receive bribes from any party requiring their vote. This statement fell below the mark. There are nearly that number in one branch alone. Many took pay from both sides when there were competing interests, thus adding to their infamy. The more meritorious the measure, the more exorbitant the demands made on its promoters. Nothing in the annals of history equals the corruptions of our State Legislature. Such practices are not the result of a day or year, but the growth of time, and the result of a bad system. They call for a change in the fundamental law of the State. Members justify it by their starvation salaries, which they say will not pay their board bills during the session. Their term of office, they say, is too short to warrant the expenses of an election. Members should be allowed pay sufficient to maintain their families respectably at the capital. Some propose to cure the evil by increasing the members of the Legislature. But dilution would not cure this evil. Individual members would, perhaps, sell cheaper, but the aggregate cost of legislation to the public would be increased. An increase of tenure of office would make the people more circumspect in their choice, while an increase of members would have a contrary effect. The Senators are usually superior to the Assemblymen. Hence he infers that longer terms will lead to valuable results.

Everybody who knows anything about brokerage of votes at Albany, knows it can be carried on with impunity. Neither party will inform. A member sells his vote, goes to an opposing candidate who is willing to pay as much or more after he has given his vote. The bargain is made, and the last dealer gets the vote and pays the price. A number of such cases had been brought under his notice at the last session, and one member had boasted how he had paid for an old score by that process.

WHAT IS A "COALITION."

There is a word which, used in an illegitimate sense, has recently been doing a party in the State some service. It is not a native term—a derivative from the Saxon or Norman, the Teutonic or Celtic—but of comparatively recent introduction and adoption from the French. The word we are thinking of is "Coalition," which our most approved lexicographers define as "union of persons into one body or party, alliance, confederacy, league, combination. Taken in its legitimate sense, the term has intrinsically no obnoxious signification; a party, a league, a coalition is good or evil according as the purpose it is intended to promote is one or the other. But the term "coalition" is used by the Factionists to signify a cabal, a conspiracy, a combination of evil persons for an evil purpose, and in this illegitimate sense, it is applied to the present government of the Dominion. The only apology than can be offered for using the term as indicative of something not justifiable or praiseworthy, is to be found in the fact that the word has been applied to diverse party combinations, for the purpose of forming administrations in the old country. But such coalitions were each formed on the condition that the parties coalescing should hold in abeyance certain principles for which the individual members had previously contended or had opposed, and unite to pursue one course on which they were all in accord.

Of this class was the short-lived Brown-Dorion Coalition, and in a much smaller measure the Coalition of 1864. But the Government of the Dominion is obviously no coalition in the sinister sense of the term, for the statesmen composing it have no antagonistic principles to hold in abeyance, they make no sacrifice of individual opinions, but being of one accord in reference to the government of the Dominion, are a coalition only in the best and legitimate sense of the term.—*Guelph Herald.*

SOUTH RIDING ELECTION.

Nomination Day, Aug. 30. Polling days, Sep. 9 and 10.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

The Mark Lane Express, which is the best of English authorities as to the foreign crops, gives a generally unfavorable account of the crop prospects in England and on the Continent. Up to the 12th of last month the weather in England was favorable to growing crops of all kinds. Since then storms and rain had done serious damage, and a few more days "would work incalculable mischief." A similar calamity had befallen the crops in France, which had looked very promisingly.

Both in England and France the old crops of grain have been very much reduced, and the Express says that this holds true of the rest of Europe. In Spain, Italy and Algeria, the drought has been extremely damaging to the crops. To make the matter worse for these countries, the last shipments from Southern Russia have been received.

A DENIAL.

We clip the following from the Leader of Friday last.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEADER.

SIR,—I have just seen in the Leader of yesterday an article under the heading of "Mr. Blake in Bruce," purporting to give an extract from "a local paper" of Bruce, containing a charge against the Bishop of Huron and an insinuation against myself, and commenting on the same.

I beg to say that the Bishop of Huron never "issued a circular to the Episcopal clergymen" (in Bruce or anywhere else) directing them to use their influence amongst their congregations in favor of Mr. Blake"; nor has my father ever written to one of his clergy requesting his influence on Mr. Blake's behalf; nor has he attempted to influence any one, directly or indirectly, for or against any candidate in the present contest.

I accompanied Mr. Blake in his first canvass of South Bruce (my partner, B. Cronyn, has never been in Bruce), and I plead guilty to "shaking hands" with some of the electors, but I am not aware that I ever shook hands with a borrower from the Huron and Erie Savings and Loan society in the riding, and I certainly never asked a borrower from that society, knowing him to be such, to vote for Mr. Blake, nor have I ever attempted to use my influence as solicitor for any institution or individual on Mr. Blake's behalf.

V. CRONYN.

London, Aug. 21, 1867.

A SCIENTIFIC FISH STORY.—At the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Hartford Professor Agassiz read a paper on "the termination of the vertebral column of fishes," in the course of which he made the somewhat startling, though not entirely novel, assertion, that "men as well as other animals, have tails." Yes, he argued, and proved, scientifically, that we are possessed of actual "caudal appendages even as the monkeys are, the only difference being in the extent of development. This would seem to strengthen Lord Monboddo's fantastic theory of the Simian origin of the human species. Can it be possible, after all, that the gorilla is a "man and a brother?" Is the traveller's story of a race of men with tails, in Central Africa, a veritable fact, and may we expect at some future day, when the entire Globe shall be opened to the march of enlightenment, to welcome these tailed bipeds among the brotherhood of nations?

The horse Dexter having trotted a mile in 2:17½, Mr. Robert Bonner instantly bought him, paying $30,000, for the reasons assigned in the following note:

"Buffalo, August 14, 1867.

I saw Niagara Falls this morning for the first time, and came down here this afternoon to see the other great wonder, Dexter, trot, when he beat the world, having trotted in the unprecedented time of 2:17½. You know I like to secure all the best things, and as I could not buy the Falls, I did the next best thing, and bought Dexter. He will go to my stable next month."

RICE.—In some parts of Missouri the people are beginning to cultivate rice in the woods without clearing off the trees, and, in fact, without deadening them. The dead leaves are turned under with a bull tongue plough, wherever it is practicable to do so, and the rice planted. Fair crops are raised in this way.

A reaping contest took place at Woburn, Mass., the other day, between Joshua Converse, aged one hundred, and Jeremiah Gilson, seventy-seven. The contestants used the old time sickle, and reaped and bound their sheaves in an easy and off hand manner.

VOLUNTEER NEWS—The Government some time since issued orders for the recall of all the rifles in the hands of the volunteers in the Province, preparatory to their exchange for the Snider Enfield, on the receipt of the latter from England. Their arrival was however, delayed, and the transfer did not in consequence take place as soon as anticipated, but we now learn that the new arms have arrived in Quebec, and now await being marked, preparatory to being served out.—[Globe.

An interesting little girl about three years of age, daughter of L. L. Ellis, of Troy, died lately. About a week ago she swallowed a nickel penny. A physician was immediately called, and all the known remedies were applied without effect.

The Indian Massacre at Plum Creek.

HOW A MAN FEELS WHILE BEING SCALPED.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat writes from Omaha, stating that the remains of some of those who were massacred by the Indians who threw a train off the track and set it on fire, had arrived there; and that on the same train was a man named William Thompson, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that he had been scalped. He appeared to be suffering terribly, and was very weak from the loss of blood. He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. A physician attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length, and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, on the water. His statement was as follows:—

"About 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, myself and five others left Plum Creek station, and started up the track in a hand car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled on the track; but at the same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm. Seeing me still run, he 'clubbed his rifle,' and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then, making a twirl round his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour, he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I thought just then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away; but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity, or I then might have made my escape. While lying there, I could hear the Indians moving around, whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared."

The doctors in Omaha were to endeavor to set on Thompson's scalp, and they expressed themselves confident of being able to do it well. As he was a strong man, it was expected that he would recover health and strength.

Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

A good working deputation of the Provisional Directors of the Toronto and Nipissing railway returned to the city on Saturday, from a tour to the North-east, as far as Coboconk village, on Balsam Lake. They left Toronto on Monday, the 12th, in a stage; and, taking into account the distance traversed, meetings held, and the gratifying encouragement the deputation received, the Board may congratulate themselves on having made the movement at the time they did. As the party proceeded, they were joined by several gentlemen of influence, who accompanied them to the little village of Coboconk, on Balsam Lake, at or near which is to be, temporarily, the "jumping off" place of this north-eastern line. Ultimately, it is intended to push the road on to Lake Nipissing; but that is an extension which cannot probably be attempted for a number of years, unless upon the American principle of opening up the country first by railway as a means of inducing emigration thither. The projectors of this line contemplate connecting Toronto with the waters of Gull river, thereby giving access to a region now completely shut out from a profitable market,—a region in which vast tracts of splendid pine and hardwood abound, and which, in the matter of lumber and cordwood alone, would, it is believed, yield enough to freight the road for 50 years. If to this a passenger and general traffic be added, an idea can be formed of the immense business which could be done by such a road, and the incalculable good which it would effect in opening up a very valuable tract of back country, and giving the farmers in Victoria, North Ontario, and York easy access to the markets in this city, where they can always command better rates for their products than at any other point in the Province of Ontario. If the district thus sought to be opened up, it may be mentioned, that there are twelve townships in Victoria through which no road passes, which hardly contains a settler, although much of the land is excellent for farming purposes, and heavily timbered.—[Globe.

Poisoned.—A farmer, residing in the township of Ellice, named Hugh Lennox, while mowing hay (being barefooted), got his feet badly poisoned by a small herb, belonging to the grass tribe of Marsecotyledonous plants, which is very abundant in that locality. He suffered intense pain, owing to inflammation and vesication of the feet and ankles. He is now recovering under the care of Dr. Hanavan.

The Omaha (Nebraska) Republican says so many young men there are out of employment and can't get work that even the recruiting officer for the regular army has been obliged to suspend operations, because more applied to enlist than he could receive.

Rifles Arrived.—Fifty-two boxes of Snider-Enfield rifles, containing in all 1,040 stand of arms, have arrived in Toronto, and will be distributed to the volunteers in that city.

For Thirty Days!

(Beginning this date)

G. & W. SMITH

Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PRINTS and COTTONS,

DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

—:0:—

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as **Cannot be Beat.**

—:0:—

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

—:0:—

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

—:0:—

N.B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

Descent of a Meteor in Lake Ontario.

GRAND AND STARTLING SPECTACLE.

The Hamilton Times of the 23rd says: Capt. Turner, of the steamer Algerine, reports having witnessed at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, a terrible and splendid phenomenon in the descent of an immense meteor into Lake Ontario, which struck the water not more than three hundred yards from his vessel. The vessel was on the starboard tack, sailing along finely with a light southwest breeze for Port Dalhousie, and about 12 miles off the Niagara lighthouse, bearing N. S. W. Presently his attention was attracted by a sudden illumination from the northwest which almost instantly increased to a dazzling brilliancy. On turning he beheld a large body of fire in the heavens, which seemed to be approaching at a descent of about 30 degrees, and growing rapidly larger as it came nearer, the observation of time being so brief as hardly to admit of computation in seconds. The time for reflection, however, was brief, and the light emitted was so blinding in its effect that the man at the wheel and another of the crew on deck, fell prostrate and remained for some time completely stupified with terror. The Captain himself, as he states, remained transfixed and saw the fiery body enter the water some three hundred yards ahead of his vessel, about two points to the windward. A loud explosion attended the contact with the water, which was sharp and deafening, equal to a thunderbolt close at hand, and a large volume of steam and spray ascended into the air, which was noticed for some moments afterwards. In the confusion of the moment, Capt. Turner was unable to comprehend what had occurred, and the crew were inclined to believe that the phenomenon was an explosion of lightning, the sky being perfectly cloudless at the time. The Captain estimates, as well as he was enabled to judge from the brief time for observation afforded, that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. A long trail of flame of the most intense brilliancy was noticed as it struck the water. As Capt. Turner describes his sensations his faculties for the moment were all compressed in the sense of sight, so overwhelming was the light from the fiery object but he believes he was sensible to a terrific whizzing, howling noise, similar to that made by the steam passing from the escape pipe of a steamer, which attended the meteor previous to the grand explosion on striking the water.

Killed.—Mr. Wm McGregor, of the township of Westminster, was killed last Wednesday by a kick in the throat from a horse he was attempting to catch in the field.

Cheap Tea Coming.—A despatch from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one third lower than at the opening of last year.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Aug. 20.

Lord Monck does not return to England, but will remain one year longer in Canada at the head of the new government.

London, Aug. 21.

Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by Royal Commission.—The Queen declares that there is no longer any ground for apprehension of war, the treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt has been suppressed, almost without bloodshed, by the valor of the troops, the vigilance and activity of the police, and the general loyalty of the people. The law has been vindicated without the sacrifice of human life.—The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty made by Her Majesty's government with the United States of America, and in conclusion, congratulates parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian union, the passage of the reform bill, and the adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

London, Aug. 28.

It is rumored to day that a formal treaty concluded at the Conference recently held at Salzburg, between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, for the formation of a South German Confederation has proved a signal failure.

The Government of Bavaria, it is reported, has replied to the propositions of their Majesties and positively refuses to join the Lead.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.

The Russian Government has sent an order to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

Marseilles, Aug. 26.

Intelligence from Candia is as follows:—While a Russian war steamer was taking on board a number of refugees on the Cretan coast, the commander of a Turkish man-of-war, which was lying near, forbade further embarkation. The Russian commander refused to desist, and both vessels ran out their guns, and prepared for a fight, but Omer Pasha, who was on shore, interfered and prevented an engagement.

London, Aug. 27.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of troops from India to rescue the British prisoners in Abyssinia. Sir W. Napier has been appointed to command the expedition.

Prof. Faraday, the eminent chemist, died to-day.

St Louis, August 25.

Advices from Fort Hayes, Kansas, to the 23rd, says that Capt. Amos had a desperate battle with the Indians on the Republican River. The savages fought with great desperation. The whites lost 3 killed and 25 wounded. The savages lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops who numbered 125 men. The battle lasted three days. Reinforcements have been sent forward, and a severe battle is anticipated.

Markets.

Paisley, August 29.

Spring Wheat $1. Flour at mill $4 50. Oats—new 50c to 65. Butter 11c. Eggs 12½c.

London, August 24.

Fall Wheat $1 to 1 30, new Fall $1 12½ to 1 25; Spring Wheat $1 to 1 30; Barley 55 to 59c; Potatoes, new, 50c per bushel. Butter—Prime Dairy packed, 11c, fresh in rolls, by the basket, 10c to 12½; Eggs 12c; Wool, Fleece, 29 to 31.

Guelph, Aug. 27.

Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 48. Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 35. Hides $6 50 to 6 75. Butter 11 to 12c. Apples $1 87½. Potatoes 75 to 85c. Sheep Skins 30 to 5c.

Toronto, August 28.

Fall Wheat $1 40. Spring Wheat $1 38 to 1 45. Barley 65c. Peas 63. Oats 48 to 53c.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. Fraser, Mr. John Faulkner to Catharine, fourth daughter of Mr James Lavrock, Port Elgin.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

North and South Bruce.

Next Friday and Saturday are the polling days for the North Riding of Bruce, and Monday and Tuesday following for South Bruce. Electors will therefore soon have to make up their minds who they intend to vote for. As our readers will have perceived by previous numbers of the Advocate, we have favored the election of Mr. Sproat for the House of Commons in preference to Dr. Douglass, and our chief reasons for this course have been given. It is not that we hold altogether with Mr. Sproat on political and public questions, but that we believe he is the best fitted, on account of his personal and business qualifications, and also from his independent position, his Liberal views, and just estimate of the present position of the country, to represent the Riding. He may not be a Reformer in the party sense of the term, but he advocates reforms, nevertheless. He is not pledged to a vote of want of confidence in the government of the Dominion, neither is he pledged to go with them on every question that may arise, or to vote for a bad measure to keep them in power. In this latter respect we hold that he has taken up a correct and honest position, and one which we believe a large majority of the Electors in the Riding, whatever their political views, will subscribe to.

Dr. Douglass, his opponent, is the "Reform" candidate—par excellence! It would be well if people would look more to principles than to party names and party cries. The "Reform" party of Canada, (by which we mean the Reformers under the leadership of George Brown) has nothing in common with the English Reform party, or even with that of Canada in Baldwin's time. Under George Brown's guiding hand it has sadly degenerated. It has no great aims or aspirations calculated to benefit the country, and men of genuine progressive ideas have repudiated all connection with it. Some of the most talented and best leaders of the old Reform party have cut all connection with Mr. Brown, and have opposed his useless agitations, his impracticable projects, and bitter personal animosities and violent partizanship. Dr. Douglass, however, is the nominee and representative of George Brown's party in North Bruce. No doubt the name of Reform is a good name to conjure by. No doubt many men will be misled by it, and will vote for Dr. Douglass under the impression that they are voting for reform and progress, when in reality they are but helping to keep up an imposition and a sham! Had the Dr. any prominent qualifications superior to Mr. Sproat, independent of their particular political views, these might go far to influence the electors in his favor; but it is generally admitted, even by his friends, that he is inferior in these respects.

In the South Riding, the position is somewhat different. The electors have a choice of three candidates for the House of Commons—namely, Messrs. Hall, Rastall and Hunion, but the real contest is likely to be between the two first. Mr Rastall is an old office seeker, and his course in the County Council in the interest of Kincardine has not been such as to give him favor with the Electors. Mr. Hall is recommended as a man of good sense, and there is nothing brought against him to his discredit.

For the local legislature, Mr. Blake has been brought forward by the Brown Reformers, but though objectionable on this ground, yet he is so superior in every other respect to his opponent, Mr. Broadbank, that it is confidently anticipated he will be returned by a large majority.—Besides, Mr. Broadbank is pledged to support the government, right or wrong, which is rather worse than condemning it before it has been tried.

Independent Order of Good Templars.

The following are the names of the officers in the Paisley Temple, No. 197.

William Keyes, *W C T*; Mrs. Anstead, *W V T*; Peter Sinclair, *P W C T & T D*; Wm. B. Mills, *W Chap.*; Joseph McDonald, *W T*; John Jolliffe, *W S*; Alex Peters, *W F S*; John Stinoff, *W A S*; Miss E Bell, *L H S*; Miss E. Parkhouse, *R H S*; James McKay, *W M*; L Stinoff, *W D M*; Benjamin Steel, *W G G*; Robert McMenin, *W I G*.

This temple meets every Monday evening at half past seven.

The Nomination in North Bruce.

The nomination for this Riding took place at Stark's Corner's yesterday. Messrs. W C Bruce, J S Conaway, H Brown, Babington, Lindsay, Ruby, Gilmour, Sproat and Dr Douglass, were nominated for the House of Commons. All but the two latter declined the honor.

For the local legislature, D Sinclair was nominated, and his election carried by acclamation. Messrs Busby, Bruce, Adair and Brown were also nominated, but declined.

Mr Sproat's nomination was moved by Mr Monkman, Reeve of Arran, and seconded by mr McFarland, Reeve of Bruce.

Dr Douglass—moved by mr. Kilbourn of Arran and seconded by mr Porter of Elderslie.

There was not a large number of electors present, and the proceedings were quite orderly. There was little speaking, as the speakers were limited to a few minutes each.

It seems somewhat silly to have nominated such a number of men, and then given them no chance of displaying their eloquence; while the real candidates were also debarred from expressing their views at any length.

We expected fuller accounts of the proceedings from our correspondents, but they failed to arrive.

Mr. Sproat in Arran and Amabel.

Mr. Sproat held a public meeting at Inverhuron on the 12th inst., at which there were about 150 present. A. Freeborn, Esq. Reeve of the township, was called to the chair, which he filled in his usual able manner, and W. Hoar acted as secretary. After being introduced to the audience by the chairman, Mr. Sproat delivered a very telling speech, in which he clearly and forcibly laid before the electors his views on the leading questions of the day. A resolution was then moved by M. Babington, Esq., and seconded by John Livingstone, Esq., "that this meeting having heard the explanations of Mr. Sproat with regard to the leading topics of the present time, truly pledge itself to use all lawful means to secure his triumphant return to the House of Commons at the coming election." The motion was carried three to one. After three cheers for the Queen and three for Mr. Sproat, the meeting quietly dispersed.

The next day, at noon, Mr. Sproat held another meeting at Lewis' school house, on the 5th con. of Amabel. James Allen, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Mr. Shaw secretary. Considering the short notice that had been given and the sparseness of the population in that part, a very large and influential number of electors were present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sproat, followed by Messrs Freeborn, Steel, and Otterwell, the latter a leading reformer, who declared himself strongly in favor of Mr Sproat. A resolution was then passed by the meeting pledging themselves to use every exertion in behalf of Mr. Sproat at the coming election.

The same evening another meeting was held at Allen's school house on the new gravel road. The attendance was very large and respectable, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

On Monday evening Mr. Sproat held a meeting at McCurdy's school house on the 2nd con. of Arran. John Morton, Esq., of Arran, was called to the chair, and James Monkman, Esq., acted as secretary. After a few remarks by the chairman, Mr. Sproat addressed the meeting at considerable length. Afterwards a resolution was moved by the Reeve, and seconded by Thos. Nichson, Esq., similar to the one at Inverhuron, and carried unanimously.

The next evening at 7 o'clock Mr. Sproat addressed the electors at Stark's Corners. The hall was crowded, and although some persons were rather noisy, yet on the whole the meeting passed over very satisfactory.

Although held at Dr. Douglas' stronghold Mr. Sproat was supported by a large majority.

From every reliable information that can be obtained, Mr. Sproat is sure of a large majority in the North Riding of Bruce.—*Communicated.*

The Elections.

mr George Brown has been defeated in South Ontario, the majority in favor of mr Gibbs at the close of the poll being between sixty and seventy.

mr McDougall has been elected by acclamation for North Lanark.

mr D A macdonald has been elected by acclamation for Glengarry.

mr Dunkin has been elected by acclamation for the House of Commons and the local legislature in Brome.

At the close of the poll in Kingston Sir John A macdonald had polled 517 votes; his opponent, Dr Stewart, 84.

Hon A T Galt has been elected by acclamation for Sherbrooke.

mr morris was elected for South Lanark on monday without opposition.

Hon mr Chauveau was elected for Quebec county on monday.

mr Thomas Oliver has been elected for North Oxford without opposition.

mr Magill has been returned by acclamation for Hamilton.

Geo. Brown Defeated.

The election in South Ontario has been watched with intense interest, and the news of Mr Brown's defeat has carried dismay into the ranks of his followers. It will now be seen that he has made a false move on the political chess board. Even with the powerful aid of the Globe newspaper, the sound common sense of the country is against him. His prestige is gone, and we suppose he will some more retire from public life.

Singing School.—mr Ward has succeeded in getting up a juvenile class of about seventy pupils. His method of teaching is excellent, and we hope he will meet with success in Paisley. A meeting for the purpose of forming an adult class will be held in Wright's Hall this evening at eight o'clock. All who have a desire to learn to sing should attend.

Rope Walking.—Prof. Bond, the celebrated English Acrobat, announces that he will give an exhibition of Wire Walking at Port Elgin on the 6th Sept., Paisley on the 7th, and Invermay on the 9th.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Port Elgin, Aug. 28, 1867.

It is an old byeword, that "it never rains but it pours." The present time verifies the truth of the adage, for what with the throng of harvest work, the warm weather of the last two weeks, and the excitement about the elections, people are kept busy. The greater part of the grain in this neighborhood has now been cut down, and a considerable part of it placed secure in the barns. The crops on the whole seem to be an average one, and the grain is of good quality.

The weather for the last two weeks has been very sultry and warm, with a great deal of thunder and lightning. On the evening of Saturday, the 17th inst., a most violent thunder storm passed over this neighborhood. The dwelling house of Mr. Peter Smith, on lot 14, con. 4, Saugeen, was struck by the lightning, but with the exception of demolishing the chimney there was no damage done. The effect of the storm was felt more on the 12th con. of Bruce, where hay stacks were capsized, barns partly unroofed, and fences scattered in all directions. In several places along the line, great windfalls were made in the bush, and large trees broken off nearly straight across as if they had been made of clay.

To-day being nomination day, and as there has been little talked of but the elections for the last ten days, and having observed notices of meetings held by Mr Sproat, which I thought had been remarkably cool... before coming into your hands, I cannot refrain from giving you a description of one that I attended on Tuesday evening, and I shall "nought extenuate, or aught set down in malice."

Having started from this place about half past seven o'clock, and travelled a distance of eight miles, I arrived at the place of meeting. On entering, curiosity led me to count the number of voters present, when I found they numbered a baker's dozen, including some five of Mr. Sproat's supporters which he had taken with him from this place, and some of them stretched nearly at full length on benches, evidently enjoying a nap. The whole light consisted of one penny candle stuck into the bottom of a broken patent medicine bottle, and the first part of the address having been brought to a close, a sort of desultory conversation was kept up for some time, during which some pretty hard names were used pro and con. The meeting was brought to a close by a motion by Mr. Ruby, seconded by Mr Sproat, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his situation. Three cheers were also given for the Queen and three for each of the candidates for the House of Commons.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Paisley Advocate

Sir,—In a recent letter to the Paisley Advocate, and also in the Daily Globe, Mr Alex Shaw of Walkerton appeals to me upon a question touching his veracity, as follows:

"At Mr. Blake's meeting here he stated that I had moved a resolution in 1861 supporting Mr. McMurrich, and a few days afterwards another resolution supporting Mr McPherson. This I then denied, and I do so now, and I ask Mr. Paul McInnes to say if the following is not a substantially correct statement of facts."

The writer then goes on to draw a distinction between a resolution in *favour* of Mr. McMurrich and one *supporting* him, acknowledging the former and denying the latter.

Mr. Blake did not pretend to say that either of the resolutions pledged support to the opposing candidates. He pointed out Mr. Shaw's inconsistency in one day moving a resolution favourable to Mr. McMurrich and another day one favorable to Mr. McPherson, and he thought that as he (Shaw) had been now for several days favorable to Broadbank, that his own turn had come, and that he was entitled to his support.

Mr. Shaw did not attempt to explain his position; he contented himself with a simple denial of the truth of Mr. Blake's assertion. I myself, therefore, corroborate Mr. Blake, and Mr. Shaw again reiterates his denial. I was very much astonished at this. I could not account for it upon any other supposition than that he was confused and unluckily said what first came into his head, and then felt himself obliged to adhere to it. I think it of very little importance whether Mr. Blake used the word *supporting*, or the words *in favor of*. Both are equally correct. The resolution in question did *support* Mcmurrich although it did

expressly pledge support. [Did this distinction occur] in the mind of Mr Shaw at the time? It is evident that he did not state it in his resolution, so it will be difficult to persuade many that it was not an after thought. The fact is that the resolution in question was only one of a series; it did not pledge support just because that had been done by the previous resolution, and Mr. Shaw did not speak against any of them. They were all passed while he was at the meeting as follows:

Moved by Malcolm McPherson, seconded by James Leishman, that the thanks of this meeting is justly due to the Hon. J. McMurrich for the clear and lucid explanations now given as to his parliamentary action during his past term as member of the legislative council for this division. Carried.

Moved by P. McInnes, seconded by G. Sturgeon, that this meeting fully approves of the course pursued by the Hon J. McMurrich as representative of the Saugeen division in the legislative council, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to accord him an honest hearty support in the coming election for a member to represent the aforesaid division. Carried.

Moved by A Shaw, seconded by W. Gunn, that this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to the Hon. J. Mcmurrich for his active and assiduous attention to the public interests of the county of Bruce, to the private interests of individuals having business to transact in the Crown Lands and other Departments, and for his general courtesy and attention to parties having business to transact at the capital during the sessions of parliament. Carried.

These resolutions were passed in the order in which they are given above. (see Bruce Review of Aug 17 1867.) And Mr. Shaw would have us to suppose that he was only present during the passing of one resolution and that he then left the meeting to Mr. Mcmurrich's friends. I am not now prepared to say that he did not leave the meeting before the committee was appointed; I therefore leave that motion out. I do not recollect the remarks made by messrs. Shaw and Gunn, but the general impression of the meeting was that they intended to support mr. McMurrich.

Yours &c.,
PAUL McINNES.

Kincardine, Aug. 26, 1867.

Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's Speech at St. Thomas.

Continued from last week.

"NOW SANDFIELD, MY DEAR FELLOW."

After I came into the House in 1863 we were defeated on what was tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. We appealed to the country, and I want you to mark this well, because I mean to show you how prepared I was to carry out the scheme of Representation by Population if it was at all practicable. Six of my Lower Canada colleagues had left me; Mr. Foley had gone out, and Mr. Wilson had been raised to the Bench, so that there were but three Reformers and myself left, and I had to get six Lower Canadians and two from Upper Canada to assist me in the government. I called upon Mr. Mowat and Mr Dorion to assist me. They said I was not strong enough in Upper Canada; that, if they went to the country as ministers of the crown under me they would be defeated after parliament met, unless I could get further support from the Brown party. I offered Mr. Mowat the position of Post Master General. Mr. Mowat said, "If you have no objection I will go and see Mr. Brown first." I said by all means to do so. They both came to my office—that was before we went to the country. Mr. Brown said to me, in the presence of Mr. Mowat "Now Sandfield my dear fellow you have just got the ball in your own hands. You never had a better chance to make a name for yourself. This is the time for Representation by Population. We have got these fellows by the neck (laughter). Let us form a government with this plank in its platform, and the whole of Upper Canada will support you." I said, "What about Lower Canada?" He replied that they would go with us. I then said, "I accept you this proposal, Mr. Brown—I am prepared to make this question a plank in the government platform, if you can get some man in Lower Canada besides Mr. Somerville to support it." He expressed himself delighted with the proposal, and I at once sent for Mr. Dorion. He soon arrived, and there were then in my office Mr. Dorion, Mr. Holton, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Brown and myself.

MR. BROWN GOES IN "HAMMER AND TONGS."

Mr. Brown repeated to them my proposal. Mr. Holton and Mr. Dorion both said that they could not show their faces in any constituency in Lower Canada and vote for it. I turned round to Mr. Brown and said, "You see I am willing to support Representation by Population, but the platform will fall from under my feet." Mr. Brown said to Mr Holton and Mr. Dorion, "Did you not give me to understand that you would go for it?" "No," they replied; whereupon he went at them hammer and tongs, till he drove them out of the office. (Laughter.) The consequence was that Mr. Dorion returned a few minutes afterwards and told Mr. Brown that after what had passed between them, the party of Lower Canada would look to themselves, and Mr. Brown and his party might do the same. (Hear, hear.) With these facts, gentlemen, I ask you if I ought not to be acquitted of the charge brought against me? We did all we could to form a government favorable to representation by population, and we utterly failed. You will see that Mr. Brown kept the Conservative party in power and the Reformers out by agitating for what he knew he could not get.

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Besides, we had from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of our money in the hands of the Bank of Upper Canada, and when I came into office I could scarcely get a dollar of that money from the Bank. We had to go to one or two other banks in order to save our credit, and get money at 8 per cent. when the Bank of Upper Canada had our money, and we could not get it. [illegible] We withdrew our deposits from the Upper Canada [illegible] If we had not taken this precaution, when the Bank became insolvent, the stockholders would have come in for their share first, and the province would have lost its money.

Mr. Macdonald referred to the school question, the York Roads, Grand Trunk arbitration, and other questions which the government had settled; also the dismissal of 77 useless officers.

BROWN DEFEATS ANOTHER REFORM GOVERNMENT.

This is the Government which Mr. Brown assailed every day, when he ought as a Reformer to have assisted us. And I say to you Reformers here to-night, and I say it most solemnly, that that Government would have gone on for years, but that Mr. George Brown broke it down. (Loud cheers, and cries of "That's so.")

BROWN JOINS THE "RASCALS."

Well, after our government had gone out, the Tache-Macdonald Government was formed, and defeated by a majority of two before it had lasted a month. Two days after Mr. Brown had denounced the Conservatives in the most bitter terms, and had voted against the Government, he turns round, and without consulting one of his party, offered to support John A and his friends on their agreeing to carry certain measures. (Hear, hear.) After he had made the bargain with them, he called a caucus of the Reform party and told them what he had done. He was going to give these rascals, as he had called them, power not only to make laws, and appoint officers, and carry on the affairs of government; but to form a new constitution for the country, under which our children, and our children's children should live, and not a single Reformer was to be in the Government to assist in the work! I said to him that I never could as a Reformer, submit to such terms.

(A Voice—"Did Mr. Brown make the offer in the first place?")

Yes, it was he that made the offer. He went of his own accord, without telling a single man of his party, made the agreement, and then asked us to ratify it. We objected to his terms, and insisted that Mr Brown, among other Reformers, should go into the Government. Mr. Brown said he did not want to go in. I told him I believed, if the truth was told, the bargain was that he should go in; and John A. told me afterwards that that was the case. I told Mr. Brown then, and afterwards, that a Regiment of Dragoons could not keep him from going into that coalition. I moved that he should sleep in the bed he had prepared for himself. He went in and two of my old colleagues, Mr. Mowat and Mr. Macdougall, were invited to go in with him. I told Mr. Brown that he would be like Napoleon when he led his army into Russia, he would never get his men back again, and so it appears to have turned out; he brought these men into the coalition, and now he can't get them back again. (Laughter.)

BROWN APPROVES SECTARIAN GRANTS.

There are a few facts which transpired immediately after Mr. Brown's entering the coalition, which I wish to call your attention to. If there was one principle which Reformers fought against harder than another, it was the principle of granting public money to sectarian colleges and schools. Well, forty-eight hours after Mr. Brown entered the coalition we find him doing what the Macdonald-Sicotte and the Macdonald-Dorion Governments had previously refused to do; we find him coming down before Parliament and asking for a grant of $1000 for Trinity College, and $600 for the Catholic College at Sandwich. And when I charged him with this the other day at Pickering, he replied, "What was $4000 compared with Confederation?" (Laughter.) We brought in a bill at that time for freedom of election and for having one day of polling in the different polling places. Mr. Brown and his friends voted dead against that; Confederation was in danger if this were granted.

(A Voice, "Give us proof of that.")

"Mr. Macdonald.—The Journals of the House. I am not here making false statements (cheers). This may be a bitter medicine for you to take, but I am not going to coat it over with sugar (laughter). You will thus see the consistency of Mr. Brown in charging me with having deserted my principles—me who never gave a Tory vote in my life (cheers).

MR. BROWN BECOMES QUARRELSOME.

Well, then, you know Confederation went on swimmingly for a while. Mr. Brown after two pleasant trips to England, returns and quarrels with his colleagues, Messrs. Macdonald, Galt and Cartier; and while Messrs Macdougall and Howland were absent from the country he resigned his seat in the government, and hoped that when Messrs Macdougall and Howland returned they would resign also. He was never more mistaken in his life. What would you think of an officer in the army who, after agreeing in a council of war that a certain battle should be fought, after the battle had commenced should run away, desert his troops, and then, when the victory was gained, should come back in great haste and say, "What a great victory I have won?" (Cheers and laughter.) Now that is just Mr. Brown's position with regard to Confederation. He entered into an agreement with John A. to carry out that measure, and he brought in two of his friends to assist. After the work is commenced he runs away, leaves Macdougall and Howland to carry on what he himself had declared to be the only measure that could give to Upper Canada her just rights, and then comes in at the close and claims credit for the victory. (Cheers.)

WHATEVER HE DOES IS RIGHT!

And there are some men who think that all he does is right. He can go into a coalition with a class of men whom he has repeatedly termed Corruptionists, and he can come out when he pleases, and it is all right. But, gentlemen, if Sandfield Macdonald does anything like that he is a traitor; he is crucified with his legs up, without trial. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

SANDFIELD GIVES GOOD ADVICE.

Shortly after they returned from England I was down to Ottawa on business. I met with Macdougall and Howland and although I was opposed to them, they asked me in a friendly way what course I thought they ought to pursue in regard to leaving the Government. I told them that they ought to remain until the first of July at all events, until they would see what kind of a Ministry was formed. What has been the result of their remaining in the Government? The three Reformers that remained in against the nine Conservatives succeeded in obtaining for the reformers an equal number of the life Senators. (Hear, hear.) We find also that the Government of the New Dominion is composed of a majority, or at all events an equal number of Reformers—three of whom were my old colleagues, the men who had worked with me faithfully and honestly to carry out economy and retrenchment in the government of the country. I saw that this was a step in the right direction, and I was willing that the past should be forgotten, and that the new era should commence in peace and harmony.

HE SUPPORTS CONFEDERATION.

When the Confederation Bill was carried in the House of Assembly in 1866, I declared that, since the Bill was inevitable, since it was carried in spite of me, without being first submitted to the people as I desired, and with the nominative principle in the Upper House, instead of the elective, as the Reform party generally desired; since it has now become the law of the land I am bound to obey it, and there will be no member of the House, nor any man out of the House that will work harder to give effect to Confederation than myself (loud cheers.) My speech is on record; I made this statement before I thought of being called on to fill the honorable position which I now fill. And I repeat it here as an answer to the calumny that has been heaped upon me by those who state that, because I was opposed to Confederation, I was opposed to its working. Although I was opposed to the scheme, yet, now it is passed, I am prepared, as every true patriot should be, to work it out faithfully and honestly and to do all in my power to make it beneficial to the people of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

A DIFFERENCE POINTED OUT—CONCLUSION.

I am charged with forming a combination government for Ontario, while there is no such a thing done in Quebec. I will tell you the difference; there is no man in my government who has not pledged himself on the floor of Parliament to accept Confederation, and assist in working it. It is different with the Rouges of Lower Canada, they do not promise to support Confederation; they are going to repeal it if they can. Now, gentlemen, I have explained my position to you; I trust that you will allow me an opportunity to carry out the honest purposes I have in view. Never mind whom I have in the Government with me; I am the one who is responsible for the policy of the Government. If my colleagues do not approve of my policy I will endeavor to find other colleagues who will, and if I fail to do so then let somebody else take my place. (That's it.) But I can assure you, gentlemen, that I am not going to make shipwreck of my reputation as a true Reformer. I am not going to end my political career with the maledictions of the Reform party. If the measures which I will bring forward are not measures which any true Reformer can support, then I am willing to be condemned by them.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.—The Fergus News Record says:—The morning of Sunday last was clear and sultry, the afternoon cloudy with strong gusts of wind. Towards evening a cloud of almost inky blackness was observed rolling up from the west, and this it was that burst in a perfect torrent of rain over the locality above named. At the same instant a fearful wind, nothing less than a tornado, struck about the Northern boundary of Nichol, sweeping in an easterly direction and expending its force almost before reaching the Garafraxa line. In its destructive path it levelled fences and wheat fields—unroofing barns, tore up the largest trees, and threw down the walls of the brick church being erected for the Rev. Mr. Davidson's congregation. The walls were almost completed when the storm came and now only three corners are standing. The direct loss to the congregation is estimated at about $300. The barns of Messrs. Muir, Glen, Cadenhead, Ross, and others, were more or less injured in fact scarcely a building escaped without some damage.

NORTH GREY—MR. SNIDER VEERS ROUND.—The long vexed question as to what were Mr. Snider's real views with regard to the Ministry and to the Anti-Coalitionists has at length been solved. In language pointed enough to be unsusceptible of doubt as to its meaning, and emphatic enough to convey assurance of his perfect sincerity, he has declared that Messrs Howland and McMaster are his political leaders; and that he strongly disapproves of the factious course which the Hon. Geo. Brown is taking, instancing his opposition to Mr. A. M. Smith, in East Toronto, as being an example within his own knowledge where Mr. Brown is opposing an honourable upright Reformer, because he will not submit to be his humble tool and follower. What will the Conventionists do now? The prospect is a pleasant one for these gentry, is it not? Mr. Boulton, Ministerial! Mr Frost, Ministerial! Mr. Snider, Ministerial! Not a show for the Cl—s or the D—s in North Grey!—[Owen Sound Times.

New York, August 21.—Colorado advices confirm the report of a fight between major Powell and the Sioux on the 2nd.—major Powell was not killed as reported.—He fought 3,000 Indians 3 hours with only 29 men, concealed behind a corral. Lieutenant Jennings and five soldiers were killed, and the Indian loss was two thousand!

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums.
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans Silver Rings, &c.
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CAMERON,
His Attorney ad litem.

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.
REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., E; L.M.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

To the Independent ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH and SOUTH RIDINGS

OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO, nor yet for the HOUSE OF COMMONS, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould-board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turnscrews, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob'dt. Servant,
S. SHANNON.
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

DISSOLUTION

OF

PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.
ROBERT ARNIEL.
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. McMILLEN.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,

AT THE

Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH RIDING

OF THE

County of Bruce.

GENTLEMEN,—

Having been requested by numerously signed requisitions to become a Candidate for the North Riding of Bruce, I deem it my duty, after having maturely considered the matter, to comply with your wishes, and in doing so I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the expressions of confidence and assurances of support which so many of my Fellow Electors of all political shades have been pleased to accord to me. I am, therefore, induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election of a representative to represent you in the House of Commons.

The immense responsibility which devolves upon your representative, and the power placed in his hands to be used for the good or evil of the whole Dominion, are subjects requiring your most earnest consideration; and I am free to admit that I do not now present myself before you without many doubts as to my own ability to represent your interests as efficiently as they ought to be, and as I would desire to do; but having resided in this County for the last twelve years, and being personally known to most of you either in my official or private capacity, you will be better able to judge whether in the event of my candidature being successful, I would protect your interests, advocate your views and opinions on all questions of public policy, and guard your privileges as inhabitants of one of the finest counties in Canada.

As a Canadian born, and having the most earnest devotion for my country and brilliant hopes for its future under its new constitution, I cannot forbear being explicit in stating my opinion on the great work yet before us. In my mind the statesmen of both parties who nobly agreed faithfully to join in advancing the great work of Confederation, forgetful of those differences both personal and political necessarily engendered by long years of party strife, are worthy of all credit and support: Feeling this, I cannot conceive how any public man, esteeming the welfare of his country above mere party triumph, can refuse to them a loyal and consistent support until at least the great measure to which they have devoted themselves has been fully perfected. I do not deny the advantages, nay, the necessity of parties; a strong, but not factious opposition will always be found a salutary check on any government. I am, however, willing to wait, to allow our present rulers, chosen almost directly by the Queen, time to develope their measures, and by these, I think, we should judge whether they merit support or not. Nor should we forget that in the Parliament of the new Dominion will be assembled men, many of whom have been totally unconnected with the party issues that have divided Canada. The Representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from love for their country, have in many instances actually periled their position as statesmen to ensure for this great measure a triumphant result. Can we then on mere local or party pretexts turn our backs on them? Can we hope that the people of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, who as yet have held aloof from connection with us, will feel at all more inclined to join their fortunes to ours, if they see that the first use we make of our new and dominant position is to ignore those who have shown their confidence in us? Our country is incomplete without them, and I think that the surest way to secure their alliance is by giving convincing proof of good British faith towards those who have already cast their lot with ours. I do not wish to allude particularly to any of our public men, but I may say distinctly that I have no sympathy with any who refuse their aid towards the work of establishing our New Dominion on a basis that will render Canada no longer a source of weakness, but in Peace an honour, and in War a support of that Great Empire of which it is our pride to form a part. For these reasons, if elected, I shall feel it my duty to accord an independent support to the Government,—at least until I find my confidence misplaced.

As this is an age of Progression throughout the world, and Canada having to a certain extent assumed a prominent position, it is essentially necessary that measures calculated to promote her future good and glory be well considered, and if returned as your representative I will support to the best of my ability the following measures, believing them to be for the interest of our common country.

1. The continuance of our connection with Great Britain.
2. The maintenance of the Federal connection between the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, and its extension by offering every reasonable and honorable inducement to those Provinces that have not already joined.
3. Encouragement to Immigration, by affording facilities for proceeding to the different parts of the Provinces, and by offering such inducements as will incline those seeking a home to prefer our country to any other.
4. A more liberal disposition of our Public Lands—giving every encouragement to Immigrants and others being actual settlers.
5. A Homestead Law.
6. The establishment of the new Public Departments on as economical a principle as is consistent with their thorough efficiency.
7. Complete control of Parliament over every item of public expenditure.
8. Full consideration and publication of all details connected with the Intercolonial Railway before the works are undertaken.
9. Careful adjustment of the Customs Duties with a view to rendering them as light as may be consistent with the good faith and absolute requirements of the Dominion, and so distributing the unavoidable burthen that it may press more on the luxuries than on the necessaries of life.
10. The assimilation of the Laws of the several Provinces of the Dominion.
11. Restriction of the rights of mortgagees to the property mortgaged only; thus preventing the mortgagee from sacrificing the lands and then coming on the other personal or real estate of the debtor for the remainder of his claim.
12. The payment of all crown witnesses by the General Government.
13. Change of postal regulations so as to enable papers to pass free throughout the country.
14. The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States on a satisfactory and permanent basis.
15. A measure for the establishment of the Militia on a firm and permanent footing.

I believe that the above principles involve many important measures of Reform which would tend to the material advancement of our social and political progress. Now that we are entering on a new system is the time to make these changes. It is inconvenient and often difficult to alter old habits or deviate from long continued and established rules. We should therefore in the infancy of the New Dominion boldly introduce those measures which have long been felt to be advisable, and endeavor in the outset to leave as little as possible for future alterations in the system we are about to inaugurate.

The Volunteer Force has been found by recent events to be absolutely necessary to the independence of the Dominion, and whilst I shall always hope for, and so far as in me lies aid in, the continuance of a friendly feeling with our neighbors, I cannot but feel that being prepared if necessary to defend ourselves is the surest guarantee against aggression; and that a moderate expenditure in times of peace will foster a sound and loyal feeling amongst our people, and lessen the danger of international misunderstandings, which, no matter what might be the result, would only be productive of loss and enduring ill feeling between countries naturally bound together by the ties of friendship and of mutual interests.

Feeling, as I do, that the Dominion of Canada as at present constituted is but the nucleus of a Confederation destined at no distant day to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I shall, to the best of my ability, advocate and support any measure calculated to extinguish such title as the Hudson's Bay Company may be able to establish to the territory over which they now claim exclusive jurisdiction. I am prepared to render such aid as may be within the province of the House of Commons to the people of that vast and fertile region as may be requisite to enable them to establish a system of responsible government, should they wish to join their commercial and political fortunes with ours. And I shall then rejoice to have an opportunity of giving them a cordial welcome into the Dominion of Canada. In the meantime I shall advocate the throwing open to settlement, by free grants, such lands as are now within the Dominion, hoping thereby to open up a means of easy communication with that territory, and directing the trade now enriching our neighbors across the lines to its more natural channel through our own country.

There are two questions of a local nature to which I deem it necessary to allude. 1st. The establishing of a line of Railroad through this county. 2nd. The facilitating of navigation by improvements on the Lakes, particularly Lakes Huron and Superior, hitherto so long neglected. Although these are subjects more directly under the control of the Parliament of Ontario, still I feel it but right to express my views on matters of such vital interest to this section of the country; and if at any time it may be in my province to assist in furthering those ends, I will most heartily do so.

Gentlemen, I may say in conclusion, in soliciting your support as a candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons, that I have no personal ambition to serve nor private object to gain, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall go to the House free and untrammeled, and unpledged to support any political party or set of men *for the sake of the party.* My political views are now fairly before you, and they are such as I believe the true interests of the country demand, and will, under every circumstance, find in me a warm advocate. One set of men may be in power to-day and another to-morrow, but the welfare of Canada, and the future greatness and prosperity of this my native country, will always be my first consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ALEX. SPROAT.

SOUTHAMPTON, 17th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. S. KINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
[illegible]
Assignees

Port Elgin, July [illegible], 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY

[illegible] Township of Brant,
[illegible]

THE REASON WHY.

Some go to church because they're made to,
And some go there because they're paid to;
Some go to flirt with frivolous girls,
And some to show their ribbons and curls.

Some go to gossip with their neighbors,
And some as a respite from their labors;
Some go from an inward sense of duty,
And some from an outward sense of beauty.

Some go to show new bonnets and clothes,
And some to see their friends and beaus;
Some go to sing, some go to sleep,
Some go to gaze, and some to weep.

But of all this mixed and thronging crowd,
Who join in the response long and loud—
How many of their number on a Sabbath day,
Go there to hear, to heed, and pray!

"I once had money and a friend,
On both I set great store.
I lent my money to my friend,
And took his word therefor.

"I asked my money of my friend
And nought but words I got;
I lost my money and my friend,
For see him I would not.

"If I had money and a friend
As once I had before,
I'd keep my money and my friend,
And play the fool no more."

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.

But few people are aware of the number of deaths occasioned by lightning, and a few words in relation to it may not prove amiss at this season.

It is said that if lightning falls on a crowd, it does more mischief among the men than among the women, the taller persons being most exposed. Again, animals are frequently stricken, while the persons in charge of them are spared. The old idea that the beech tree is a protection, is a fatal error—the neighborhood of all isolated trees being dangerous, like that of all highly projecting objects except when they are in metallic connection with the soil. Railroads and telegraph wires are protectors in so far as they are able to absorb and convey considerable amounts of electricity. The metallic mass being an excellent conductor. Walking along the railroad track where it runs through a country without trees is as dangerous as taking shelter under a tall tree. That windows are dangerous is believed to be an error, for experience does not show that lightning strikes through open windows or follows a draft of air.

Man Composed of all Other Animals.—A distinguished German Professor recently announced that if one drop of human blood was placed under a microscope capable of magnifying it twenty million times larger, it would show all the kinds of animals that ever existed, or now exist, on the earth. In the blood of a healthy person the animals are quiet; in that of a sick person they fight. From this he draws the conclusion that man has within him all the elements from which the universe was created. He further says, that if a dead cat was flung in a pool of water and left to decompose, the drops of water would show, when under a microscope, all the animals belonging to the cat species.

The Paris Liberte tells the following story of Lopez, who betrayed Maximilian: "The colonel was one day surprised at the head of a squadron by a considerable ambush of the enemy. As heroism is not positively his forte, he commanded a retreat, and turned his horses head. In his flight the animal received a ball and fell. A soldier, in his extreme peril, took the colonel up behind him; but the horse having double weight slacked his pace, and the enemy approached rapidly. Lopez understood that if nothing was done they were both lost; and so he drew a pistol from his belt, shot the soldier in the back, threw down the corpse, and then escaped alone!"

A very sensible woman, who is going to Europe, desires that when her husband's name and her own are published in the list of passengers, it shall be "Mr. —— and wife, a lady, for he goes abroad with his own lawful wife, and nobody else." She is correct. Mistakes might occur. On a certain occasion a bishop's better half applied for admittance to a place of which a woman was in charge. She was refused. "Not let me in!" said the indignant woman; "Why, I am the bishop's lady!" "I wouldn't let you in, ma'am, if you were the bishop's wife," was the reply.

The English papers are making great complaints of the Queen. A drawing-room was lately held by one of her daughters, and the attendance was so small that it was all over in a couple of hours. They also complain that Prince Christian, the husband of one of her daughters, should be such a favorite of the Queen, he already having a wife and children in the little place in Germany he came from. They do not think it proper that a moral Queen should be so gracious with a bigamist.

The potato rot has attacked the farms on Long Island. It is reported that in some places fields, embracing many acres, are wholly blasted. The Mercer variety appears to be the most infected. To save themselves as much as possible, farmers are rushing the crop into market, though it not unfrequently happens that potatoes looking very fair when dug show distinct signs of disease in a few hours.

"I do solemnly aver," says Miss Muloch "having seen more than one generation of young girls grow up to womanhood, that the fairest and best specimens of our sex that I have ever known have been among those who have never gone to school, or scarcely ever had a regular governess." They were educated by their mothers and fathers, and by themselves.

According to a writer in the London Morning Post (the organ of "high life" in England) the Prince of Wales is an overworked young man. Here is the story:

"There are people who fancy that the heir-apparent to the British crown is in the uninterrupted enjoyment of a well-paid sinecure. Let those who envy him reflect on the amount of work which devolved upon him, and which he performed so admirably, during the Sultan's visit. He had to make four railway journeys, backwards and forwards, between Lincoln and Dover. Day after day he was on duty, morning, noon and evening, finding amusement and keeping up conversation for a visitor who could only communicate with him through an interpreter. If by chance he had a few hours to spare from this attendance, he was obliged to devote them to the viceroy. Now, consider it your own case. Fancy having to sacrifice time, habits, occupations and comforts in this fashion. Cobbett once offered to undertake the duties of King for the moderate salary of 400 pounds a year. For my part, I would not undertake the duties of Prince of Wales during one of the Oriental episodes for ten times that amount of pay."

According to the American Agriculturist, the present system of yoking oxen in this country is defective. It thinks that farmers never get the full power of their working oxen under the present system of yoking them, and that any one who has watched a fight between bulls or oxen ought to be convinced that the forehead of the animal is the great point of power, and that yoking by the head, as is done in South America, would be an improvement.

French ladies appear to profit by the latitude which the present decrees of Fashion allow them, for no two dress alike, and each one tries to adopt that which is most becoming to her individual style. Luckily for the fame of good taste, the exaggerated chignons and loads of hair preposterously large at the back are disappearing and losing favor. The small silk chignons are much liked, because they are inexpensive and clean; they are invariably worn with an invisible net over them, and either a velvet or silk ribbon is tied round the head with a bow at the back.

Two Irishmen were at work in a bog when one of them fell on a piece of quicksand and began to sink. His companion, frightened, ran for assistance, and finding a farmer, begged him to bring a rope and come before it was too late "He is already up to the ankles," exclaimed the friend in despair. "Oh," said the farmer, reassured, "then there is plenty of time." "Not a moment, for you see he went in head foremost!"

D—— was a bold, wicked man on dry land. Crossing the ocean once, the ship was caught in the midst of a fearful storm, D—— was terribly frightened and was seen to go down upon his knees, and with uplifted hands, heard to utter the following: "Oh, Lord! forty-one years have I lived and never asked a favor! Oh, Lord! just set my feet on dry land, and I will never ask another!"

Colonel Long's infant daughter was riding in a baby carriage along the brink of a precipice eighty feet high at Cincinnati Furnace, Ohio, on Thursday last, when the nurse left it for a moment. A gust of wind came along and forced the vehicle, with its baby occupant, over the fearful height, when strange to say, it was found unhurt and the child uninjured.

Accounts from Southern Illinois represent the peach crop to be enormous in that section. It is no uncommon thing to ship from sixteen to twenty thousand boxes a day over the Illinois Central, besides what find they way to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cairo.

In a fashionable church at Pittsfield, strangers are seated according to dress. Moire antique and honiton close to the pulpit, muslins half way up the aisle, last year's bonnets back at the door, etc., etc.

Sunday before last, at Clarendon, Michigan, while several young people were returning from meeting in a carriage, a furious bull pursued them four miles. By running the team they arrived at home and drove in the yard just in time to escape him.

Buffalo bakers are now obliged to stamp every loaf of bread with their initials. The law against light weight and poor material is rigidly enforced. Bread which does not come up to the standard is confiscated for the benefit of the poor, besides a fine of 25 cents a loaf.

Mediocrity.—"We are often tempted to believe, in the great influx of small talents which now deluges us, that if half the books written and pictures painted, were made into one great bonfire, it would be their shortest, easiest, and most certain way of illuminating the world."

Divorces in Vermont.—"The bill making habitual drunkenness a sufficient cause for divorce, has passed the Vermont Legislature, 12 to 11, with an amendment requiring that the drunkenness must be of two years duration, previous to the finding of the libel."

During the past twelve months Sandusky, Ohio, has put up one hundred and twenty-seven buildings, valued at six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A railroad bridge, to cost $1,200,000, is to be built over the Mississippi, from Dunleith to Dubuque.

Quin told a woman that she looked blooming as spring, but, recollecting that the season was not very promising, he added: "Would to heaven the spring looked like you."

In China there are seven grounds of divorce, of which the fourth is talkativeness in women.

A woman named Virtue Innocent has been fined in London for using unjust weights.

To the Independent

ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH RIDING

OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN.—I come before you to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, as the Candidate of the Reform party for the Representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the House of Commons.

I wish it to be understood, that in offering myself as a Candidate, I am acting in obedience to the will of the Reform party of this Riding, as expressed through their Delegates in the Convention which sat at Port Elgin in March last. Had I but consulted my own wishes or interests, or been guided by my own opinion of my ability to discharge the duties of this important position as they should be discharged, I would not at the present time be soliciting your suffrages. But I recognize in the present position of political parties, on the eve of entering on the new system of government, a most critical juncture. I found that the political cabal who had so long stood in the way of justice to Upper Canada, who were the enemies of Representation by Population, whose wide-spread corruption and gross mismanagement had evoked the reprobation of all good citizens, were again grasping at the reigns of power, and seeking to engross the patronage of the government. I found that this corrupt clique were promulgating false doctrines in reference to parties, and preaching up a liberality to be practised by others for their benefit, in order to turn away the eyes of the electors from their political misdeeds, and give their retainers an opportunity of *foisting* themselves on the Liberal constituencies of Ontario.

It was under these circumstances, and in order to prevent this Riding from being wrested from the Reform party, that a demand was made on my services, and that I obeyed the call of my party.

In coming forward to offer myself for election as your representative, it is incumbent upon me to give an account of my views on political matters.

And first as to the new system of government under Confederation, I am convinced that it is fitted to confer great and permanent benefits, if wisely and honestly administered. But I believe that if the new Coalition Ministry, controlled as it is by the leading spirits of the Coalition of 1854, shall succeed in establishing themselves in power, that they will again impose upon us, in a degree intensified by the complexity of the new machinery of government, the corruption, extravagance and mismanagement, from which we had fondly hoped the new order of things was to deliver us. We have already an example of the manner in which it is contemplated to conduct the government, in the number of cabinet offices created, and in the salaries said to be attached to them.

I believe in party government as it has existed in Great Britain and in our own country heretofore. Without a proper opposition, conducted by leaders stimulated to exertion and vigilance by the prospect and laudable ambition of administering the government of the country in their turn, I should despair of any government bestowing that close attention and mature deliberation upon their measures, or instituting such searching scrutiny into the expenditure and actions of administrations, and making such fearless exposures of their mismanagement and ill-doing as are necessary to good legislation. If a good opposition party is necessary at any time, it is at such a time as this, when a new order of things is to be inaugurated, a large expenditure of public money is to be made, and a corrupt set of politicians are straining every nerve to establish themselves in power. It will rest with you, Electors of the North Riding of Bruce, in conjunction with the Electors of the whole Dominion, whether there shall be in the new Parliament an opposition sufficiently strong, if not to remove them from power, at least to make them powerless for evil.

Foremost among the duties of the House of Commons, will be retrenchment in the expenses of government, and a proper economy in the expenditure of all the public monies. This is absolutely necessary in order to meet the current expenses of the government, not to speak of diminishing the public debt, without resorting to the issuing of legal tender notes, and overturning the banking system of the country. Economy and retrenchment are also necessary in order to diminish some of the Customs Duties, and made some advancement in the direction of Free Trade. It is desirable, also, that a new Reciprocity Treaty, fair and honorable to both parties, should be made. Our Volunteer and Militia system may want some change, so as to suit the requirements of the new Dominion.

I believe in granting free lands to actual settlers, but as the local legislature will have entire control of the Crown Lands, and as the members of that body will be solely responsible for any new policy adopted with reference to them, it is not necessary that I should enter further into my views on that subject, nor on other matters purely of a local nature, such as a line of Railroad to this part, to which I am favorable, as they are entirely without the province of the House of Commons.

I look forward with pleasure to the time when the Dominion of Canada shall include all the British American possessions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and an intelligent and industrious population, under the banner of Canada shall fill the fertile valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan.

In conclusion, I would say that, whether elected or not, I will have the satisfaction of feeling that I have done my duty in an endeavor to prevent our opponents from appropriating one of the most thoroughly Reform constituencies of Ontario; that I have endeavored to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the Reform leaders, now and always so much vilified; and that I have done something to resist the covert and insidious attempts which are being made to weaken the advanced section of the Reform party.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

Port Elgin, August 1st, 1867.

BARGAINS

New Goods.

STYLISH GOODS!
AND SPLENDID VALUE.

FOR JULY & AUGUST.

G. & W. SMITH

HAVE received, and now offer for sale, an elegant lot of

FRENCH MUSLINS,

Warranted fast colors, at very low prices for Cash. Also some new designs in

SUMMER DRESSES

On the same terms, and at prices that cannot be beat.

G. & W. Smith have also received, and will show, a variety of

BLACK LACE SHAWLS,

Black Barege, Black Llama, and Black Cashmere do.; together with a rich lot of

Colored Silk Tissues,
from $1 50 each.

To hand, Black Lace Gloves and Mitts, also a second suppl of Lisle Thread (white half and colored); Spun, Taffeta, and Plaited Silk Gloves; with a large assortment of White and colored

COTTON HOSIERY,

In every size, and at any price.

---

100 pieces of Fancy Ribbons

Assorted colors and widths from 3c. per yd. A cheap lot of Bonnet Ribbons only 12½c., worth 25c. per yard.

Our Cottons and Prints

Which are acknowledged to be the best value in town, will still be sold at the same low prices, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the British markets.

Secure your Cottons while they remain at these prices, and do not wait until they get higher.

NOW, A WORD OR TWO

To the Gentlemen,

As they must be attended to as well as the Ladies.

For your inspection,

G. & W. SMITH

Have always on hand (and are continually making up) any amount of

Ready-made Clothing,

So that you can get a pair of linen pants for $1, a Linen or Alpaca Coat for $1.25, and a Tweed Vest for the same price. The whole suit for $3.50, or your choice of over 150 pieces (the most extensive stock in the country) of different patterns of Tweeds and Cloths to select from.

These we will sell you by the yard, and cut them if you wish to the bargain, or make them up to your order in very little time, and that at a price which no other house in the trade can do.

GRAVEL ROAD FRIENDS.

We ask you to take a look through our establishment, and thus satisfy yourselves that the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Is the house after all, whether you want

DRY GOODS or GROCERIES.

Preserving Sugars.

G. & W. Smith are prepared to supply all parties with any quantity of Preserving Sugars of the following brands; muscovados, Refined do., Crushed, Broken, Loaf and Pulverized do.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

For TEAS and General Groceries, as well as for other things, the Commercial House is noted throughout the county, and indeed out of it, for selling cheap.

Always on hand, an excellent TEA at Half a Dollar.

Wool! Wool!!

We have no Wool on hand, but we have any quantity of the best make of

CANADIAN COTTON YARN.

And we sell it at City prices—warranted good.

Paisley, July 4, 1866.

ONTARIO

CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

TO THE

ELECTORS

OF THE

NORTH RIDING

OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received the nomination of the Reform Convention, and having been waited upon by a delegation from that Convention of men of influence and position in the Riding, who urged me to come forward as a Candidate for the representation of the North Riding of Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I deemed it my duty to consent.

Since my acceptance of the nomination became known, I have received so much kind encouragement, and so many promises of support from all sections of the Riding, that I feel, in coming forward to stand for this constituency, I am only acting in obedience to your wishes.

In entering on this new phase of our political existence, it should be borne in mind that the success of the New Constitution will greatly depend on the men sent to the first parliaments. If you send selfish, self-seeking men, who will take advantage of the present peculiar political position to promote sectional or party or private interests, they may leave to their successors a legacy of wrongs, which will take many years of bitter party strife to right.

If you desire that the government of the country should be conducted with harmony and good feeling, it behoves you to send men whose character and antecedents shall form a guarantee that the measures which they shall support will be characterized by justice and fairness to all sections of the country and all classes of the community.

In coming forward to solicit your suffrages, it is hardly necessary for me to state my political opinions, as I am known to the most of you, and you are aware that I have always been a Reformer.

I made my home in this Riding in the early days of its settlement, and have borne a share of the labours and privations incident to the early settler's life. I must therefore be allowed to know something of the Riding and of its wants.

I should rejoice to see a Railroad running through this county, if we could get it built without incurring a burden of taxation which would oppress us; and if elected, would feel it my duty to co-operate with you to secure so desirable an improvement. The kind and line of Railroad, it would of course be your province to determine, and not that of your representative. I would go for adopting such a policy with reference to our wild and mineral lands as would best secure the immediate and continuous settlement of the one and the development and utilizing of the other.

I have always been against the principle of Separate Schools, and would strenuously oppose any extension of that principle, while I should be happy to co-operate in enacting any measures calculated to promote the efficiency of our Educational Institutions, and to extend the benefits of education.

I believe in making proper and adequate provision for such benevolent institutions for the infirm and unfortunate as exist in our own and other Christian countries. If elected, I shall endeavour to act in accordance with the views here expressed.

I am
Your Obedient Servant,

Donald Sinclair.

Southampton, July 24, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce

RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A D. 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, March 20, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867. NUMBER 29.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

THE LARGEST Baking and Confectionary ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for sale.

WM. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 3d, 1867.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D., ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

W. A. DOYLE, INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO. FORWARDERS And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store, QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE, Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S Anglo-American Hotel, PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL, PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON, Proprietor.

W. S. begs to inform the public that he has re-commenced the

Butchering Business,

and hopes to receive a share of patronage in that line.

Cash paid for fat cattle, sheep and hogs, Fresh and Salt Meat always on hand.

Paisley, March 22, 1866.

JOHN RATTRAY, BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Genuine Temperance Drinks always on hand, and a Comfortable Refreshment Room.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Servant Girl Wanted.

WANTED, A SERVANT GIRL. Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, August 1, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL, BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER, Cistern Builder, &c. PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest, or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS, Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand; Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN MIDDLEMASS.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXI.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

This is what my story has arrived at. Who would have expected such an issue? It is scarcely like real life—more like a romance. Nevertheless, this seems to me an exaggeration. Should I in my wildest speculations have ever dreamed that Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carmichael could be brothers-in-law, and that Doris was Mr. Lynn's daughter.

I cannot make out life; it is past understanding—a jumble of curious chapters written down in the book of destiny that man must spell out letter by letter for himself, and make sense of as he goes along. Chapters with wild weird sentences in them, incomprehensible almost, as we stammer through them, but fitting deftly in when the final chapter comes. Oh! never without that "Finis" can the book be properly read.

Or is it not so definitively arranged? Is it not, rather, a succession of loose sheets, thrown into a giant printing press, which men crowd round, struggling for the impressions as they come to hand; each seizing and making his own that which is nearest to him, longing for that beyond his grasp, and blotting and blurring that which he possesses in his mad efforts to reach the unattainable? Or, again, may there not be blank books in which he may write down for himself, and create as he goes along, the story of his life?

How is it?

I pause and think, and then I see Doris tossed like a spray of sea-weed on the mighty ocean, severed from the parent root, and lost for many a day; yet drawn by strange affinities, still floating along in safe waters, and reuniting with the parent branch.

I cannot understand! What use, if we so drift along, to raise a hand to steer our course? If life is so prepared—if it is so marked out, so pencilled that we have nothing more to do than just fill up the sketch, why toil?—why struggle? The sketch, ay, is that it? the outline? Stay, what is a picture, till the lights and shades come in? Work on—toil on, life-painter; do thy painting with a masterly hand. An infinitesimal number of fine strokes, of broad shadows, of patient touches, are needful to bring the picture to perfection. And this is thy work; the sketch alone is traced out for thee; the working out is all thy own; the finishing picture thy free work; can I so understand it? Ah, no; this is but my own explanation of a problem that cannot be solved.

Of this only am I satisfied, that there is nothing too wild, too wonderful, too incredible to happen; yet we are unbelievers, and with the Wonder age, increases the age of incredulity.

Take the world as it is, with all its marvels, and does one find that faith is on the increase? Nay, faith has rather run into machinery—into mere mechanism, carrying out the practical, until the world runs upon its world made wheels and faith is over ridden. Yet is faith needful more and more, since only by faith the light shall come. Oh, weary, weary world, what dark clouds lower over thee!

So I, Joyce Dormer, write, having fallen into a reverie, and seeing all things, as bits of jagged glass and odds and ends in a kaleidoscope, from a heterogeneous heap framing themselves into shapely patterns.

Mr. Lynn, Mr. Withers, Mr. Carmichael and Doris, have all leaped up into their respective niches; and the up building of my story, strange as it seemed at first to me, is growing more satisfactory.

It is not so with Doris; the effect the revelation has had upon her perplexes me. She is distressed beyond measure, and completely unstrung. After she recovered from her fainting fit, she seemed stupified, and has been lying in a state of lethargy all day.

She roused herself up this afternoon, and we talked the matter over.

"Joyce," she said, "do you believe in Uncle Carmichael?"

I had many times told her I did not; but I repeated it, as it seemed to afford her satisfaction.

"I believe him to be capable of doing anything to accomplish his own ends," she said.

"But, Doris," I answered, "in this case I do not see what end he has to accomplish. It is natural he should wish his sister's marriage to be acknowledged, and her child to have a share of her father's love."

"But I had never missed it—never wanted it; why could not he let the past lie buried in the grave? why need he raise the stone, and let the past come back to life? It would have been happier, far happier for Mr. Lynn to have believed my mother drowned long, long ago, than to know that she has lived and yet been dead to him; to have been comparatively near, and yet so far off. Joyce, it must be torture, madness to him to think of it. How he must hate Uncle Carmichael! One word from him would have brought them together for one last look; they would have spoken once more to each other before her lips were sealed for ever."

"But Mr. Carmichael did not know till she was on her death bed that his sister was Mr. Lynn's wife. Doris, I believe that everything is ordered wisely. Look back and answer, would it have been for his happiness to have known it then?"

Doris hid her face.

"O, Joyce, I am so glad that Mrs. Lynn is dead."

So was I, though the thought had not struck me before.

"I shall never be happy again," moaned Doris. "Why was I born to bring so much misery upon those I would not harm?"

"Misery, Doris?" I exclaimed, "happiness. You did not see Mr. Lynn as I did, or you would have no fear. Think what it will be to him to have a daughter who can soothe his heart, and tell him all he so much longs to know of the life of her who has never left his thoughts throughout his lifetime—a daughter who has closed the eyes of the two dearest on earth to him. Doris, there is happiness, there is peace for you."

But Doris was not comforted.

"And this is what Uncle Carmichael has been hinting at," sobbed she; "I am the eldest child, and shall rob poor Archie of his fortune, it is tied down upon the eldest child, my uncle says. My dream has come to pass. Joyce, Joyce, you said you would be my friend in time of need: what shall I do?"

I told her that she needlessly fretted herself, that Mr. Lynn would hold her guiltless of inflicting any injury, that he would willingly give up the property to her.

"But, Archie, Archie, I will never touch a shilling of that property, it shall all be his. Why did I ever come to Green Oaks? O, mother, mother! would that I were lying in the grave beside you. Little did you think of the sorrow your child would work when you had gone."

Doris is very strange, she has no desire to see Mr. Lynn; she says she is not well enough, that she must have time to think, to believe in what has happened. She will not believe it until Mr. Carmichael proves it by documents. What fancy has she got into her head? As if there were anything to doubt!

Mr. Carmichael goes softly about the house rubbing his hands gently, and drawing his mouth into an imitation of a benevolent smile. He congratulates himself upon his niece being heiress to so excellent a property as Lynncourt. And he remarks to Aunt Lotty that he has been agreeable disappointed in Mr. Gresford Lynn.

Aunt Lotty is very glad to hear it, for now there will be no objection to the little Lynns coming to Green Oaks.

And Mr. Carmichael replies that there will be none at all, since they are Doris's step brothers.

This is a new source of bewilderment to Aunt Lotty, whose ideas have not yet recovered the confusion into which they have been thrown. Nevertheless she indulges in pleasant daydreams. She has not yet had time to grapple with the subject. I have explained it to her as clearly as I can, but she is not quite at home in all its branches.

"Joyce," she said, after she had been musing for some minutes, "I wonder what Mr. Chester will think of this."

I had not had time to think of Mr. Chester; indeed, I was hoping that I was forgetting him, but Aunt Lotty's words brought me back to a truer knowledge of myself, and a little twinge of—jealousy?—no, I will not call it that, for I am sure that that is not the right name to give it, but a little feeling that will sometimes come into my heart in spite of myself, but which I am determined to conquer. Begone, evil spirit, for jealousy has no place in a true heart.

Thus I exorcised the demon for awhile, and listened to Aunt Lotty.

She hoped that Mr. Lynn would have no objection to Mr. Chester, she was sure he could not have any. And then there would be a wedding after all, only it would not be at Green Oaks. Still she should have a great deal to do with it, as Doris had no mother. And then she added, with a look of great relief, "No doubt Mr. Lynn has plenty of friends and relations, so there will be no difficulty about bridesmaids, and that, you know, Joyce, was always the great difficulty."

Ah! Aunt Lotty, you've had a smooth and easy life, if it has been rather a dull one, so you don't know much about difficulties. But in this case I could not help acknowledging that there could be no difficulties at all.

"I think," I suggested, "That Mr. Lynn will like Mr. Chester much better than Mr. Carmichael does."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Joyce; not that I think Mr. Carmichael disliked Mr. Chester; he was very kind and polite to him, and took a great deal of trouble in talking to him; but you see he knew all about this wonderful matter, that we knew nothing of; so he would not like to encourage anything of which Mr. Lynn would not approve. I see it all now—Mr. Carmichael is so very sensible. It is so delightful to have some one sensible to rely upon."

And Aunt Lotty again lulled herself into the belief that she had been a fortunate woman in her choice.

As long as a woman firmly believes in a creed of this sort, whatever her husband may be, she is not to be pitied. To her he is still her ideal, and lives in her eyes invested with the qualities that she has lavishly bestowed upon him. It is not until she comes to wake from this dream, and the ideal passes into rude reality, that we need waste our compassion upon her. Aunt Lotty's waking time had not yet arrived; perhaps it might never come. Happily might she slumber on to the end.

I went back to Doris, and found her lying on the bed sleeping peacefully. Her dark hair was all loose, and her face looked worn and weary. She was too much exhausted to be dreaming now, but had fallen into a heavy sleep. So I moved quietly from the bed side, and went into the little porch room again.

I drew my chair close up to the fire, and there I sat looking at pictures in the glowing embers. I did not light a candle, though the dusk was creeping on. It was pleasant to sit in the fire light and be still for awhile after the agitation into which we had been thrown. There was something very luxurious in the feeling that stole over me, and I could almost have wished that the moment might be prolonged into eternity, so full of rest and peace it seemed. I looked not back into the past; neither forward into the future; the present, as an angel, with outstretched wings, had overshadowed me, and I was borne into the regions of blessedness.

I had been sitting thus for half an hour, or more, when Doris touched me on the shoulder. She had stolen so softly into the room that I had not heard her.

"Have you a candle, Joyce?"

"Yes."

"Light it, and give it me."

I lighted it.

"What is the matter, Doris?" I asked; for looking in her face I perceived that some new idea was working in her mind.

"My mother's packet."

"Well?"

"I might open it if I ever needed assistance," said she; "and heaven knows I need it now."

She took the candle, and in a moment I heard her unlock the box. Then she returned with the packet in her hand.

She sat down by me, and turned it over and over, now examining the seal, now gazing at the superscription. She could not quite make up her mind to open it.

"Joyce, if ever I wanted assistance I want it now. You don't know what I feel. You think that everything is clear, that a smooth path is before me; but I can't get rid of presentiments. Perhaps I am foolish, but this has come so suddenly; it is so incredible that I want more proof than Uncle Carmichael has given me. It seems to me that the voice of my mother alone can ease my doubts and fears. Perhaps she looked forward to this crisis, and I shall find in this packet words to guide me. Do you think the time has come to open it?"

"I do," I answered.

"Will you open it?" she asked, holding out the packet towards me.

"No Doris, that is for you to do."

Her hand trembled and her eyes filled with tears as she exclaimed once more,

"Give me a pair of scissors, Joyce; I cannot break her seal."

Tenderly she cut round its edges—then she waited again—then she turned back one fold of paper, then another; it was but the envelope to another packet.

Doris lifted it up—there was writing upon it also.

She read it, and I read it; and the words we read were these—

"To be given to John Gresford Lynn, of Lynncourt."

[To be Continued.]

Jeff. Davis and a Montreal Scotch Woman.

A Montreal correspondent of the Chicago Republican gives a funny account of a recent rencontre between the late chief of "the lost cause" and a Scotch lady of that city, as follows:

"Jeff. Davis and his family, with the Howells, now reside in an elegant house on the same street, and the other evening at the Ottawa House, I heard a good story with regard to him. It appears that his next door neighbor is a worthy Canadian merchant, who has a Scotch wife of considerable pluck and spirit, and both take a great deal of pride in a beautiful garden which is attached to their house. Since Jeff. and his family came to reside next door to them, the young members of Jeff.'s family have partially destroyed this garden, by tearing down beautiful trees, trampling over flower beds, &c., much to the grief and annoyance of all the family. About two weeks ago, however, Mrs. ——— took the law into her own hands. The circumstances are as follows: Jefferson Davis, Jr., was seen to climb the fence and get into the garden, and was quietly engaged in picking strawberries and stuffing himself with them, when our Scotch lady immediately proceeded to the garden, picked up a birch wand, and gave young Jeff. a sound thrashing—letting him go with the admonition that the dose would be repeated every time he was found there uninvited. Of course the youth went home bellowing from the application of birch to his hips, and the whole family of the 'President' was up in arms, and an immediate demand was made by the female portion of the family that Jeff. Davis himself proceed to the neighbor's house and demand satisfaction. He accordingly proceeded, rung the door bell, which was opened by the lady herself, after which the following colloquy took place.

"Jeff. Davis—I desire to see the lady of the house.

"Scotch lady—I'm the leddy o' this house. What may I ca' you, if you'll excuse me for speerin'?

"Jeff. Davis—(Hesitatingly)—I am President Davis.

"Scotch lady—Ooh!; so you're Jeff. Davis are you? You're a neebor o' ours, aren't you?

"Jeff. Davis—I am.

"Scotch Lady—(Rather snappishly)—And what may be your business wi' me?

"Jeff. Davis—I came to inform you that one of your servants abused my son Jeff. in a most shameful manner.

"Scotch lady—(Rising to the dignity which attaches to a true matron)—Dinna deceive yersel', Mr. Jeff. Davis; it was nane o' my servants that gave the callant a lickin'. I did it mysel', and what's mair, if ever I find him in our garden again, I'll gi'e him a double dose.

"Jeff. Davis—This is outrageous conduct to both my family and myself. I will appeal to the law and have you arrested.

"Scotch lady—(Getting her mad up)—Arrested? Just try that. I suppose ye think you're in the Confederacy and still President of it? You'd put me in prison, would ye? Hoo did ye like it yersel'—it's no sae lang since ye got out? Weel, you're a pretty man to talk of arresting onybody—just after ye escaped the halter wi' the skin o' yer teeth!

"At this juncture Jeff. Davis beat a hasty retreat, leaving our Scotch lady still talking, and when the latter saw he was leaving she slammed the door after him."

An Omaha despatch says that the track of the Union Pacific Railway—the Platte route—is going down at the rate of seven miles a day. The telegraph poles will soon be at Cheyenne.

The English Reform Bill.

The Pall Mall Gazette alone of all the papers in London, is enterprising enough to define the provisions of the bill as it now stands. The following is an abstract:

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES.

Every householder in every borough, though his hovel may only cost him eighteen pence a week, and his rates may be only eighteen pence a year, can, if he will but pay this rate, become a voter after twelve months' residence.

Every lodger who occupies a room or rooms of the clear yearly value of £10 can place himself upon the register.

In the counties every forty shilling freeholder, every £5 copyholder, every holder of fifteen or twenty acres, and every village or suburban resident, provided they are rated at £12 or upwards, will in future be endowed with the franchise.

A number of small boroughs are partially disfranchised, a number of new ones are to return representatives, and some large cities and populous counties are to have additional members.

The counties are to be to a considerable extent gutted of their urban element both by the creation of new boroughs and by the rectification of the boundaries of old ones; and the town representation and the rural representation, each with its peculiar and exclusive characteristics somewhat aggravated, will be brought face to face in clearer antagonism.

"The borough members will outnumber the county members in the proportion of 62 to 38, and of the 750,000 borough electors about 450,000 will belong to the working class, and about 300,000 to all other classes put together.

The Burning Swamp.

The long drouth and the intense heat are rendering the woods to a condition so combustible that fires in them are becoming numerous and threatening. Several such fires, upon a considerable scale, are burning in this vicinity on both sides of the river, the most considerable one being in progress some twelve or fifteen miles back of Fort Erie, in Canada. An immense column of white smoke arising from the forest conflagration has attracted the attention of our citizens for several days and given rise to some exaggerated stories. The scene of the fire is an immense swamp, covering a good many hundred acres, fortunately worthless both in its timber and its soil. The fire, therefore, can do nothing but burn up the nests of rattlesnakes and other reptiles, with which the swamp is said to be thickly infested, and is therefore engaged in a good missionary work.

Not long since a portion of this reptile haunted swamp was the locality of a very melancholy occurrence, which produced great feeling and excitement throughout the neighboring country. A party from the farther side of the swamp, living at or near Port Colborne, ventured into its recesses upon a berrying expedition. One of the company was a mother, with an infant child. The child fell asleep and its mother deposited it on her shawl upon some comfortable bed of moss or grass, while she pursued the quest for fruit. Unconsciously she wandered further than she meant from the sleeping infant, and started suddenly to find it out of her sight, became bewildered, and lost all reckoning of the place. The friends, all summoned to the search, scoured every part in vain. The hunt grew frantic as darkness came on, and when gathering night drove the party from the swamp they collected neighbors from every direction and entered again with lanterns and torches. All night the search went on, and not until morning dawned was the lost infant found. Too late. The child was dead. It had died the horrible death which a mother's shuddering fancy must have constantly pictured during the search. It had been struck by the deadly fangs of a rattlesnake, having roused the reptile, probably, by its struggles and cries.

Let the fire do its work upon the swamp—the speedier the better. But as long as a vestige of its rank jungle remains, the story of the lost infant will be preserved in association with it.

NEW METHOD OF PROCURING WATER.—Last week our citizens had an opportunity of witnessing the success of rather a novel method of procuring water, without sinking a well. Mr. W. C. Chamberlin, who is selling the patent right, commenced operations on Thursday last, in the Court House square, by sinking a sharp pointed pipe of about 3 feet in length, screwed another length on the top. After going down to a depth of about 8 feet, a boulder or stone was reached, which stopped any further operations in that quarter. He, on Friday changed his base of operations to South street, close to Snell's hotel. Here his efforts were crowned with success. After sinking to the depth of 12 feet, which occupied about three quarters of an hour, a pump was screwed on the top of the pipes and being set in motion, a constant stream of cool water was obtained, which did not in the least diminish. Crowds visited the novel pump during the day, and all expressed themselves in favor of the new system. No difficulty was found in disposing of the right for the county. We understand that numerous wells on this plan are to be sunk in the town immediately.—*Goderich Star.*

The London Court Journal says: "It is presumed the great favor the recently published 'Life of the Prince Consort' has met with, will be the cause of the publication of the 'History of Balmoral,' by the Prince. It is full of interesting matter, and sufficiently learned to cause a regret that it should be lost to the world in general."

There are now in the state of New York more than five hundred cheese factories, using the milk of over two hundred thousand cows. From Herkimer County alone, eighteen million one hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen pounds of cheese were shipped last year.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, Aug. 28.

The increasing bitterness of tone which is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg Conference, causes some anxiety throughout Europe.

Paris, Aug. 28.

Reports continue to be received from rebel sources of the success of the insurrection in Spain, and specially in the province of Aragon. The latest advices from that quarter report that the insurgents have captured and hold possession of the City of Saragossa, the capital of the province.

London, Aug. 27.

Active preparations are being made for the speedy departure of troops from India to rescue the British troops in Abyssinia. Sir Wm. Napier has been appointed to command the expedition.

Accounts from Spain confirm the report that the insurrection in Aragon has been successful.

Paris, Aug. 26.

The Emperor Napoleon in a speech at Arras, significantly said: "I have faith in the future. Weak governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign quarrels. On the other hand those governments which rest on the national will have strength and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as a means of upholding the honor of the national flag."

Paris, Aug. 29.

Much uneasiness prevails in the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war—rent's declining.

London, Aug. 29.

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the report of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

Berlin, Aug. 29.

The new American Minister to Berlin, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. Yesterday, on invitation of King William, he accompanied Bismark to the royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attention, and had an interview of over an hour's duration with his Majesty.

Lisbon, Aug. 30.

Rio Janeiro advices state that the allied army has crossed the upper Parana in Paraguay, and that consequently a great battle might be looked for at that moment.

Paris, Aug. 30.

While the Emperor Napoleon was temporarily delayed at Lille yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to past two or three dark spots on the horizon, and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give a great impetus to trade; and, while he blamed the direction of the public press for spreading unfounded rumors and creating general distrust he himself would do all in his power to recall confidence.

Frightful Tragedy at Oil Springs.

The London Free Press of the 28th says: —"In the late fire which occurred at Oil Springs, resulting in the loss of the Hartford Oil Refinery, it was stated in this paper that a man lost his life, but it was not generally known then under what painful circumstances such loss of life occurred. The man was literally baked to death! He was at the time of the fire, which took place at mid-day, cleaning out one of the stills. Whilst thus working, by some means, through the pipe becoming disconnected under the hands of his fellow workman on the refinery, the oil ran out and communicating with the fire, the whole mass was in an instant blazing. The man who escaped endeavored to extricate his fellow, and succeeded in grasping his hand but he was unable to retain his hold through the fierce flame which was rapidly surrounding him, and to save himself was compelled to abandon his companion; in the meanwhile being himself severely burnt in his effort at rescue. Rushing through the flames, he escapes, and stands in the open air, only to hear, in common with the assembled neighbors, the hopeless cry for help which every now and then rang above the roar of flaming oil from the fatal still which was to prove the terrible tomb in which, unscathed by flame, a living man was to grapple with the death heat, as hotter and hotter grew the iron, closer and more stifling the atmosphere, and more intense, though each time feebler, the attempt to draw breath; till at last the almost equally painful silence told the horror-stricken spectators, who stood powerless, that all was over, and that soon nothing but a blackened mass would remain of the man who not an hour before was in the prime of life and health. To add to these distress, the wife of the dying sufferer hurried to the scene, but only to hear the last cry that came from that terrible tomb, and to be borne back again stunned with her grief, to fold almost unconsciously within her arms four fatherless little ones. The poor man was subsequently found in an upright position, leaning against the corner of the still, and, though not touched by the fire, he was but a black, charred mass, whose clothes crumbled away at the first touch, only to reveal the bare burnt skeleton of the man Hutchings. He was a steady, industrious, well-behaved man. Oil Springs, in its usual liberality, at once commenced a subscription list in behalf of the widow and fatherless ones."

RELEASE OF FENIAN ARMS.—Philadelphia, Sep. 2.—A private despatch from Washington states that orders have been sent to District Attorney Dorsheimer, at Buffalo, for the release of the arms belonging to the Fenians, seized in June, 1866.

Accounts from Sicily are deplorable; cholera rages at Palermo with great violence reports of the last two days are, first day 71 cases 22 deaths, second day 124 cases 78 deaths.

Peaches sell at 50 cents a bushel in Baltimore.

New Advertisements.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,

WATCH MAKER,

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Paisley and neighborhood that in a few days he will commence business in the above line, in Mr. McKechnie's brick building, where he will be at all times prepared to do every description of work in his line neatly, cheaply and quickly. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of

GOOD WATCHES.

And all broken parts, such as Jewels, Pivots, Pinions, Wheels, Cylinders, Staffs, Verges, &c., replaced equal to the original.

Municipal and School Seals Engraved,

And also inscriptions and names on Plate, Spoons, Forks and metals of every description.

Beautiful silver plated Coffin Plates furnished and engraved to order in every style required, at a very moderate price.

An assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

From an extended experience in the business, and a determination to do good work promptly and at moderate charges, the subscriber hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Paisley, Sept. 5th, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the next meeting of the Township Council, on Monday, the 7th October, for the office of

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

For the Municipality of Elderslie for the current year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Aug. 30, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Normanton Post office, up to the 3rd September, 1867.

Benson William	McGillivray John
Knox William	McKechnie John
Kruger Charles	McMillan Alexander
Kepkey Frederick	Wittrug Charles
McPhee Jennet.	

J. J. LEHNEN, P M.

TO ALL CONCERNED!

A MEETING will be held on Thursday next, at 7 p.m., to consider the best method of appropriating the property belonging to the Union Sunday School. Those interested will please meet at Mr McKenny's.

JAMES McKENNY,
WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, September 5, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, Sep 5.

Flour $6 to 7; Oats 45c to 50; Butter 10c; Eggs 10c; Lard 10c; Tallow [illegible]; Hay $6 to $7.

There is little or nothing doing in Wheat and no quotable price.

Guelph, Sep 3.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 55; Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 45; Oats 40c to 45; Peas 53 to 65c; Barley 56c; Wool 27c to 29; Hides $6 50 to 7, Eggs 9c to 10; Butter 11c to 12; Apples $1 87½.

Toronto, Sep 2

Fall Wheat $1 45 to $1 50; Spring Wheat $1 34 to 1 40; Barley 65c to 72; Peas 60c to 65; Oats 50c to 52; Rye 56c to 60; Pork $4 75 to 5 25.

Montreal, Sep 2

Spring Wheat $1 50 to 1 55; Oats 44c to 45; Barley 60c to 65; Butter—Dairy, new, 12c to 13; Store-packed, 11c to 13; Ashes—Pots, $5 70 to $5 80; Pearls, $6 75 to $6 80.

DIED.

In Nevada Territory, California, of typhoid fever, on the 13th of last month, after an illness of 29 days, William Ballantyne formerly of this place, where he leaves a wife and little son to mourn his loss.

The St. Paul Pioneer says, in regard to the Minnesota Valley Railroad, that iron sufficient to lay the road sixteen miles beyond Belle Plaine, is purchased, and now is on its way out. The track to that point is graded, and the cars will be running by October 15. This will make five miles completed. The track is now laid to a point about five miles above Belle Plaine.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

The Elections.

The elections, so far, have resulted most disastrously for the Brownites. With few exceptions, government candidates, or those disposed to give the two governments a fair trial, have been elected. The whole of the members of the Dominion government have been elected, and all but Mr. Richards in the local government. The Hamilton Spectator classes them as ministerial and opposition, and claims that only one of the latter—Mr Rymal, has been elected for the House of Commons; and two for the Legislature of Ontario.' The Globe's list has them divided into Reformers and Coalitionists, and makes out up to the 4th inst., 19 Coalitionists to 9 Reformers in Ontario; and for the local house, 14 Coalitionists to 10 Reformers. We regard neither the Globe's nor Spectator's calculations as wholly reliable. Probably there are as many Reformers elected as the Globe says, and a good many more, but very few of them are of the Brown stamp.

The defeat of Mr. Brown has been followed by that of Kenneth McKenzie, a leading Toronto Conventionist, who was a long way below his successful opponent.

South Wentworth has gone wholly for the Brownites, but Mr. Rymal, the old member, nearly lost his election by allying himself with them.

The Hon Mr Howland has been elected by 512 majority over Hubertus, for West York. Mr Grahame, unionist, has been returned for the local house.

In Toronto, the four union candidates have been returned by large majorities.

In London, Mr Carling, a member of the local government, has been elected for both houses by large majorities.

Members Elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Northumberland, W R—Hon J Cockburn.
Lincoln—Hon J R Benson.
Welland—T C Street.
Dorchester—Hon L H Langevin.
Dundas—J S Ross.
Quebec East—Thos McGreevy.
" West—P G Huot.
" County Hon J O Chauveau.
Kingston—Sir John A Macdonald.
South Lanark—Alex. Morris.
Ottawa—J Currier.
Hamilton—C Magill.
Sherbrook—Hon A T Galt.
North Lanark—Hon W McDougall.
South Ontario—M Gibbs.
Glengarry—D A Macdonald.
Cornwall—Hon J S Macdonald.
Lennox—Cartwright.
London—John Carling.
Carleton—Mr Holmes.
East Durham—F H Burton.
South Wentworth—J Rymal.
West Toronto—Harrison.
East " —Beaty.
East Northumberland—Keeler.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Northumberland, W R—A Fraser.
Lincoln—J C Ryckert.
Durham East—A T Williams.
Ottawa—W Scott.
Kingston—M H Strange.
North Lanark— —Galbraith.
Cornwall—Hon J S Macdonald.
Lennox—Stevenson.
London—John Carling.
South Ontario—Dr McGill.
Carleton—M Lyon.
South Wentworth—Mr Sexton.
West Toronto—Wallis.
East " —M C Cameron.
Prescott—Boyd.
North Bruce—Sinclair.
Northumberland, (E R)—Eyre.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.—LOOK AT THIS OFFER.—The Publishers of the American Agriculturist show their enterprise by offering that valuable journal *free* for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27,) who send in their subscription *during this month of September*. The cost of the Agriculturist is only $1 50 for a year, or four copies for $5, so that $1 50, (or $1 25 each for four persons,) if sent to the publishers this month, will secure the paper for fifteen months. We advise all to make haste to accept this offer. The money could not be better invested, for that paper, at its present subscription price, is one of the cheapest in the world. It is designed for the FARM, GARDEN and HOUSEHOLD. It has readers almost everywhere, among the old and the young, and not its least recommendation is the fact that the children are delighted with its Boys' and Girls' Department. Each number contains 32 to 44 large, quarto pages, full of interesting and valuable matter for readers both in country and city. Its Engravings are costly and beautiful, and calculated not only to please the eye, but to improve the taste. We have also seen from month to month exposures of the various Humbugs and Swindling Operations of the day, which must have saved tens of thousands of dollars to the unwary. We are sure you will thank us for our advice if you send your subscription at once to the Publishers, ORANGE JUDD & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City.

FALL SHOWS.—The Paisley Agricultural Show will take place on Friday, October 4th; Greenock Show on Tuesday, 8th October.

CONCERT.—Mr Ward will give his last Juvenile Entertainment in the Drill Shed Southampton, on Wednesday next, 11th inst.

Four columns of the Belfast News Letter of the 15th inst, are occupied with a report of the proceedings at a grand demonstration made the night previous in honor of the Hon John H Cameron, Grand Master of the O O L of British North America, by the Orangemen of Belfast.

Mr McNamara, late of the town of Perth, has commenced his business of Watchmaker, &c, in Paisley, and will be quite an acquisition to the locality.

At election times, particularly when the time of voting approaches, the wildest rumors are set going and the most astounding lies are circulated in order to intimidate voters or to catch votes. Electors should, however, vote according to their convictions of right and duty. It is moral cowardice to abstain from doing what we think right because our motives may be questioned or our character aspersed for so doing.

THE CANADIAN COMMONWEALTH. — This is the title of a large and handsome paper published in Toronto by Bell & Co. It professes to be a Reform paper, but disclaims connection with extreme party views. It will advocate household suffrage, the representation of minorities, protection to manufactures, &c. Although a "Reform" paper, it seems to be opposed to the Brownites, who, we had thought, were the only Reformers left in the country! The representation of minorities and protective duties, are, however, very questionable reforms. But people differ as much regarding what are reforms, as what constitutes a Reformer. We might take exception to some of the "Commonwealth's" statements —such as "The basis of our constitution is now purely representative." If the writer means that we now possess pure representative institutions, this is hardly the case, in view of the fact that we neither elect the heads of the government nor the members of the Canadian "House of Lords." With all its eccentricities, however, we welcome the new Toronto weekly as an able and respectable paper, and worthy of support.

The London Free Press says—The news of Mr Brown's defeat has struck with the force of a thunderbolt in all the country constituencies in the West. This is particularly the case in Lambton and the two Elgins. Men see the beginning of the end, and there is a natural disposition to stand from under!

SIGNIFICANT.—It is noteworthy that upon the very day on which Mr Brown was defeated in South Ontario, the Hon W McDougall was elected by acclamation in what the Globe calls the "sound Reform constituency of North Lanark."

Two important successes have taken place for the Union cause which deserve especial mention. The first is that in Lincoln, a county that was represented by Mr. McGivern, who moved the vote of want of confidence last session. Here Mr Benson has been returned, a man of liberal opinions, and heartily favouring the Government. The other is East Durham, in which Mr Burton is elected vice Mr Shuter Smith, who was found wanting in the hour of need.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?—Dr. Parker, in a late speech, says he is "in favor of Free Trade," but would at the same time impose "a judicious system of protective duties," in order to "foster our native manufactures."

A subscriber to the Canada Christian Advocate having proposed the reduction of the price of the paper to $1 a year, the editor replies that the paper alone costs 55 cents per year, leaving only 45 cents to pay all expenses of conducting.

In endeavoring to form the local government of Ontario, the Hon Sandfield Macdonald says he first went to Mr. McMurrich of Toronto, who, however, said he was afraid of the Globe, which would not allow any one to be at the head of the government who was not one of its own clique. He then went to John Shuter Smith, but he also was afraid of the tyrannical press, and said he could not afford to have his seat in East Durham contested. The fact that Mr. Smith, who had beaten Mr. Burton before, was now compelled to retire from that constituency and make way for Mr. Burton, was a good indication of the change which had taken place in public feeling.

The Toronto Globe is quick at discovering the bad effects of party when it operates against "our party." A late number says:

"There never was a better illustration of the *evil effects of party* than the support given by a very few respectable Conservatives to Mr. Jas. Beatty. * * * There would be little hope for the country if the example these men set were generally followed."

Did not the Globe once support a candidate of the name of Romaine against the Hon Mr Allan. And Beatty is certainly not a worse man than Romaine was.

The Elora Observer says:—From two to three loads of new fall wheat come into Elora each day, for which Mr. Whitlaw is paying, for the best samples, from $1 40 to $1 42. Farmers cannot grumble at these prices.

It is a fact worth noting, that George Brown never represented the same constituency twice.

The Whitby Gazette says:—The South Ontario contest has cost Mr. G. Brown, and his committee, at the least $20,000 in hard cash!

Ten miles of roofing have been built in the mountain regions of California, to protect the Central Pacific Railroad from the snows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Paisley Advocate."

DEAR SIR,—I observe your correspondent repeats his charges in your last issue, and publishes a batch of resolutions in support of them.

I do not feel called upon to waste much time in replying to anonymous writers, but will simply call attention to facts which, if denied, can be easily contradicted over the signature of some respectable party.

The resolution moved by me and seconded by Mr. Gunn was not the *third* resolution put to the meeting, but as stated in my former letter, the *first*. It is true it was published as the third, but this was done by Mr. McMurrich's friends for a purpose.

Being aware that I had never moved a resolution, or written one appointing a committee, I wrote to Kincardine after your correspondent's first letter appeared to a party there to examine the resolution referred to. He found it with Dr. Ross, but it was not in my handwriting. In order to give point to your correspondent's attack he had to manufacture this falsehood out of whole cloth.

Dr. Ross is no political friend of mine, and if the facts connected with this matter have not in this and my former letter been correctly stated, it is certainly the interest of Mr. Blake's friends, who think his reputation for veracity at stake in this matter, to have my statements denied over some well known name. Until this be attempted I shall take no further notice of my nameless slanderer.

By giving this a place in your paper you will again oblige, Yours truly,

A. SHAW.

Walkerton, Aug. 29th, 1867.

The Future and the Past.

(From the London Free Press.)

The results exhibited by the progress of the elections justify those who have claimed for the first governments under the new constitution a generous consideration. It shows that they did not mistake the impulses of their countrymen when they felt assured that the large majority of them would be prepared to unite in assisting the government to put in working order the new constitution, undisturbed by the jarring elements of strife. The rupture of old dividing lines has been so extensive that the Union party will find itself representing about three fourths of the constituencies in Ontario. And this effected, disintegration will continue. The Clear Grit party has today no better representative than Mr. J. Rymal. Its leader has been stricken down. Its policy does not extend beyond opposition now, and the traditions of the past. But these are felt to be unsatisfactory grounds, and there are hundreds who are anxious to join their more advanced friends, and leave the decaying organization. A successful political party must march with the times, must keep up with the necessities of the hour. If it does not do this, it is lost. And when the Clear Grits, under the leadership of Mr. Brown, failed to offer any policy to the country; when their representatives left the government, and fell back upon old cries, revived old disputes and recalled old slanders, the people naturally shrank from a communion so distasteful. Dry bones cannot govern a country—old, worn out disputes, long since settled, are not the bases upon which sensible, practical men will continue to wage a useless, demoralizing strife. The necessities of the day are vigourous and progressive government, and if differences arise, as arise they must, let them take issue upon matters of practical and national importance now, not about questionable votes or procedures of seven years ago.

The Globe brought out lately, giving evidences of great labour, a series of political retrospects, intended to recall the evil deeds of the past. But who ever has seen them quoted, discussed, or even talked about? They fell flat upon the community, because they were not pertinent to the times. Hundreds of people had long ago made up their minds upon them, and had dismissed them from their thoughts. The new *regime* drew a curtain over the defects incident to the old state of things and the old parties, and no one felt inclined to peer behind it again. The country can't stand still, useful legislation be impeded, and the hopes of progress excited under Confederation doomed to disappointment, in order that the musty age question may be re-discussed; the Baby "jobs" reventilated; the Norfolk Shrievalty case disinterred. All that has gone out with the other rubbish which the tide of events is continually carrying past into oblivion. In these days of rapid action it is the forecast, not the retrospect, that is wanted. The government promises that its forecast shall meet the present needs as well as the coming wants of the country. People are eager and expectant of their new career, and listen with but undisguised impatience to the long stories of bygone improprieties, and magnificently exaggerated misdeeds. What of the future? That is the question of today, and those that answer it the most satisfactorily and achieve the looked for response the most completely will be those into whose hands the government will be retained or go.

Mexico.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.

The Mexican consul at this port, Mr. Godoy, writes a letter to the Bulletin, denouncing as spurious the savage letter ascribed to Gen. Escobedo, and declaring Gen. Escobedo is a gentleman and a friend of foreigners.

The Herald's Mexican City letter, dated Aug. 9, says: Lopez had published three letters denying that his betrayal of Maximilian was an act of treachery. Marquez is still at large. Salm Salm has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with the other generals. Santa Anna is to be tried by court martial. Lozado had given his adhesion to the government. A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed since 1865, by Maximilian's order, shows a total of 9,244, which is considered a low estimate.

The Spectator announces that Mr Sexton's election for South Wentworth, over Mr White, one of the proprietors of that paper, will be protested.

Minutes of Elderslie Council.

Sergison's Hall, Aug [illegible]

The council met pursuant to adjournment, at the above time and place. Present—Messrs Gillies, Noble, Falconer, Bruce and McKechnie. The Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The following petitions were presented.

From John McIntyre and eight others asking for grant of forty dollars for repairs of road between lots 15 and 16 on the 4th concession.

From George Campbell and forty others against change of school section No. 3.

Moved by Mr. Noble, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that the Reeve and mover be a committee to prepare specifications and let the work of erecting a substantial bridge across the stream at Elliot's Mill, the present structure being entirely unsafe. Carried.

A statement of account from Richard Hicks for ditching on 10th side line 1st con., certified to by Mr. Falconer, was submitted and ordered to be paid.

Statements of accounts from J. McRusle for ditching on 30th side line, 7th concession amounting to $33 85 certified by Mr. Noble; from same party for ditching &c. 12th lot 4th and 5th con., amounting to $5, certified by Mr. Noble; from Wm. Manley for causewaying on 10th side line 1st concession, amounting to $3 38, certified by Mr. Falconer and from P McHorie for repairing bridge on 10th side line, 4th concession, amounting to $29, certified by Mr. Falconer were also submitted and ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Noble, seconded by Mr. Falconer, that the sum of sixty dollars be paid to Thos. Heinbroff for work done on his job east of the waste gate on the 7th concession at Lockerby, and that the Reeve draw an order on the Treasurer in his favor for the above amount out of the gravel road fund. Carried.

Moved by Mr Noble, seconded by Mr Falconer, that Mr. Falconer be authorised to examine what work is necessary to be done to the road on the 15th side line between lots 15 and 16 on the 4th concession, so that it may be made passable in answer to the petition of John McIntyre and others, and let the same to be done as speedily as possible; also to examine a job of ditching done by Peter McHorie last year as to its being completed according to specification and certify the same to the Reeve. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, that councillors Falconer and Bruce be a Committee to measure the embankment at the west end of the bridge at Lockerby, and report the same to this Council at its next meeting; also to measure the embankment at the east end of the above bridge and certify the same to the Reeve that pay may be drawn therefor; also to inspect the work east of the waste gate as to its sufficiency, and certify the same to the Reeve that pay may be drawn. Carried.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by E. A. Noble, that the mover be instructed to let the job of putting a railing upon the bridge on the 4th and 5th concession opposite lot 8; also a handrail on the bridge on the 5th side line on the 6th concession. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, that $10 be allowed for the covering of a causeway on the 7th concession, lots Nos. 24 and 25, it being very necessary that it should be done, and that it be expended under the direction of the mover. Carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by E. A. Noble, that T. Falconer be instructed to examine the front of Mr. Daniel Allan's lot at the point where deviation was made for the purpose of ascertaining the amount required to erect a bridge at that point, and to report at next meeting of council. Carried.

A statement of account of Mr. Samuel Gribble certified by N. McKechnie for building bridge on 2nd and 3rd concession was submitted, the balance due amounting to $74 was ordered to be paid.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by W. C. Bruce, that the school sections remain as they are at present. Carried.

By laws Nos. 75 and 76 were read a first, second and third time and passed.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the report of the auditors now received and passed by this council be published in sheet form for the information of the ratepayers of the municipality. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by N. McKechnie, that councillor Falconer be authorised to let the job fixing the approaches to the three bridges now being erected on the 2nd concession. Carried.

A statement of account from F. Fetherstonhaugh, clerk, amounting to $3 65 for postage and stationery, and $4 for expenses, &c., to Walkerton to swear to Voters List, was submitted and ordered to be paid.

Moved by T. Falconer, seconded by E. A. Noble, that W. C. Bruce be instructed to let a job on Queen street north, in the village of Paisley, so as to remove the stagnant water out of the side ditch along said street. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Bruce, seconded by T. Falconer, that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to advertise for applications for the office of collector up to the next meeting of council. Carried.

Moved by N. McKechnie, seconded by W. C. Bruce, that John Kirkwood be paid the sum of ten dollars being the amount of loss sustained for sheep killed by dogs, and the Reeve be instructed to issue an order for the same. Carried.

Moved by E. A. Noble, seconded by T. Falconer, that this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, 7th October, at McCalder's hotel, Paisley. Carried.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

[illegible] Cries.

[illegible] up the ab[illegible] as follows:

[illegible] by the Brown [illegible] against the [illegible] were suffi[illegible] denounced it [illegible] Government. Then because [illegible] supported it, they said it was a Tory Government, and they denounced it as such. Why they called it a Tory Government he, for one, could not understand. Were there not in it at least six Reformers? Were not Messrs Howland, Blair, McDougall, Tilley, Archibald, and Mitchell old and tried Reformers? Well, mr Brown, through the Globe, had for years told them so—at least the three first named gentlemen he had held up as model reformers—until they differed with him in opinion. Did a Reformer mean a man who always agreed with and was willing to follow mr Brown? If that was so, he (the speaker) was not a Reformer. But if a Reformer meant one who wished to do away with everything that was not in consonance with the spirit of progress and with the interests of the people generally, he claimed that he was fully entitled to that appellation. Again, this Government has been denounced because it is a Coalition Government. Doubtless it is a Coalition Government. But did that make it a bad government? He had heard a great deal of trash and nonsense about Coalitions. If men coalesced for a bad purpose, it was a bad thing to have a coalition. But if they coalesced for a good purpose, was it not a good thing? What sacrifice of principle, he should like to know, is there in the leaders of different parties uniting for a good object? What had the men coalesced for who form the existing administration? Was it not to carry out Confederation? Do not both parties desire to have it carried out? He maintained that it was a noble thing for the representatives of opposing parties to coalesce for the purpose of building up their country. But there is Sir John A. McDonald? Could a Reformer swallow John A? In the first place the John A of the Globe was not the real John A, except perhaps on rare occasions. Sometime ago mr Brown told us that this same John A was actuated by the most lofty spirit of patriotism; that no man had the interests of our country at heart more than he—this was when mr Brown was with him in the government. Does it follow that because mr Brown left that government and is not a member of the present one, that Sir John has ceased to be a patriot? Are we to understand that men can only be patriotic while they agree with George Brown?

Toronto Election.

Toronto, Aug. 31.

Business has almost been suspended to-day. All the taverns and liquor shops were closed yesterday and to-day by order of the chief of police, acting on authority of a recent Act of Parliament. Great excitement here this afternoon in consequence of the utter defeat of Brown's nominees by Union candidates. Desperate efforts were made on both sides, but Harrison's majority in the West was 412, and Willis's 366. In the Eastern Division, [illegible] was 70 votes behind this morning but by vigorous efforts his majority at the close of the poll was brought up to 41, and Mr. Cameron's 213. At the close of the poll a procession took place through the streets, with music and flags, and an immense number of brooms carried in waggons. There was a bonfire on King street and a general jollification all over.

State of the poll at the close in Eastern Division, for the House of Commons: Aikens, 1,077. Beaty, 1,118. Majority for Beaty, 41.

House of Assembly: Stock, 913. Cameron, 1,134. Majority for Cameron, 220.

Toronto West House of Commons: McDonald, 1,047. Harrison, 1,479. Majority for Harrison, 432.

Legislative Assembly: Willis, 1,440. Crooks, 1,074. Majority for Willis, 366.

A Rattlesnake at Liberty.

Eight American rattlesnakes were exhibited at Northampton, England. One of them got out of the box by accident, and was peering about, hissing in a terrible manner, and shaking its fearful rattle. The man closed the open door of the case, and then warned his companions who were cleaning up the menagerie previous to its opening for a morning exhibition. The reptile remained perfectly quiet, but, on the approach of the keepers,—which was heralded by a large sack being attempted to be thrown over him,—the reptile leisurely proceeded up the centre of the enclosure, hissing fearfully all the time. It did not appear to notice any of the occupants of the numerous cages and dens until it came to the caravan containing the bonassus, a species of buffalo, an immense animal weighing upwards of two tons. This caravan, is what is technically termed a 'well' caravan, the centre portion between the front and hind wheels nearly touching the ground. On arriving opposite this caravan, the rattlesnake paused for a moment, and then made a spring, fastened on the bonassus, and bit it in the left nostril. The reptile then let go its grip, and, shaking its rattles, glided through an opening between two of the caravans, where some of Mr. Mander's grooms were filling a cart with straw. To this cart was attached one of the finest horses belonging to Mr. Mander's extensive stud. The rattlesnake fastened on the off fetlock of the horse, which immediately reared and plunged to such an extent as to shake the reptile off [illegible] before it could move away, it was crushed to pieces beneath the hoofs of the horse. In a few minutes, after the horse had received the bite from the loathsome reptile its whole frame quivered, its eyes nearly burst from their sockets, and its moans were piteous to hear. Two veterinary surgeons were brought, but their services were of no avail, for in a few minutes the horse died in frightful agony. Meanwhile the bonassus was in such an infuriated condition that the doors of his den had to be put up and securely bolted. In a few seconds a heavy fall was heard in the caravan, and, on the doors been opened the noble beast was expiring, and shortly afterwards died. By the permission of Mr. Manders, a post mortem examination was made of the carcases of the bonassus and the horse, and they were buried in a field just outside Tunbridge Wells in the latter part of the day,—a large quantity of quick lime and carbonic acid being thrown into the hole, in order to hasten entire decomposition.

The new trans-Atlantic cable from Brest to New York is to be laid in May next. The Great Eastern will perform the work.

Death Through Folly.—A shocking event is reported from West Cornwall. On Sunday evening, a youth, aged 17, named Joseph Wallis, whose widowed mother resides in the parish Paul, Penzance, left the house to attend service at the neighboring chapel, but shortly returned and asked for an umbrella. His mother requested him to look for one by a corner behind the parlor door, and he forthwith proceeded to the spot. Near the umbrella was an old gun, which he playfully took up and pointed at his sister, aged 14, who was laughing on the stairs. In an unhappy moment he pulled the trigger, and, to his horror, a charge of shot instantly passed through the girl's head, and killed her on the spot. The youth ran to her, and called her by name, but found her a corpse, and then fell into his mother's arms and fainted. He had always been greatly attached to his sister. On Monday an inquest was held, and a verdict of "manslaughter" returned.—*English paper.*

The recent cure of Elias Howe, jr., the sewing machine man, was something of a miracle. He was affected with an enlargement of the heart, and after seeking in vain for relief at Paris and London, came home to Bridgeport, Conn., to die. When he was just at death's door after his body began to swell up and turn black, he heard of a New York female physician, and had her telegraphed for. She came, prescribed for him, and he is now able to travel about the country.

A New Constitution.—The King of Denmark has given Iceland a constitution which is about to be submitted to the representative body of that Island (the Althing) for its approval. The new constitution gives to the Icelanders the same liberties as were granted to the Danes by the constitution of the 5th of June, 1849, and all future Danish monarchs are to swear to preserve the Icelandic constitution inviolate before they are crowned. The constitution also provides that, though Iceland is declared an inseparable part of the Danish monarchy, it is to maintain its own laws and administration in local matters.

Presentation.—On Wednesday evening of last week a *soirée* was held by the Good Templars in the Temperance Hall, which was very largely attended by the members of the lodge, together with a few invited guests. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, and all passed off harmoniously, the chief and pleasing feature being the presentation of an album containing a number of photographs of the members, to Bro. John. McArthur, who it appears is about leaving for Paisley to commence business there for himself.—[Fergus News Record.

The New York Times says that skilled labor is now 25 per cent lower in that city than it was nine months since. Labor is lower everywhere than it should be at the present cost of living.

Near Jackson, Miss., a planter recently retired to rest, leaving a beautiful field of cotton of about fifty acres. The next morning the whole field was found riddled by the army worm.

A few days ago a lobster was caught at Jonesport, Maine, which measured three feet five inches in length, nineteen and a half inches round the body, and weighed twenty-seven pounds. The largest claw weighed eight pounds fourteen inches.

The people of Hayti, it is reported, are opposed to the administration of Salnave, and another revolution is supposed to be imminent. Despatches from the English Consul at Cape Haïtien report that fighting had actually commenced, and that Port au Prince was besieged. Soulouque, the ex-Emperor, had died at Petit Guave early in August.

Great preparations are being made for a great Congress of Fenians, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3rd inst. Between six and eight hundred delegates are expected to be present, and amongst others, Generals Spear and O'Neil.

Co-operative associations are multiplying among the working men of New York. Two co-operative building-societies have been formed, and it is proposed to establish a co-operative savings-bank, also a store.

The writs for the elections in Nova Scotia have been issued. In that Province, the law requires that the polling in the different constituencies shall take place on one day and the same day. The nominations will therefore take place on the 11th of September, and the polling on the 18th.

Mr. Beatty.—If we take the Globe as our guide, Mr. Beatty would be held to be one of the most objectionable men in the country. The people have had it dinned into their ears these fifteen years past that Mr. Beatty is a "jobber" of the worst kind, though the assertions in that direction, have, as usual, outrun the proof. But for the sake of argument, admitting that what the Globe has said is true, what does it show? It shows that so dissatisfied is the public with Mr. Brown's anti-national course; so convinced are they that only self and faction guide his policy, that they prefer Mr. Beatty to him or any of his friends. For our part, we believe that Mr. Beatty will live down the persistent slanders of the Globe, and that a court of law will yet show him to have justice on his side in his dealings with the Government.—London Free Press.

A late San Francisco letter says:—The Chinese are pouring into our State by wholesale. Over twenty-seven hundred have arrived within the last forty-five days, and there are four ship-loads more already due at the port from Hong-Kong. These men do not lose an hour, but go to work in the mines, on the railroads, on ranches, or in other industrial pursuits, as fast as they arrive.

The Indian War.—Washington, Sept 1.—Gen. Hancock, in his testimony before the Indian Commissioner, is very decided in his opinion that a serious war exists, and even declares his belief that if the troops were withdrawn, not a white man would remain in Colorado, and the great highways to the Pacific would be closed.

The Crop[illegible]. The accounts from all parts of Ireland represent the harvest prospects as better than in any year since 1859. The weather is delightful, and the ripening of cereals progresses very rapidly. The potato blight has appeared in some districts, but so slightly that no approach to alarm has been occasioned, and the farmers are in the highest spirits.

A Modern Claude Duval.

Thomas Herbert Green, the horse thief, renowned as much for his daring efforts to break jail, as for his numerous robberies in Western Canada, made a fifth attempt at escape on Thursday morning. He was brought up at a Police Court on a fresh charge of villainy, when he asked leave to consult Mr. Mitchell, his lawyer, for half an hour. The case was accordingly adjourned for that time, and the prisoner and counsel were left together in the Police Magistrate's office. The door being left open, the Chief Constable watched the proceedings through it. Green complained of sore feet, and quietly slipped off his shoes. He then sprang through the open window and ran for the wood pile in rear of the Market House. The chief saw him, and in a twinkling was in pursuit. A close and exciting chase was kept up until the prisoner reached the grounds below Mr. Stone's store, when Constable Griffiths, who happened to be in that part of the town, ran up and caught him almost at the moment as the Chief himself.—[Guelph Advertiser.

Wheat Export of the United States.—It is now settled that a sufficient amount of wheat has been harvested to leave an unusually large surplus for export beyond the necessary wants of the home market. This being the case, and, as we must seek a foreign market to dispose of our redundant crop, the price in Liverpool will probably determine the price in New York and Chicago during the coming the year. This has always been the case in seasons when flour and wheat have been largely exported. The rate in Liverpool, of course, will be determined by the imports from Russia and the Continent, together with the result of the home harvest. From our foreign files we judge that, though the English harvest may be deficient, the Continental crop of wheat will be in excess of former years; and hence all the indications point to a year of cheap flour.—[N. Y. World.

A Pious Snake.—The Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth of the 23rd says: We are informed that on Friday last the following incident occurred at South Benson Baptist Church. We suppose that he waked up one snake, at least. Near the close of the sermon, a snake five feet long, and some four or five inches in diameter, crawled in at the door and up the aisle, passing near the feet of several gentlemen, causing them to jump from the back of the pew, and stretched itself out in front of the pulpit and laid perfectly still, watching the minister until the close of the service. Then it was killed and hung up in a tree as a warning to all disturbers of religious worshippers.

The whole of the members of the Dominion Government have been elected, and all those belonging to the Ontario Government that have as yet appeared at the polls, have been successful. The "traitors," "renegades," "turncoats," consisting of Honbles J. Sandfield Macdonald, W. McDougall, W. P. Howland, and the "Corruptionists" and "Tories," Sir John A. Macdonald, M. C. Cameron, and Hon. John Carling, have been elected by the people by large majorities, but the Hon. Geo. Brown, the only true patriot and spotless individual, has been rejected. Strange, very!

W. Julius Passmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1863.
Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

CANADA PERMANENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL .... $1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .... 400,000.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE
COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place; and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,
BOX AND PARLOR
STOVES!
For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods
In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S. SHANNON.
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoe makers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.
ROBERT ARNIEL.
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. McMullen.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.
On hand and Arriving,
AT THE
Medical Hall,

The Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 30th, A D. 1867.

For Thirty Days!

(Beginning this date)

G. & W. SMITH

Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRINTS and COTTONS,
DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as **Cannot be Beat.**

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

N B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

ONTARIO
CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best
School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'
Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

...ing Thrown Folly.—A shocking ...is reported from West Cornwall. On ...evening, a youth, aged 17, named ...Wallis, whose widowed mother re... in the parish Paul, Penzance, left the ...to attend service at the neighboring ...l, but shortly returned and asked ...umbrella. His mother requested ...look for one in a corner behind the ...door, and he forthwith proceeded to ...et. Near the umbrella was an old gun, ...he playfully took up and pointed at ...ter, aged 14, who was laughing on ...tairs. In an unhappy moment he ...the trigger, and, to his horror, a ...of shot instantly passed through the ...head, and killed her on the spot. The ...ran to her, and called her by name, ...und her a corpse, and then fell into ...ather's arms and fainted. He had ...been greatly attached to his sister. ...nday an inquest was held, and a ver... of "manslaughter" returned.—*Eng...per.*

...recent cure of Elias Howe, jr., the ...machine man, was something of a ... He was afflicted with an enlarge... of the heart, and after seeking in ...relief at Paris and London, came ...to Bridgeport, Conn., to die. When ...just at death's door after his body ...to swell up and turn black, he heard ...New York female physician, and had ...telegraphed for. She came, prescribed ..., and he is now able to travel about ...ntry.

...w Constitution.—The King of Den... has given Iceland a constitution ...is about to be submitted to the re...tative body of that Island (the Alt...) for its approval. The new constitu... to the Icelanders the same liber... were granted to the Danes by the ...ution of the 5th of June, 1849, and ...the Danish monarchs are to swear to ...the Icelandic constitution inviolate ...they are crowned. The constitution ...vides that, though Iceland is de... an inseparable part of the Danish ...hy, it is to maintain its own laws and ...stration in local matters.

...sentation.—On Wednesday evening ...week a *soirée* was held by the Good ...s in the Temperance Hall, which ...y largely attended by the members ...odge, together with a few invited ... Refreshments were provided by ...les, and all passed off harmoniously. ...ef and pleasing feature being the ...ation of an album containing a ...of photographs of the members, ...John. McArthur, who it appears is ...leaving for Paisley to commence ...there for himself.—[Fergus News

...New York Times says that skilled ...now 25 per cent lower in that city ...was nine months since. Labor is ...verywhere than it should be at the ...cost of living.

...Jackson, Miss., a planter recently ...to rest, leaving a beautiful field of ...f about fifty acres. The next morn... whole field was found riddled by ...y worm.

...days ago a lobster was caught at ...rt, Maine, which measured three ...inches in length, nineteen and a ...s round the body, and weighed ...seven pounds. The largest claw ...eight pounds fourteen inches.

...eople of Hayti, it is reported, are ...to the administration of Salnave, ...their revolution is supposed to be ... Despatches from the English ...at Cape Haiten report that fighting ...tally commenced, and that Port au ...was besieged. Soulouque, the ex..., had died at Petit Guave early in ...

...preparations are being made for a ...ngress of Fenians, to be held in ...d, Ohio, on the 3rd inst. Between ...eight hundred delegates are ex... to be present, and amongst others, ...Spear and O'Neil.

...rative associations are multiply...ng the working-men of New York. ...operative building-societies have ...rmed, and it is proposed to estab... co-operative savings bank, also a ...

...ts for the elections in Nova Scotia ...n issued. In that Province, the ...ires that the polling in the differ...stituencies shall take place on one ...the same day. The nominations ...efore take place on the 11th of ...er, and the polling on the 18th.

...Beatty.—If we take the Globe ...ude, Mr. Beatty would be held to ...f the most objectionable men in the ... The people have had it dinned ...r ears these fifteen years past that ...tty is a "jobber" of the worst ...ugh the assertions in that direction, ...ssel, outrun the proof. But for ... of argument, admitting that what ...he has said is true, what does it ...It shows that so dissatisfied is the ...with Mr. Brown's anti-national ...an continued are they that only ...faction guide his policy, that they ...r. Beatty to him or any of his ... For our part, we believe that Mr. ...ill live down the persistent slanders ...obe, and that a court of law will ...him to have justice on his side in ...gs with the Government.—London ...

...San Francisco letter says:—The ...re pouring into our State by whole... twenty-seven hundred have ar... the last forty-five days, and ...four ship-loads more already due ...: from Hong-Kong. These men ...an hour, but go to work in the ...the railroads, on ranches, or in ...dustrial pursuits, as fast as they ...

...Indian War.—Washington, Sept ...Hancock, in his testimony before ...Commissioner, is very decided in ...on that a serious war exists, and ...ms his belief that if the troops ...ithdrawn, not a white man would ...Colorado, and the great highways ...ould be closed.

... The accounts ...parts of Ireland represent the har... ...than is one year ... The weather is delightful, and ...ing of cereals progresses very ... The potato blight has appeared in ...ts, but so slightly that no ap...e alarm has been occasioned, and ...ers are in the highest spirits.

A Modern Claude Duval.

Thomas Herbert Green, the horse thief, renowned as much for his daring efforts to break jail, as for his numerous robberies in Western Canada, made a fifth attempt at escape on Thursday morning. He was brought up at a Police Court on a fresh charge of villainy, when he asked leave to consult Mr. Mitchell, his lawyer, for half an hour. The case was accordingly adjourned for that time, and the prisoner and counsel were left together in the Police Magistrate's office. The door being left open, the Chief Constable watched the proceedings through it. Green complained of sore feet, and quietly slipped off his shoes. He then sprang through the open window and ran for the wood pile in rear of the Market House. The chief saw him, and in a twinkling was in pursuit. A close and exciting chase was kept up until the prisoner reached the grounds below Mr. Stone's store, when Constable Griffiths, who happened to be in that part of the Town, ran up and caught him almost at the moment as the Chief himself.—[Guelph Advertiser.

Wheat Export of the United States.—It is now settled that a sufficient amount of wheat has been harvested to leave an unusually large surplus for export beyond the necessary wants of the home market. This being the case, and, as we must seek a foreign market to dispose of our redundant crop, the price in Liverpool will probably determine the price in New York and Chicago during the coming the year. This has always been the case in seasons when flour and wheat have been largely exported. The rate in Liverpool, of course, will be determined by the imports from Russia and the Continent, together with the result of the home harvest. From our foreign files we judge that, though the English harvest may be deficient, the Continental crop of wheat will be in excess of former years; and hence all the indications point to a year of cheap flour.—[N. Y. World.

A Pious Snake.—The Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth of the 23rd says: We are informed that on Friday last the following incident occurred at South Benison Baptist Church. We suppose that he waked up one snake, at least. Near the close of the sermon, a snake five feet long, and some four or five inches in diameter, crawled in at the door and up the aisle, passing near the feet of several gentlemen, causing them to jump from the back of the pew, and stretched itself out in front of the pulpit and laid perfectly still, watching the minister until the close of the service. Then it was killed and hung up in a tree as a warning to all disturbers of religious worshippers.

The whole of the members of the Dominion Government have been elected, and all those belonging to the Ontario Government that have as yet appeared at the polls, have been successful. The "traitors," "renegades," "turncoats," consisting of Honbles J. Sandfield Macdonald, W. McDougall, W. P. Howland, and the "Corruptionists" and "Tories," Sir John A. Macdonald, M. C. Cameron, and Hon. John Carling, have been elected by the people by large majorities, but the Hon. Geo. Brown, the only true patriot and spotless individual, has been rejected. Strange, very!

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.

John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M R C.S., E: L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL .... $1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .... 400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Gentlemen:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place; and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn-screws, Squares, Barn-door Hinges, Rim-locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S. SHANNON.
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.
ROBERT ARNIEL,
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. McMullen.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,

AT THE

Medical Hall,

The Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON,

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce

RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A. D. 18 67.

For Thirty Days!

(Beginning this date)

G. & W. SMITH

Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRINTS and COTTONS,
DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as **Cannot be Beat.**

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

N.B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

ONTARIO

CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerou customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. NUMBER 30.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly [illegible] of News, Politics and general Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, [illegible]

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, first week			[illegible]
do.	do.	two weeks	[illegible]
do.	do.	three months	[illegible]
do.	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
do.	do.	six month	[illegible]
do.	do.	twelve months	[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion...... 6 cents per line. [illegible]

[illegible]

Advertisements occupying a quarter of a column and upwards, and [illegible]

Advertisements without [illegible] will be [illegible]

Individuals ordering advertisements for others to be [illegible] and held responsible for payment.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME,
&c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government Departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Sparkling Water.

Come, let us sing of fount and spring,
And noble Saugeen river,
And tune our praise to him always,—
The great and gracious Giver.

Chorus.

No drink with water can compare—
We'll love it still full dearly,
The sweetest draft that can be quaffed
Is water sparkling clearly.

Each bonny lass, whose song is heard
Through hall or kitchen singing,
At streamlet's brink, will blithely drink
To tune her voice to singing.

Chorus.

No drink with water can compare, &c.

Each noble lad, whose song is heard
Through grove and meadow ringing,
At streamlet's brink, will freely drink
To tune his voice to singing.

Chorus.

No drink with water can compare, &c.

Away all drink that man distils,
So fraught with sin and sadness—
We'll drain the cup that brings no ills,
The draft of health and gladness.

Chorus.

No drink with water can compare, &c.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXII.

Doris lay long awake that night. Her poor little brain was bewildered, stunned, and she could not clear it of its confusion. In vain she pressed her hand to her forehead to smooth away the troubled thoughts. She lay still for a few seconds, trying to bring back quietness to her agitated mind. But it was useless; even when she had driven the fierce waters back, they rose again higher than before, and poured their seething tide in an overwhelming torrent over her soul.

She tried to analyse her feelings, but she scarce could comprehend them. All that she could make out was a desire to be away, a vague presentiment that she had no right to be where she was, and above all an ever increasing distrust of Mr. Carmichael.

The old contented days in the poor lodgings came to her remembrance, and she saw her mother moving gently about and making of that humble abode a blessed place, wherein a guardian angel dwelt and tended her.

That poor mother! How she had suffered and suffered patiently! With the writing upon the packet a new light had dawned upon her.

Clearly as if a voice from the dead had told it to her, she understood now the last seven years of her mother's life. She understood now why she had prized next to her Bible the laureate's poem.

One dreary night in November it had been lent to them.

"It will be something for us to do together," Doris had said.

And her mother, taking the book from her hand, read on the title page, "Enoch Arden."

"I wonder what it is about; one cannot fancy anything very poetical from the name," said Doris. "Enoch, Enoch, I don't think those old scriptural names sound well in poetry."

"Enoch," repeated her mother softly, and her mind reverted to the one Enoch whose life is given in a single verse.

"And Enoch walked with God; and he was not; for God took him."

What more sublime biography could be written? What nobler epitaph?

"God took him," she said, half aloud.

The wind was howling round the cottage, and the rain beat against the window. The two drew close together, and by the dim candle light began the story, the wind sighing a wild accompaniment to the mother's voice.

And they read how Enoch Arden left his wife and little ones and went to sea.

Oh, the sea, the deceitful, treacherous sea! And they read on. He came not back; year after year rolled on—he came not back; and then she married—the wife married; and Enoch Arden—— Oh, cruel sea!

How her mother shuddered, deep gasping sobs came, and the tears rolled down. How scared and white she looked!

"Put down the book, oh, mother, mother, do not read!"

But as though fascinated by some irresistible power, her mother still went on. Late, late into the night. It was midnight, and Doris was weary.

"Go to bed, my child, you can finish it to-morrow."

And so she went, and no mortal eye saw the end of that midnight reading. O God, O God! what agony poor human souls wrestle through, to which Thou alone art witness! O Lord, have mercy upon us!

In the morning when Doris awoke, her mother was kneeling by the bedside praying. She was dressed, and Doris thought that she had risen earlier than usual. She knew otherwise now; she knew that through that night her mother's eyes had never closed, her mother's lips had never ceased to pray, "Thy will be done." She knew now why her mother had treasured up that book, and said it was worthy of a golden binding set with precious stones.

And knowing now that mother's secret, could she live among these people? Was it not like pressing with thorns her mother's memory?

Yet Mr. Lynn was guiltless. True; but she could not see him again, neither would she claim her birthright. She had battled with poverty all her life until now; she could do so again. She was young and strong, and she feared not. Quieter now—quieter, for a plan had traced itself out before her. She had as strong a will as her Uncle Carmichael; she was as brave as he was; he should not conquer.

And then she fell asleep, and Joyce bending over her in the morning, heard a calm voice say—

"I am better."

"You will be quite well by the time Mr. Lynn returns."

"Where is he?"

"He had to go to London last night."

Doris started.

"When will he be at home again?"

"To-morrow."

There are moments in which, with a sudden flash, a whole lifetime will come before one, in which we read causes for the effects we wondered at—excuses for the evil we saw perpetrated; answers to the questions we thought never to have been satisfied about; and the past seems to have made a complete period—a finished chapter, to which there is no addition necessary—a drama, which needs no epilogue. There must be a new story commenced, a new plot invented; what has gone before cannot be carried on into the future, and there is a distinct barrier raised that separates the past from all that shall happen hereafter.

It is not, perhaps, the experience of every one of us, but it is of many.

It was the experience of Doris at this present moment.

The life that had been hers until now seemed to have come to a full stop. She had read to the end of the chapter, and had closed the book. It was a relief to her, the tale was finished; a new story must succeed, and the outline faintly shadowed in the night gained breadth and sharpness, and did not vanish away with morning light as most night visions do. It arranged itself in her mind, and worked itself out with detailed comprehensiveness.

Aunt Lotty's eyes were gladdened by the sight of Doris looking, if pale, yet contented and almost cheerful.

She wondered she had ever been otherwise.

"A father and two dear little brothers," she said to Joyce; "I really cannot understand anything that was not quite simple and on the surface."

Mr. Carmichael, greeting his niece, met her eyes steadily and searchingly looking into his, and his own for a moment fell beneath the steady gaze. But only for a moment; he rallied instantly, and being in good spirits that morning, addressed Doris as Miss Gresford Lynn, and alluded to the fortune of which she would shortly be the possessor.

"My niece the heiress," he said.

Doris could almost have sprung from her seat, and rushed away weeping; but her resolve being taken, she sat still and firmly compressed her lips.

Then Mr. Carmichael's voice assumed a saddened tone, and he said, softly—

"Would that my poor sister had lived to see this day."

The expression of this natural and amiable sentiment had almost upset Doris's equanimity, but by a strong effort she restrained herself.

"I am going to take a long walk, Joyce," she said, when they were alone again.

"Shall I go with you?"

"No."

"You are not well yet, Doris," she answered, looking anxiously at her; "there is something not right."

"I am a little feverish; this walk will do me good."

And Doris laughed—a strange, hollow laugh that smote upon Joyce's ear.

"I'm not accustomed to being an heiress yet," continued she, "or to being Miss Gresford Lynn, of Lynncourt. How does it sound, natural or not?"

"Not natural at present, certainly. But why should you take it so much to heart? Your mother must have looked forward to this, or wherefore did she give you the packet?"

There was something in Joyce's argument; yet, strange to say, instead of wavering in her determination, she was only the more firmly resolved to carry it into execution.

"My mother was unselfish," she replied; "but Joyce," she added, then she stopped; a new thought arose, "stay; where is the packet? He need not have it now; I am not in want of assistance. Perhaps this is not the time to give it. I will keep it a little longer."

"I left it on the table last night," replied Joyce, "with some other papers," and she lifted up several papers that were lying there, thinking to find it underneath.

But it was gone.

They searched everywhere, but the packet was nowhere to be found.

"Uncle Carmichael has it," said Doris, intuitively, the blood springing into her face. "What right has he—? It's stealing! Joyce I *will* tell him so! Let me go."

For Joyce had laid her hand imploringly upon her arm.

For a moment Doris was inclined to be angry with Joyce, also; then she turned and kissed her three or four times.

"Leave me," she said.

And when Joyce had gone, she hastily made up a few clothes into a small bundle, opened her desk, and took from thence the money of which she was possessed, collected the few articles of jewelry that she owned, and put on her cloak and hat.

She sat down after this, for she was trembling violently.

Then recovering herself, she concealed the bundle under her cloak, and slipped down stairs. At the foot she met Aunt Lotty.

"I am going for a long walk, Aunt Lotty."

"I am glad to hear it, dear, it will do you all the good in the world." And Aunt Lotty kissed her affectionately.

So Doris went through the garden and into the road. She felt dizzy at first and her steps faltered. She felt as one who is pursued in a dream, as though she could not place one foot before the other, and that she was trying in vain to flee. Before long the fresh air revived her, her courage rose, and with her courage her strength, and with her strength came all her indignant feeling against Mr. Carmichael, and nerved her for what she was undertaking.

She had gone without attempting to recover the packet; second thoughts had shown to her the uselessness of it, and also that it might interfere with her present design.

She walked on rapidly over the fields and through narrow lanes, leaving the high road, and panting along like a frightened hare: and whither?

She made her way to the nearest railway station, about three miles from Green Oaks. It was a small station, with a poor waiting room, in which there was no fire. Doris, however, thankfully crept into it, hoping to be unnoticed. The station-master did not know her by sight, and she trusted that she might, at the last moment, take her ticket unobserved.

The train could not be long before it came up. At last the whistle was heard, she hurried out and took a second class ticket for London; and, without having attracted any attention, got into a carriage, the door of which happened to be open.

The signal was given—puff, puff went the engine, and now for the first time she breathed freely. She should have changed trains before she could well be missed, and all trace of her flight would, she hoped, be lost. And the train sped on; several stations were passed; still it seemed to her as though they were crawling. On—on! quicker—quicker! A snow storm was threatening; down came the snow, a few flakes at first, then faster and faster.

Aunt Lotty, looking out of the drawing room window, hoped Doris was sheltering somewhere.

"Oh, yes," returned Joyce, "of course she is; I dare say she's at Letty Jones's."

"Don't say so before Mr. Carmichael, dear," hastily responded Aunt Lotty, in a frightened tone. "I don't know that he would be angry, but still it is well to be on the safe side, and I've been careful not to mention Letty Jones's name since that night. You remember, Joyce?"

Yes Joyce did remember.

"You think she is sure to be quite safe?" asked Aunt Lotty after a pause.

"Oh, yes, she would be sure to shelter; she will stay somewhere until it is over."

"But it does not seem likely to be over," said Aunt Lotty, as the sky grew darker and darker.

"Not yet," returned Joyce rising and watching the myriad atoms chasing each other; "but it is too heavy to last long. We must wait."

And so they waited.

It was more than an hour before the storm began to abate. Such a fall of snow had not been known for years.

It came down with less violence now but it came steadily, and heaped up a thick covering over the earth

"It is leaving off I think," said Joyce.

It was leaving off; but as the darkness caused by the falling snow was dispelled another darkness came creeping on; the days were short and twilight was settling in.

Aunt Lotty grew fidgety.

"I think I will send Empson with an umbrella and cloak to Letty Jones's."

In the meantime the train had labored through the snow-storm, and had left it miles behind. There was one station to be passed, and then Doris would be in London; then she should be safe from pursuit.

She alighted with the crowd of second-class passengers, of whom the porters took no notice; they were too much alive to their own interest to heed the shabby looking people who would not be likely to give them a sixpence or shilling for doing their duty; for though attention to passengers without a fee may be the work of a railway porter, attention to passengers with a fee is duty and profit also; therefore when the two are in juxtaposition, both being duty alike, it is scarcely to be wondered at, that the porter should choose the favorable combination of circumstances in preference to a duty that is simply virtue unrewarded.

Doris, having no luggage, had no occasion for these officials, and was advancing to engage a cab.

All at once she shrank back, and drew her veil more tightly over her face; for on the platform, within a few yards of her, stood Mr. Gresford Lynn.

Fortunately he was not looking in her direction, so she hastily retreated, and instead of carrying out her intention, hurried through the maze of cabs and carriages and passed quickly out of the gates into the street.

There she stood still—she was alone in London, not knowing her way; and the afternoon was sufficiently dusk for the lamps to be lighted, so that to all intents and purposes night had already begun. The snow storm had not been so heavy as in the country; still there were traces of it, and the streets were wet and slippery. She was confused and bewildered with the mighty hum of the giant city.

Necessity, however, impelled her to act; she must get on as speedily as possible to the Shoreditch station. She would not enquire her way from a policeman lest it might lead to her being traced in case inquiries were set on foot, and she was certain that every effort would be made to find out whither she had fled. So she followed the stream of people, taking care to keep in streets that were thronged and well-lighted, until at length she came to a cab-stand.

There she took a cab.

"Where to?" asked the cabman.

"To the Shoreditch station."

[To be Continued.]

A Paisley Scene.

One morning as I sat in the store studying, I chanced to look out at the window, and beheld an aged man reclining against some empty boxes on the platform apparently in secret meditation and deep anguish. His hair was growing grey, and his form bent. His tattered clothes attested to his poverty. He stood reclining against the boxes for a length of time apparently in great distress, frequently shaking his head, and as he muttered some inaudible words he appeared to weep. Poor man!

After a time, a man came along with whom he was acquainted, when the hand of the bent form was extended and he bade farewell to the passer by, telling him in the most piteous tones that he was going to leave this 'part' as he could not support his family. The wretched old man's bloated face and rosy nose plainly and painfully told the reason of his departure. He had addicted himself to the use of intoxicating drinks—spent much of his time in the bar room—neglected his business and was consequently sunk into poverty. He was now leaving (as the man to whom he bade farewell told me) a wife and helpless family in a wretched log shanty, with scarcely a morsel to eat. Poor, wretched, sinful man, forsake your whiskey—the key to poverty and vice—and by attending to your duties you shall soon know that you are in possession of the key to happiness. There will then be no need of forsaking your helpless children and faithful spouse. Alas, that so many in our midst do as this wretched man does, and are, unconsciously it may be, wending their way to poverty, wretchedness and every vice.

Reader, is there anything real and lasting in the drunkard's enjoyment? Which is the happier, the man who spends his money for whiskey, loves the company of jolly tippling companions, seducing relatives and acquaintances to love his likes, thus leading them down to ruin, with its untold miseries; or the man who attends to his work, whatever that may be—spends his surplus money in procuring home comforts and enjoyments, whether in the form of a chair, a carpet, a book or the numerous other articles which tend to endear home to its inmates? Let the reader answer the question for himself.

KAPPA.

Next Years' Meat and Bread in England.

Hitherto, says the London Economist, prospects have not been favorable as regards the grain crops. The weather has been unusually cold, and in some districts the rain has been very heavy. The harvest must be a late one, for, save in the earlier districts, there was no cutting before the beginning of last week, and it must be full another month before the harvest can become general. On the clay soils the wheat is thin, and certainly anything but large in the ear; while upon all save the best and most highly cultivated lands the wheat crop can scarcely reach what is considered an average. In such cold and backward seasons as the present the yield, too, is commonly disappointing. Yet never have the effects of really good cultivation been more apparent than this year. We often see—and we refer especially to the midland counties—several, often many, fields of wheat the crops on which are thin and the ears small, and then come upon a farm which has been under exceptionally good management, where the wheat presents a striking contrast both in the amount of straw and the size of the ears.

The differences show that there must be a wide margin for profit between the high and the low cultivation, yet the costs—rent, taxes, ploughing, seeding, &c.—have been probably nearly as great to the bad crops as the good ones. It is in the indifferent seasons that the good farmers' crops stand out even more prominently than in fine seasons. Notwithstanding the crops of wheat are for the most part light, they are a good deal beaten about and laid by storms and rain. A good deal of wet during the remainder of this month will be a very serious matter.

With a fine August from this time to the end, our prospects will brighten. The barley and the oats are generally good crops, and the barley especially appears to be ripening faster than wheat. The weather on the continent seems to have been worse than in this country. Roots and other green crops are making great progress, in consequence of recent rains, and we have no doubt there will be a full measure of such provender. In the midland counties, too, the hay crop is larger than ever remembered, and nine-tenths of it have been well saved. Pastures and after grass are also green and full of keeping. There are great numbers of calves reared this year in all districts except those which suffered very severely from the cattle plague, so that we may hope in another year or two the ravages of that disease may be erased.

A hail storm, which lasted five minutes, broke between 6,000 and 7,000 panes of glass in the railroad shops at Susquehanna, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.

Sandfield Macdonald's Opinion on Confederation.

He disclaimed being responsible for Confederation. That measure had been substituted for Representation by Population. They might think it a bold assertion, but he would tell them they had been egregiously humbugged. (No! no!) Yes, they had got Confederation, said to embrace Representation by Population, but would never see it work. They had got seventeen additional members west of Kingston, but twenty-five East. But now that the measure was passed, and he was one of those first called upon to execute it, he would give it a fair and honest trial. He had just two objections to Confederation—1st, because he was in favor of a Legislative Union but that system could not be carried out. He regarded Confederation as too nearly similar to the constitution of the United States; it was brought about too suddenly; the liberties of the people had been in a manner infringed: we had been robbed of a Constitution, under which these beautiful fields had been reclaimed from the forest and brought to the highest state of cultivation and under which he himself had prospered, to adopt a new and untried principle of government. It was too daring of them to take away that constitution without having left the change to the election of the people at large. Secondly, he had with others for years, wished to make the second branch of the Legislature subservient to the will of the people. By Confederation, they were placed in a position in which they feared nothing. After fourteen years of active fighting against the system of life membership, and after having secured an elective Upper House, he did not feel that a return to that system was good. He did not wish to see seventy-two men in office who would be in a position to laugh at them, who could veto their measures, and assist in again bringing about those agitations which have been productive of so much evil in days past. He did not wish to see these life members handed down as a legacy to his children. They were notoriously inattentive to their duty, and he was afraid these agitations would come again, but sincerely hoped not. These objections appeared to him cogent and reasonable. We could manage the affairs of this country with one house as well as with two. Ontario was the only Province that had undertaken to carry on the business, with one, and he hoped that they would be able so to manage, that the country would never have occasion to ask for a second house to check them.

London Scandal.

A London letter in the New York Herald says Queen Victoria's new book is mercilessly criticised by the English critics, and adds:

"Much excitement has been caused by the appearance, in a new satirical weekly called the Tomahawk, of a large picture called 'A Brown Study.' John Brown, the Queen's favorite gillie, or Scotch servant, is represented standing where Prince Albert used to stand, at the left side of the throne. One hand rests upon the throne; the other holds a short pipe. At his feet is the British lion, looking up to him most meekly and lovingly. The drawing is by an artist named McMorgan, now a scene painter at Covent Garden, and it is so admirably done that even those who detest its spirit cannot but praise its artistic beauty.

It is said that the Prince of Wales went down to Osborne on the day the Tomahawk appeared, in order to induce his Royal mother to dismiss Brown. Similar attempts by the Earl Derby and the Duke of Cambridge have failed, and these authorities are currently reported to have negatived the contemplated review at Hyde Park during last month because they were afraid that the people would hiss the Queen if she appeared in public again with John Brown and she refused to appear without him.

The Queen declares that Brown was the favorite servant of Prince Albert, and that she will not dispense with his services. She therefore allows him to adjust her cloak for her and to drive behind her in her carriage and has had him painted holding her horse, in Landseer's picture of 'The Widowed Queen.'"

AN ERRING ANGEL AVENGED, WITH A DIFFERENCE.—While the wife of John Mulhorn, of Pomfret, Ct., was working near the window of her house, on Monday, a man, named Sylvanus Green, of Providence, approached, unperceived, and shot her in the breast,—the ball glancing and lodging in the shoulder. She fled to an adjoining room, and Green rushed into the house and attempted to force the door, but was prevented by the inmates. Soon after, he fled and made his escape. In 1862, Mulhorn married his wife in Providence, and shortly afterward enlisted in the navy. As she did not hear from him for several years, she supposed he was dead, and married Green. Mulhorn, however, returned recently, and his wife left Green and returned to her lawful husband. Enraged with jealousy, he followed the couple to their home in Pomfret, and attempted the murder as described.

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN IRELAND.—An extraordinary double suicide took place at Dublin, on Saturday night. A soldier of the 69th Regiment had formed a criminal friendship with the wife of a comrade. The regiment was ordered to Canada, and, as the woman was to be left behind, the wretched adulterers agreed to commit suicide together. Accordingly, they passed a ligature around the woman's neck, binding it tightly round the man's chest, so that her head lay upon his breast, and then threw themselves into the Liffey from one of the quays. The splash was heard, and, a boat rowing to the spot, they were taken out very quickly; but their shocking design was completed, as all efforts to restore vitality were ineffectual.

In Central and Southern Ohio all of the potatoes, except those planted late, have been nearly destroyed by the rot. In Northern Ohio the drought has ruined all of the potatoes except those planted early.

"Traitors and Turncoats."

A glib assertion of the Brownites is—"you're a turncoat," or "you have deserted your party," &c. We fail to see the force of the assertion. Any tyro in politics must perceive that the great Reform party is rent asunder on a question of expediency. Mr Brown and his friends say "you shall have no coalitions, for they are immoral except in certain cases," forgetting that Mr. Brown himself is the King of Canadian Coalitions. But it is claimed, now that Confederation is accomplished, that Coalition should cease, the fact being lost sight of, that in order to give vitality to our new constitution, it is advisable that those who carried it through should be the men to inaugurate the first Union government. The cry that those who support the new order of things are "traitors," and "turncoats" is false. On the one hand we see Mr. Brown and his Globe seeking to lead the country, and on the other we see enrolled the names of Sandfield Macdonald, McDougall, Blair, Howland, and Wood, men who have for years borne the Standard of Reform. Now, any Reformer may certainly elect which wing of the divided party he shall ally himself with, and so far as numbers and influence go, the party in power assuredly are vastly superior to the Obstructionists. How, then, does a man "turn his coat" by associating himself with those who comprise the Union governmental Are we to concede that Mr Brown and the Globe constitute "the party," and all who fail to bow the knee to the shrine at Toronto are infidels? Such, however, is the assumption of the Toronto Dictator, and such is the echo of his adherents all over the country. But after all, the verdict is with THE PEOPLE, and we fancy that tribunal understands the question pretty clearly. Away then, with the contemptible charge that those who sustain the government of the Dominion or of Ontario sacrifice one iota of their principles, or turn their backs on their professions of the past. Such puerile trash may succeed with the soft-headed or the bigotted, but no man of sense will be led away by arguments so fallacious.

Fast Reaping.

Mr. Murray's reaper was working for Alex. Nicholson, of Tuckersmith, last week when the old lady advised Alex. to put in his own horses, as they would go faster. The dutiful son obeyed his maternal parent, but no sooner did the fresh horses hear the clatter of the reel than they started on their own hook, regardless of driver or corn. They galloped through the field, up hill and down hill at a furious rate, the screams of the bystanders for the fate of the driver, and the forker, Mr. Smith, attracted a crowd from Magee's to Sproats'. Had the driver fell inward, he would have been mashed by the reel, cut with the knife, trampled with the horses, or crushed with the machine. Fortunately the horses turned to the left, casting the boy to the right. Mr. Robt. Smith being in the box, his hips and toes pinioned as if he was in the stocks, was tossed about in a fearful manner, but by great presence of mind he raised himself up slightly and was jerked backwards with great force, but happily escaped uninjured. Seeing the horses running towards the house, a lad named Steel, of seven summers, instead of running into the house, clambered up a cherry tree within one rod of the door. Up came the horses, striking the tree the lad was in, and another close by, smashing the machine in fragments, leaving part of the knife in the tree. On the horses went, over pots, kettles, and pans, then down hill, up hill, and through the wheat again. By this time Miss Nicholson, with daring courage met the horses, and with a broomstick gave the off horse a stunning blow on the eye which enabled Alexander to seize them. Mr Nicholson's farm being on an eminence contiguous to the Mill Road the race was seen far and near, and attracted a large concourse of farmers and their wives, who all declared it was the fastest reaping on record.—[Goderich Star.

TOM FERGUSON AFTER OFFICE.—A good story is told in Ottawa of Mr Ferguson the member for South Simcoe, and as it relates to his public career only, there can be no impropriety in reproducing it here. Before the Coalition of '64 parties were very evenly balanced in Parliament, and the fate of the Government frequently depended on the turning of a single vote. Mr Ferguson, though elected to the Assembly as a supporter of the Administration, sometimes voted with the Opposition; and at an approaching crisis both parties cast at him their brightest baits. During the canvass for a "test vote," both the Premier and the then leader of the Opposition, very industriously courted his favor, but the arguments of the Premier, which were believed to be "substantial," ultimately prevailed with Mr. Ferguson, and the Government having tided the crisis by a narrow majority, the member for South Simcoe applied for his reward of a Registrarship. The Premier, who is no less celebrated for statesmanship than wit, received the application with the blandest of smiles, and turning a wickedly pleasant eye on the leaden face of the applicant, met the request cooly with:—"Well, Tom, you're a sly fish; this time I've hooked you with a fly; on another occasion I may have to cast that bait!" The Coalition soon after rendered "Tom's" vote of no consequence to either party, and South Simcoe has not since been subdivided to make room for a new Registrar.—[Orangeville Sun.

BOGUS MONEY.—We were shown on Saturday a number of bad American quarters, which had been passed upon one of our city merchants. The coins are of the 1860 issue, and in appearance are fac similies of the originals. A short time ago, we had occasion to notice a number of bad florins that were in circulation, and it is to be hoped that the mercantile community will look out for the bogus quarters.—Prototype.

Gen. Sickles has appointed Beverly Nash a prominent negro in Columbia, to be a police Magistrate.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

GOOD NEWS!

THE subscriber has reduced the price of the four pound loaf to 7d currency.

WM. HORNELL.

Paisley, Sep. 12, 1867.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

Markets.

Gold in New York 144.

Paisley, Sep. 12.

Fall Wheat $1 10; Spring Wheat 90c to $1; Flour at Mill $6 50; Oats 40c.

Southampton, Sept. 12.

Fall Wheat $1 10; Spring Wheat 90c to $1.

Port Elgin, Sept. 12.

(Reported by Ruby & Hilker.)

Fall Wheat $1 10 to 1 20; Spring Wheat 95c to $1 5; Flour $6 50; Oats 45c; Butter 10 to 12½c; Eggs 8 to 10c; Potatoes 30c; Beef $6 to 7; Lard 10c; Tallow 10c; Hay $7; Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50.

Toronto, Sep. 10.

Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 50; Spring Wheat $1 30 to 1 38; Barley 70c to 75; Peas 70c to 75; Oats 50c to 52.

BIRTHS.

In Greenock, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr Cole of a daughter.

At Port Elgin, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr Daniel Eby of a son.

At Port Elgin, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr John McIntosh of a son.

On Lot 12, Con. 7, Saugeen, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr John Zant, of a son.

DIED.

At Clifford, on the 22nd Aug., the infant son of Mr. D. Hornell, aged five weeks.

At his residence, Lot 22, Con. 4, Saugeen, Wm Richardson, senr., in the 67th year of his age.

At Port Elgin, on the 9th inst., of disease of the liver, Louisa, wife of J. J. Lehnen, Esq., Postmaster, aged 33 years 2 months and 1 day.

Fenian Congress.

Cleveland, Sept 10.

The Herald this evening says, notwithstanding unusual precautions taken to keep secret the proceedings of the Fenian Congress, extending to swearing each man to secrecy, it gives a detailed account of the proceedings, and several times threatened to break up the Association in a riot. The Supplementary Message of President Roberts, giving details of his mission to Fenian circles in the country, and meetings with representatives of I. F. B. in Paris, was reserved for private consideration. It gives interesting details of the condition of the Fenian Brotherhood, and states they are very much discouraged by the failure of previous attempts in Canada and Ireland. It denounces Stephens and the agents sent out by the Stephens' wing to work for the cause in Europe, but who it is stated wasted the funds intrusted to them in dissipation and riotous living. It was decided at the Paris Conference to hold no communion with Stephens and party of fourth July. Roberts succeeded in effecting a union of I. F. B. with the Fenians of America, and agreed to postpone any demonstrations for twelve months. Gen Spiers, Acting Secretary of War, reported the force of the Fenian Brigade at 93,000 men enlisted, with about 20,000 stand of arms. Stephens claimed to have 15,000 stand of arms, 15,000 sabres, a large lot of ammunition, and a vessel in New York harbour. Roberts was re-elected President. No definite time fixed for a grand movement. In the discussion of the proposition to appoint a committee to draft an appeal to the United States Government in behalf of the Fenian prisoners, the general sentiment was developed for Fenians to ignore politics, and give their vote to that party most favorable to the Fenian movement. A declaration of principles was afterwards adopted, as was a series of resolutions, which produced hearty co-operation with the friendly press, disclaiming and forbidding any use of the brotherhood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country.

New York, Sep. 10.

The Tribune's Constantinople despatch says that the Russian Ambassador again demanded the cession of Crete to Greece, and full equality of Christians and Mahommedans in Turkey. An answer is required in ten days, and the demand is declared to be Russia's ultimatum.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the ADVOCATE who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay the amount due as early as possible.

The Election in North Bruce.

After an exciting contest, earnestly conducted on both sides, Mr. A. Sproat has been elected by a majority of ten over Dr. Douglass. The result is creditable to the intelligence of the constituency. The majority is certainly small, and ought to have been larger; but when it is taken into consideration that in this Riding the Globe is all-powerful, and unbelief in it and George Brown has been ranked as of little less heinousness than one of the deadly sins, the friends of Mr. Sproat may well congratulate themselves that a great victory has been won—that the electors of North Bruce have come nobly forward and vindicated the cause of justice and fair dealing in politics, and that at the same time they have elected to the House of Commons a gentleman who will be a credit to the Riding.

With regard to the remarks on this subject of our Port Elgin correspondent—who, our readers will perceive is a "Douglass man"—there may just this be said: A great many of those who had promised and were expected to vote for Mr. Sproat, voted for Dr. Douglass, and there can be little said in defence of the pressure brought to bear upon many of them to induce them to do so. It is no doubt too common for electors to be in a manner coerced into giving their votes, and we have heard of a few very reprehensible instances of this kind on the part of Dr. Douglass' supporters; but we do not believe that either party is entirely guiltless of such acts. Our correspondent lays great stress on the idea, that had the voting been a little different the result might have been reversed. If Dr. Douglass had got a few votes more, and Mr. Sproat a few less, the Dr. would have been elected! Our correspondent deserves great credit for his discovery, and it is a pity it was not known during the election how easily Mr. Sproat might have been defeated! We apprehend, however, that it required all the votes Mr. Sproat received to give him a majority of 10, and it is no use saying that any one vote was of more service to this end than another; and the Riding has unmistakably condemned the politics of the Port Elgin Convention, and its choice of a candidate for the House of Commons.

The following are the returns of the two days polling:

FIRST DAY.

	SPROAT	DOUGLASS
Arran	237	110
Bruce	134	224
Elderslie	154	133
Saugeen	53	237
Amabel & Albemarle	63	10
Southampton	33 majority	
	695	714

SECOND DAY.

Southampton	46	6
Bruce	166	259
Arran	305	134
Elderslie	203	180
Saugeen	65	259
Amabel	77	12
	862	852
	852	
Majority for Sproat	10	

South Bruce.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the voting took place in this Riding, when Mr. Blake was elected for the local house, and Mr. Hurdon for the House of Commons. At the close of the first day's polling, Blake was over 200 ahead of Brocelbank, and Rastall 100 ahead of Hurdon. Many electors who had no sympathy for the position taken by the Brownite candidates, did not care to vote for Brocelbank or Hurdon, as they felt they were unfit for the position. On the second day, however, they appear to have rushed to their aid, and nearly defeated Mr. Blake. With a good candidate against him, Mr. Blake would have stood no chance whatever. Mr. Hall had retired in favor of Hurdon last week. The following gives the state of the poll at the close.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	Rastall.	Hurdon.
Kincardine township	305	199
Kincardine village	77	79
Huron	202	180
Kinloss	248	172
Culross		18
Greenock	114	153
Carrick	190	265
Brant	271	392
	1397	1558
		1397
Majority for Hurdon		161

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

	Brocelbank.	Blake.
Kincardine Township	192	315
Kincardine village	76	79
Huron	182	251
Kinloss	171	249
Culross, majority	19	
Greenock	153	118
Carrick	333	224
Brant	366	266
	1491	1502
		1491
Majority for Blake		11

The advocates of womanhood suffrage are waging a very active campaign in Kansas. A mass meeting of those in its favor will be held in Atchison on the 3rd of next month.

Election News.

Hon. A. A. Dorion has been elected for Hochelaga for the house of Commons and local house.

In West Middlesex, A. P. Macdonald, the railway contractor, has been elected by 19 majority.

In South Huron, Cameron for House of Commons, and Gibbons for local house, have been elected.

In South Simcoe, Mr. Little has been elected by a sweeping majority over Mr. Saunders.

Dr. Parker has been elected to the House of Commons for Centre Wellington by acclamation.

George Brown's lieutenant, McKellar, has been defeated in Kent.

Cartier and McGee elected in Montreal. McGee was defeated in Prescott for the local house of Ontario.

Gow and Stirton have defeated Stone and Leslie in South Wellington.

The Hon. Mr Vidal opposes McKenzie in Lambton, and the most desperate efforts are being made on both sides.

Mr. Blake is running in West Durham for the House of Commons, and the election will take place next Friday and Saturday

Jackson and Lauder, ministerialists, have been elected in South Grey.

In North Simcoe, Lount was 103 ahead of Morrison at close of poll.

The Leader says:—Fifty members have been elected for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Forty of these are supporters of the Government, one is independent and nine have at various times declared themselves to be factionists.

THE BALLOT.—A correspondent of the Hamilton Times advocates voting by ballot at elections. It works well in Australia and the United States, and is advocated by Radical Reformers in England. It certainly would be a great protection to poor men, and would enable them to defy the intimidation of rapacious politicians.

We have been asked the question, why the Reeve of Elderslie did not cast his vote at the late election in this Riding. Was he afraid of being called a "Tory" by Mr Burgess if he voted for Mr Sproat? Or has he deserted the "Reform" party by abstaining from canvassing for or voting for Dr. Douglass? Is he dissatisfied that he was not in Mr Sinclair's or Dr Douglass' place? Or is he desirous of becoming a mere nonentity in the township, which people say he is fast becoming? We would advise that such questions should be put to the gentleman himself. We cannot be supposed to understand the mysterious movements of our public men—particularly of those whose misfortune it is to have to fish for popular favors. We do not know why Mr Gillies should be such a prominent man at election meetings for months back, where his remarks were generally well received, and then put himself *hors de combat* when the real contest arrived. Some people are disposed to say that Mr Gillies lacks independence of mind. However that may be, we cannot undertake to solve the enigma of his conduct, and must "give it up."

CAUGHT.—We learn that J. D. Kergan, of the firm of Kergan & Co., Paisley, was arrested last week, and lodged in Chatham Gaol. He had come over from Detroit to meet his family, when he was pounced upon by those on the look out for him. We believe the charges against him are for defrauding his creditors and embezzling sums entrusted to him for the purchase of wool. The store goods of the firm in Paisley have been seized by the sheriff. Kergan at one time travelled as a ventriloquist, and lectured on Phrenology, moral culture, &c. He had also practiced as a Doctor of Medicine, and was an able preacher, and temperance lecturer. We are sorry that in addition to his varied accomplishments he has turned out a rogue.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE

Port Elgin, Sept. 12, 1867.

The great event which has occupied the minds of numbers of the people in this neighborhood for the last six months has now taken place, and the result, I believe, has disappointed all parties. Instead of the large majority of hundreds claimed by Mr Sproat during the canvass, it has dwindled down to the small number of ten, and could the public know the process by which even that small majority has been obtained, it might form one of the most curious episodes of the time. Suffice it to say, that there has been an enormous amount of pressure brought to bear upon parties in order to bring about even that small result; and while it is humiliating to think that men who would solemnly promise on Friday evening to pursue one course of conduct, should, on Saturday morning, be found not only pursuing the directly opposite course themselves, but doing their utmost to induce others to do the same, clearly shows that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." It is an axiom with physicians that a knowledge of a disease is half its cure. The present election contest has clearly shown that whatever may be the nature of the disease which afflicts the North Riding of Bruce, the seat of it (to use your own words), to speak from a *par excellence* reform point of view, lies in the village of Southampton and the township of Bruce, and judging from present appearances it is to these localities that future political medico missionaries must direct their efforts. Judging that perhaps it might be interesting to some of your readers, I send you a statement of the polls at the close of the first day's polling, and the several majorities at the final close of the polls. From these it will be easily seen that if the township of Bruce polled a corresponding majority for Dr Douglass the second day the same as the first, Mr Sproat would have been left behind. (See returns in another column.)

I cannot close this letter without saying that, notwithstanding the few political traitors in the township of Bruce and in the village of Southampton, had not a number of the most prominent Reformers been trammelled by their names being thoughtlessly put upon Mr Sproat's requisition in the month of Feb. of the present year, and who gave their votes quite contrary to what they otherwise would have done had they been free in the matter, the result would have been quite different: even some of Mr Sproat's strongest supporters admit this.

Leaving these matters for the present, I am happy to say that the grain in this neighborhood has now been mostly all secured in good order. The threshing machines are in full operation, although there has been comparatively little grain brought to market yet.

McGee and Cartier Returned.

RIOT IN MONTREAL.

After a severe contest Mr. McGee has been returned by a majority of 262 and Cartier by a majority of 374 for the House of Commons, and 337 for the Local House.

The American resident vote was polled for Devlin and Lanclot. Money was flowing plentifully in the streets all day, mostly greenbacks.

An attempted disturbance was made at Mr. McGee's head quarters after the close of the poll. It was promptly quelled by the loyal citizens before the arrival of the police and volunteers.

After the announcement, a mob of some two hundred of Devlin's party arrived opposite the Mechanics Hall and tore down the statement of the vote. A riot then commenced, a shower of stones being directed at the hall. Every pane of glass in the front windows was broken. A free fight in the street followed, but the mob was kept out of the hall where McGee was, by revolver shots. The Riot lasted twenty minutes, when the police and guides arrived. One man was seriously wounded.

Montreal, Sept. 6, (midnight.)

It turns out that the riot to-day nearly all the lower windows in the Mechanics Hall were broken. Several parties were very badly beaten with clubs. Seven or eight shots were fired. One man named P. Denehan was shot in the arm, not very seriously and another in the heel. Five or six parties have been arrested for disturbing the peace, and will be arraigned to-morrow: most of them had clubs in their possession. Mr Devlin had a meeting in the evening and declared that he considered his defeat a victory, having a majority on the whole. The windows of Mr McCready's house were smashed in the evening, on account, as is supposed, of the part he took in the riot; all is quiet now.

Horrible Scaffold Scene.

A horrible scene occurred the other day in the prison yard of Janer, Silesia. A young woman, not of the lowest class of population, was to be beheaded for gratifying her jealousy of a former lover, by an act that had led to the death of several persons. The faithless man had deserted her and married another girl. The deserted mistress, to revenge herself, set fire to his house, and several persons perished in the flames. She was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to suffer death. On the scaffold, just at the moment when the executioner bared her neck and was about to fasten her to the fatal block, she broke loose from him and his assistants, seized the large axe that was to cut off her head, and then defied the dumbfounded officers to take her. They rushed upon her, showered blows on her head, and finally, after she had slightly wounded some of them in the scuffle she was knocked down and handcuffed. She uttered wild, terrible screams all the while, and the executioner and his men tried to dispatch her as quickly as possible. They tore her dress from her shoulders, tied her feet and dragged her to the block. Although she still screamed and resisted to the best of her power the leather strap on the block by which the head of the victim is drawn forward, was soon slipped over it, and the executioner seized the axe. Unfortunately the dreadful scene had made him quite nervous, and, on striking her, he missed her neck, and cut deeply into her shoulder and back. The blood rushed from the fearful wound, and the screams of the unfortunate woman grew heartrending beyond description. A second blow, finally put a stop to her sufferings.

ELECTION RIOT.—A disgraceful Riot occurred on Saturday at the nomination in Kamouraska, the County represented by Hon. Mr. Chapais in the last Parliament, and for which he is again a candidate. The cause of the disturbance appears to be thus: Certain parishes had failed to comply with the assessment law, and the assessment rolls being defective the Attorney General had declared them illegal. This being the case, the voters in these parishes were legally deprived of the right of voting at the present election. At the day of nomination disfranchised electors assembled at the hustings and demanded from the Returning Officer a pledge that he would allow them to record their votes. This he refused to do, and the riotous proceedings then commenced. The Returning officer was driven from the hustings to his house, and the mob carried away the writs. The friends of the Returning Officer had to barricade the house in which he took refuge from the violence of the mob. The electors seem to have been carried away with the erroneous impression that Mr Chapais was responsible for their temporary disfranchisement, and that he had caused the parish assessment rolls to be declared illegal in order to secure his election. A very strong feeling exists against Mr Chapais, and it is said to be doubtful whether he will be returned. A military force, it is very likely, will have to be sent into the county to prevent further disturbances.

James Stephens, the late Fenian Head Centre, it is announced, is still residing in Paris, in seemly distressed circumstances. He is engaged in writing a history of his connection with the Fenian movement, and, it is said, hopes to prove satisfactorily that he made no improper use of the funds of the society.

Bribery.

Mr. Brown's newspaper continues its general allegations of bribery against the Union party. Now there must be two parties at least to an act of bribery—the person who bribes and the person bribed. It is claimed by the Globe that the party he represents, or used to represent, is a majority in the Province of Ontario. If this be so, and that the Union party is carrying the vast majority of electors with it in the present contest, it is clear that it is the very men whom the Globe claims as its friends that are corrupt. If bribery has been practised it is they who have taken the money; and thus the Globe stands in the position of writing down those whom it claims to belong to its party as corrupt. We are satisfied the Globe does injustice in this matter to the electoral body of Ontario. Because that Ontario has become heartily tired of Mr. George Brown's many long years of calumny, agitation and abuse of public men, the majority of the Reform party is now set down as being open to the bribe of any man who comes along. Such an accusation, general and unguarded as it is, recoils with tenfold force upon the heads of those who make it. Never, we are satisfied, was a general election in Canada more fairly conducted than the present, and it is nothing but "envy and malice and all uncharitableness" that are troubling Mr. Brown and his newspaper.—*Leader.*

Defeat Admitted.

The Montreal Herald is the first opposition newspaper which comes out squarely and admits defeat. It says:

"The result of the elections throughout the country has been highly favorable to the government candidates. In the House of Commons they will have an overwhelming majority, which will be composed of majorities from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. As we are at present advised, we imagine that Nova Scotia will give a majority, perhaps a considerable majority, against them; but inasmuch as the whole number of representatives from that Province are but nineteen, the decision of that Peninsula cannot in any way affect the grand result. As politicians, we, of course, regret that this is the truth; but as journalists our chief duty is to set forth the truth, and we therefore, shall not allow, by any shifts or evasions, to lessen the importance or completeness of the fact."

GOLD NEWS.—The Belleville Intelligencer says:—We were shown on Thursday, by Mr Sparling, manager of the Eldorado mine, a nugget of gold worth about twenty dollars. This nugget, Mr Sparling states, was given to him by the proprietor of the crushing mill at Eldorado, as the proceeds of 1,800 lbs. of quartz, the tailings have been tested and found to be worth about $19. This would make the total value per ton, about 45. This is in the highest degree satisfactory, and shows that the quartz rock in Madoc is of the richest kind. The Chaudiere mines are also successful. The Quebec Chronicle says: We continue to receive the most favorable reports from these mines. Some idea of their richness may be conceived from the fact that a party of five men, working in a hole or pit 14 feet by 6, sunk on lot 15 in the De Lery concession of the Seigniory of Rigaud Vaudreuil, have taken out within the last eight days 40 ounces of gold, worth about $700, making an average of $87.50 a day or $17.40 each man per day.

MR. MCKELLAR'S DEFEAT.—The defeat of Mr. McKellar in Kent, at the hands of Mr. Rufus Stephenson, of the Chatham Planet, is an event of special importance, for it shows that the feeling against the factious course of the Opposition is as firmly rooted in the West, where the influence of the Globe and Mr. Brown were thought to be supreme, as it is in Toronto and the constituencies east of it. The adding of one vote more to the long roll of Union successes is not a circumstance of significance as compared with the expression of opinion which the defeat of Mr. Brown's lieutenant in the West occasions. It is, as it were, a finishing stroke to the last hopes that were entertained of setting off the losses in the East by gains in the West. The party owing allegiance to Mr. Brown is overwhelmed; and Pharaoh and his hosts were not more completely engulphed in the Red Sea than have been those led by the late member for South Oxford in the advancing wave of public opinion.—*London Free Press.*

BROWN FROM A MONTREAL POINT OF VIEW.—It is true that Mr. Brown, with his usual energy, has for the last three months been making a very strong fight; but, unfortunately for his success, the struggle had to be made against influences which he more than any other man had helped to strengthen. When he himself had joined the "Coruptionists," no matter with what intention, he made it impossible that his argument against other people joining them should be listened to as conclusive. Having taken Messrs McDougall, Howland and Blair into the camp of their common enemies, he could hardly pretend to dictate the moment when they should come out from it. Having condemned the past life of Messrs Macdonald, Cartier and Galt, no matter for what reason, he could not reasonably expect to make the actors act as if they had been always wrong and he always right.—[Montreal Herald.

DISGRACEFUL.—There is a marked contrast in the conduct and language of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. George Brown toward each other. Mr. Macdonald treats Mr. Brown with courtesy, and speaks of him in gentlemanly terms. Mr. Brown's paper represents John A. not only as a corruptionist, as a man who buys up the people and their representatives, but as one who is frequently, too frequently, in a state of intoxication. On Tuesday evening a meeting of the friends of the ministry was held in Toronto to celebrate the victory of principle over faction in South Ontario, whereat Mr. Macdonald made a very courteous and able speech, of course quite naturally enough rejoicing over the victory. The Globe has the bad taste, to use no harsher term, to represent the Premier of Canada, as having dined at a gentleman's house, and as appearing before the people in a state of intoxication. Such treatment of a political opponent cannot be justified and we trust will be frowned down by the people and press of the new Dominion.—St. Catharines Journal.

The Chicago Republican says: "There can be no question but that the yield of cereals this year will prove more prolific, taken in the aggregate, than has been produced in this country for many years. Accounts from all sections of the country seem to agree on this point, and, moreover, the yield is of the most excellent quality. Not only is the wheat crop heavy and good, but the oats, rye and barley crops have never been surpassed."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Paisley Advocate."

Elderslie, July 25th 1867.

MR. EDITOR,—In my last letter I had to stop abruptly with a seemingly strange problem to solve. What became of the devils in the drill shed, so securely locked, and the key in the possession of the secretary of the conference of the two great powers, the *Quiz* and the *Parrot*. The conference being still in session, having only adjourned to see the difficulty between the devils settled and have a drink, as all senators, councillors, and clergy generally do on similar occasions for their own and their country's good,—which custom very often turns out a spree, as certainly it did on this occasion.

The following circumstance may be a good illustration of the cause why a simple necessary refreshment may turn out a debauch.

A Scotch farmer of my acquaintance was riding home from the nearest market town in his gig, with his wife beside him. He was rather late and had a leetle too much whiskey aboard. His horse was a gray mare.

By the way side, on his way home, there happened to be a pool of water, and the poor mare most likely not as well attended to as her owner, no sooner observed the water than she bolted right off the road into the pool, and at once commenced to satisfy the cravings of nature which should have been previously seen to by her inhuman master. So, just as soon as the sensible brute allayed her thirst, she very cautiously backed out of the pool, and no doubt with but little assistance from her driver, she was soon on the road again. During the adventure there was silence for at least the space of half an hour, and no doubt each, man and wife, were musing in their own peculiar way, on the sound, silent, unerring advantage of instinct over perverted reason, in the temperate, wise, and witty conduct of their own mare. At last the old farmer's better half broke silence.

"Nou, Tam, gif ye had just as mich gumshun as our puir auld mare there, an' just tak yer drink an' come awa' hem." "A weel, maggie, my woman, but kin there wur anither gray mare on the ither side of the pool saying at every drink, 'here's t'eye,' they might drink the haul pool before they would leave it."

The conference met again pursuant to adjournment. The roll was called, all answered to their names with the exception of the two devils and the landlord. Strict enquiry and careful search was made but the landlord was no where to be found, neither could he in any way be accounted for by his domestics. But I may as well explain here what became of him. Some time before the hurley burley with the cats, the girls and the children, the landlord, in his usual sly, cunning, crafty, dodging way, slipped unobserved from his seat and was never missed until his name was called by the clerk.

Here the investigation commenced—what has become of the two devils shut in the room; also the landlord gone, seemed to envelope the case in a mystery,—when the patent churn manufacturer made the following speech. "This is a v'r'very m'm'mysterious af'af'affair. Two men shut in in a room and nothing to show of them dead or alive; my op'op'opinion is they have eaten one another," and he then fell back on or beside his seat. The next speaker, the miller, observed "I'I'I don't agree with the l'l'last speaker. I'I'I think that Jack has killed devil, and that the landlord and Jack is off with him to bury him or sell his body for dissection." What," exclaimed general Quiz, with a voice of thunder. "Jack beat my devil—impossible—my devil can thrash every man in the P'P'Parrot of'of'office; I mean camp." "What; says general Parrot, and me too, do you mean?" I mean he can beat the best man or devil in the Parrot camp." "Draw; vain boaster, and defend thyself; that is an insult and I shall not stand it." so instantly the two generals were in a position and attitude both offensive and defensive. Then, in order to prevent the effusion of blood, the patent churn manufacturer sprang in between the two combatants with, as they supposed, a pistol in each hand, which he presented to each of their breasts, crying "hold—I command you both—the first man that strikes makes me his foe." But in a twinkling each sword dropt, and both hands of poor churney were in the firm grasp of the two combatants.

Then followed in beautiful order and regular succession a jerk, a tug, a tussle, with a circular motion round the Hall; in each revolution, and at regular intervals, at each quadrant of the circle, another jerk, tug and tussle, and the miller whistling the tune of "Jenny dang, and Jenny flang, an' Jenny dang the weaver." This continued for some time, so that it was difficult for a spectator to say whether it was a fight or a dance.

At last the President of the peace society concluded to change his tactics by an attempt to reverse the circular motion by a backward move in the tussle, and in doing so the table was upset. But lo! and behold, under the table lay the missing vintner in the loving embrace of morpheus. At the next revolution the same attempt at the same point was again made with more success, for down tumbled the trio on the legs of the poor toper, and up jumped Boniface stark mad, crying "murder, murder; they have eaten each other, they have eaten each other, I'm ruined, I'm ruined, the character of my house is gone forever." [illegible]

But let us return to our combatants prostrate on the floor, as busy with teeth and nails in each other's necks as cats in a tripe shop, and the miller making every effort to obtain a truce, but all ineffectual, until at last the miller bethought of a remedy which had always proved effectual in putting a stop to hostilities amongst the canine fraternity. He got two pails of cold water and plashed first the one and then the other over over the combatants, and then bolted out for other two, but before he returned peace was proclaimed, and the delegate from the peace association, and the two generals, were standing on the floor shaking themselves, and as soon as reason began to resume its perogative again, the patent churn manufacturer observing his co-delegate dry and comfortable, he said, "Well, brother William, how did you escape you tremendous shower of rain when we left the Durham and took the Colpoy's bay stage." "Myself and the landlord got inside the stage," was the answer, with a significant wink to the two reporters. Then the miller observed, "Gentlemen, you must be very uncomfortable. I think you should retire and shift your clothing." This was at once complied with, and each made for his respective apartment as assigned him.

By this time all had left the hall, or rather the battle field, but the two reporters and the miller; and notwithstanding the enormous quantity of Windsor blue drunk, the miller was as usual perfectly cool and collected. "Come," says he to the reporters, "let us examine the battle field." There lay the two pistols or what was taken for pistols, by our heroes of the Quiz and Parrot, which now turned out to be nothing more than two whiskey barrel spigots, and the one sword was found to be polished band iron stamped on the one side "Irish republic," on the other side, "By this defend, by this conquer." This was the sword of general Quiz. The other was a plain sword without either name or device. The miller at once saw for the first time that there was a traitorous plot on foot having two objects in view, money, and a fiendish desire to see as many as possible of the human family cut each others throats, and to this plot by a drunken appetite he himself was for some time ignorantly acting a part, and the reporters saw it in the same light, and each pledged himself to secrecy until they saw the result; and parted for the night. But the miller, notwithstanding all his faults, failings and degradation, had still left some traits of moral uprightness and honour, the result no doubt of good and early training.

O. C. E.

A CREDITABLE FAMILY RECORD.—Mr. Cartwright, the elected representative of Lennox to the House of Commons, made the following remarkable statement at Napanee on the close of the election:—"The contest had been one of intense interest to himself, because that five and seventy years ago his grandfather sat in the first Parliament of Upper Canada, his uncle sat in the last Parliament of that Province and in the first Parliament of the Union. In the last Parliament of the Union he himself had represented them, and now he stood again elected as their representative in the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. He trusted this statement would not be misconstrued, for he held that a man's own character and ability should be the foundation of his reputation.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Burlington, Vt., Sept. [illegible]—At 4 o'clock this p.m., at the races at the Chittenden county Fair grounds in this city, the seats arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, while densly crowded with spectators, fell to the ground, bringing down with them over 3000 people, over fifty of whom were injured, some, it is supposed, fatally, and many with broken limbs. The structure was 80 feet high.

The Coburg Star says that the intelligence from the gold region continues to be of the most satisfactory character. The precious metal seems to be procurable not only in Madoc, but in the neighboring Townships of Marmora and Elzevir.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN.—Queen Victoria, *en route* to Bolmoral, made a two days' halt at Floo's Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburg. When the royal train arrived at Carlisle the discovery was made that the new carriage in which the Queen was travelling would not pass through the bridges on the Waverly route of railway, and a change of carriages was made. But for this discovery, at the eleventh hour, a fearful accident must have happened. The Queen paid a visit to Abbotsford, Melrose, Jedburg and other interesting places in the border region, and was everywhere warmly received.

NEW COAL DISCOVERY.—Sir Robert Clifton has found a rich coal vein on his estate near Nottingham, England. About twelve years since he engaged persons to bore, but they stopped at about one hundred and forty yards deep, and it was surmised that they were bought off. The matter lay in abeyance until last January. Since that time trials have been going on, which, on the 9th of August, culminated in the finding of a valuable bed of coal at a depth of one hundred and eighty-seven yards. The mineral is of the finest quality. At the present time the discovery is of great importance, as it opens up a vast field of fuel and mineral.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—John McCausland, the man recently sent to Guelph jail for felony of a horse-brush and curry-comb, attempted to escape from custody on Sunday morning. He was let out into the yard, as usual, to do some little service, when he suddenly sprang towards a ladder, [illegible] it to the wall, and was about [illegible] up to it when detected by the [illegible]. In one minute he would doubtless [illegible] scaled the wall a free man.

A widow living in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, recently hung herself because her wheat crop only yielded twenty bushels per acre, whereas she had expected twenty five.

CAN IT BE!—The New York Advocate says:—"Among the topics to be discussed at the Grand Council, to be held at Rome by order of the Pope, is the propriety of loosening the Romish priests from the vow of celibacy. It is remarkable that this question should come up at a time when a portion of the English Church are discussing the necessity of introducing this vow into the newly constructed Church of England. The church would then, indeed, accept the cast-off clothes of Rome."

Saugeen Agricultural SHOW.

The following is a list of the Prizes to be awarded at the Show to take place at Port Elgin on the 8th of October.

Horses.

Best draught blood mare	$2 00
second ditto	1 50
Best brood mare for general purposes	2 00
second ditto	1 50
Best two-year old Colt	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best two-year-old filly	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best one-year-old Colt	1 00
second ditto	50
Best foal	1 25
second ditto	1 00
third ditto	75
Best span working horses	2 00
second ditto	1 00
Best span carriage horses	1 00
second ditto	50
Best saddle horse	1 00
second ditto	50

Durham Cattle,

WITH PEDIGREE.

Best milch cow having had a calf this year	3 00
second ditto	2 00
Best two-year-old heifer	2 00
second ditto	1 50
Best one-year-old heifer	1 00
second ditto	50

Cattle of any other breed.

Best milch cow having had a calf this year	2 00
second ditto	1 50
third ditto	75
Best two-year-old heifer	1 00
second ditto	75
Best one-year-old heifer	75
second ditto	50
Best heifer calf	75
second ditto	50
Best bull calf	75
second ditto	50
Best yoke working oxen	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best yoke three-year old steers, either loose or in the yoke	1 00
second ditto	50
Best yoke two-year-old steers	1 00
second ditto	50
Best fat ox, cow, steer or heifer	1 00
second ditto	50
Best milch cow where only one is kept	1 00
Best herd of cattle, not fewer than five	2 00

Sheep.

Best ram over two year old	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best shearling ram	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best ram lamb	1 00
second ditto	50
Best ewe over two years old	1 00
second ditto	75
Best shearling ewe	1 00
second ditto	50
Best ewe lamb	75
second ditto	50

Swine.

Best boar	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best boar pig under six months old	1 00
second ditto	75
Best sow pig under six months old	75
second ditto	50
Best brood sow	1 50
second ditto	1 00

Poultry.

Best pair of geese	25
Best pair of ducks	25
Best barn yard fowl	25
Best pair of turkeys	25

Grain and Seeds.

Best 2 bus. fall wheat	2 00
second ditto	1 00
third ditto	50
Best two bus. Glasgow Spring Wheat	2 00
second ditto	1 00
third ditto	50
Best two bush.ls of any other Spring wheat	2 00
second ditto	1 00
third ditto	50
Best two bushels barley	1 00
second ditto	50
Best two bushels oats	75
second ditto	50
Best two bushels peas	1 00
second ditto	50
Best half bushel corn in cob	50
second ditto	25
Best half-bushel timothy seed	75
second ditto	50
Best half-peck white beans	50
second ditto	25
Best peck of flax seed	50
second ditto	25
Best peck of clover seed	1 00
second ditto	50

Dairy Produce.

Best 4 lbs. fresh butter, in plain rolls	75
second ditto	50
third ditto	25
Best 4 lbs. fresh butter, in prints	75
second ditto	50
third ditto	25
Best tub butter, not less than 10 lbs.	1 00
second ditto	50
third ditto	25
Best cheese, not less than 5 lbs.	75
second ditto	50
third ditto	25

Roots and Vegetables.

Best half-dozen Swedes turnips	50
second ditto	25
Best any other kind turnips	50
second ditto	25
Best half-bushel pink-eyed potatoes	50
second ditto	25
Best half-bushel cup potatoes	50
second ditto	25
Best half-bushel of any other kind potatoes	25
second ditto	25
Best half-dozen Belgium carrots	50
second ditto	25
Best half-dozen any other kind carrots	50
second ditto	25
Best half-dozen blood beets	50
second ditto	25
Best half dozen any other kind of beets	50
second ditto	25
Best half-dozen Mangel Wurtzels	50
second ditto	25
Best one dozen onions	50
second ditto	25
Best half-dozen cabbages	50
second ditto	25
Best pumpkin	25
Best dozen tomatoes	25
Best squash	25

Home Manufactures.

Best lumber waggon	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best buggy	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best plough	1 00
second ditto	50
Best harrows	1 00
second ditto	50
Best set horse shoes	1 00
Best grain cradle	75
Best wash tub	50
Best churn	50
Best ten pounds maple sugar	50
second ditto	25
Best ten yards flannel	75
second ditto	50
Best ten yards full cloth	75
second ditto	50
Best ten yards linsey woolsey	75
second ditto	50
Best ten yards linen cloth	75
second ditto	50
Best patch work quilt	75
second ditto	50
Best pair woollen socks	25
second ditto	12½
Best pair woollen mitts	25
second ditto	12½
Best one pound linen yarn	50
second ditto	25
Best one pound woollen yarn	50
second ditto	25
Best specimen fancy needle work	50
second ditto	25
Best pair blankets	75
second ditto	50
Best specimen crochet work	50
second ditto	
Best set double harness	1 00
Best set single harness	75
Best riding saddle and bridle	75
Best pair fine boots	50
Best coarse boots	50
Best side sole leather	50
Best three calf skins	75
Best three sides cow hides	75
Best panel door	75
second ditto	50
Best window sash	75
second ditto	50
Best pair plough lines made of flax or hemp	50
Best specimen of cabinet ware	1 00
Best half dozen rakes	50
Best collection of house plants	25
Best basket of fruit	50

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. S. KINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
DILAN BECK ER,
Assignees

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,

WATCH MAKER,

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Paisley and neighborhood, that in a few days he will commence business in the above line, in Mr. [illegible] brick building, where he will be at all times prepared to do every description of work in his line neatly, cheaply and quickly. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of

GOOD WATCHES.

And all broken parts, such as Jewels, Pivots, Pinions, Wheels, Cylinders, Staffs, Verges, &c., replaced equal to the original.

Municipal and School Seals Engraved.

And also inscriptions and names on Plate, Spoons, Forks and metals of every description.

Beautiful silver-plated Coffin Plates furnished and engraved to order in every style required, at a very moderate price.

An assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

From an extended experience in the business, and a determination to do good work promptly and at moderate charges, the subscriber hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Paisley, Sept. 5th, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the next meeting of the Township Council, on Monday, the 7th October, for the office of

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

For the Municipality of Elderslie for the current year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Aug. 30, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Normanton Post-office, up to the 3rd September, 1867.

Benson William	McGillivray John
Knox William	McKechnie John
Kruger Charles	McMillan Alexander
Kepkey Frederick	Wittrug Charles
McPhee Jennet.	

J. J. LEHNEN, P. M.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CAMERON,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYER

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD.
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

The Husband who Uses Tobacco.

He sits in the chair from morning till night,
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke;
He sits a at do an his pipe to light,
In smoking and chewing with all his might
Till he['s] none of sleep. 'Tis his delight
To smoke, chew, smoke.

The quid goes in when the pipe goes out,
'Tis chew, chew, chew;
Now a cloud of smoke comes from his throat,
Then his mouth sends a constant stream about,
Sufficient to carry a mill or a boat,
'Tis chew, chew, chew.

He sits all day in a smoke or fog,
'Tis puff, puff, puff;
He growls at his wife, the cat, and the dog,
He covers with filth the carpet and rug,
And his only reply when I give him a jog,
Is puff, puff, puff.

The house all over, from end to end,
Is smoke, smoke, smoke;
In whatever room my way I wend,
If I take his old clothes to patch and mend,
Ungrateful perfumes will ascend,
Of smoke, smoke, smoke.

At home or abroad, afar or near,
'Tis smoke, chew, smoke;
His mouth is stuffed from ear to ear,
Or puffing the stump of a pipe so dear,
And his days will end, I verily fear,
In smoke, smoke, smoke.

A Confirmed Grumbler.

The following will bear republishing occasionally:—

Some time ago there lived in Edinburg a well-known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening, and breakfast passed without the looked for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for your dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Roast or boiled?" asked the wife.

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and, slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in the spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner-time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and, on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken, roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked!"

At that instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms was placed on the table.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave!"

Captain Horatio Ross.—From an entertaining book of sporting gossip recently published under the odd title "Sportascrapiana," we learn in the words of Captain Horatio Ross himself, the secret of the remarkable preservation of a fine vigorous physique to a late period of life, which is the characteristic of that renowned deer-stalker and rifle shot. "I attribute it," says Captain Ross, "in a great measure to having always kept myself in a state of moderate training. I have always lived well, and for many years have drunk nothing but light claret, one bottle per diem; but I have never omitted, wherever I was, whether in town or country, whether the weather was fair or the reverse, to walk regularly eight miles, and generally twelve miles, every day of my life, unless I had the opportunity of going out shooting. I have also, for a great many years, been very particular in taking a sponging bath of cold water every morning." And now at sixty five—an age at which most men are verging towards "second childhood"—he can walk his fifty miles, at three and a half miles an hour, without fatigue. What he can do with the rifle everybody knows. It is tolerably clear from the statements in "Sportascrapiana" that training as Captain Ross understands it, and training, as it is understood and practiced at Oxford and Cambridge, are two different things.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A young man in Paris has just immortalized his name by a novel method of suicide. He stuck fifty pins in his breast, and thus bled to death. He left a letter saying that he was weary of life, and had chosen that manner of putting an end to his existence, which manner he believed he had been the first to imagine. A Parisian who discovers a new method of "shuffling off this mortal coil" should be awarded all the honors due a great discoverer.

A Warning to Ladies.—It has recently been discovered that manufacturers of sewing silk, in order to increase the weight, soak it in sugar of lead. Women are very apt to hold a thread of silk in the mouth, and the lead thus introduced into the system acts as a slow poison.

The Mysterious Woman.

In the memoir of Gov. Briggs, we find this anecdote recorded as it was first related by him at a great meeting in Albany:

At a certain town meeting in Pennsylvania, the question came up whether any persons should be licensed to sell rum. The clergyman, the deacon, the physician, strange as it may appear, all favored it. One man only spoke against it because of the mischief it did. The question was about to be put, when all at once there arose from one corner of the room a miserable woman. She was thinly clad, and her appearance indicated the utmost wretchedness, and that her mortal career was almost closed. After a moment's silence, and all eyes being fixed upon her, she stretched her attenuated body to its utmost height, and then her arms to their greatest length, and raising her voice to a shrill pitch, she called all to look upon her.

"Yes," said she, "look upon me and then hear me. All that the last speaker has said relative to temperate drinking as being the father of drunkenness, is true. All practice, all experience, declares its truth. All drinking of alcoholic poison as a beverage, is excess. Look upon me! you all know me, or once did; you all know I was once mistress of the best farm in the town; you all know too, I had one of the best—and most devoted of husbands; you all know I had fine, noble hearted, industrious boys. Where are they now? Doctor, where are they now? You all know; you know they lie in a row side by side in yonder church yard, all—everyone of them filling a drunkard's grave. They were all taught to believe that temperate drinking was safe; that excess alone ought to be avoided and they never acknowledged excess. They quoted you, and you, and you," (pointing with her shred of a finger to the minister, deacon, and doctor,) "as authority.

"They thought themselves safe under such teachers. But I saw the gradual change coming over my family and prospects with dismay and horror; I felt we were all to be overwhelmed in one common ruin. I tried to ward off the blow; I tried to break the spell—the delusive spell—in which the idea of the benefits of temperate drinking had involved my husband and sons, I begged I prayed, but the odds were against me. The minister said the poison that was destroying my husband and sons was a good creature of God; the deacon that sits under the pulpit there, and took our farm to pay his rum bills, sold them the poison; the doctor said that a little was good, and excess ought to be avoided. My poor husband and my dear boys fell into the snare, and they could not escape; and one after another were conveyed to the sorrowful grave of the drunkard.

"Now look at me again. You probably see me for the last time. My sands of life have almost run out. I have dragged my exhausted frame from my present home—your poor-house—to warn you, deacon! to warn you, false teacher of God's word!" and with her arms flung high, and her tall form stretched to its utmost, and her voice raised to an unearthly pitch, she exclaimed, "I shall soon stand before the judgment seat of God. I shall meet you there, you false guides, and be witness against you all!"

The miserable woman vanished. A dead silence pervaded the assembly: the minister, deacon, and physician hung their heads; and when the President of the meeting put the question, "Shall any licenses be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors?" the unanimous response was "No!"

At the University Convention at Albany, a teacher stated that certain kinds of food were more nourishing to the brain than others. He stated that "if a scholar cannot resolve a problem easily, his brain should be strengthened by a good dish of tripe. The superiority of the Scotchmen is owing to oat meal, and the degeneracy of the present inhabitants of Massachusetts to the use of fine wheat flour."

The only fruit which grows in every climate is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which somewhere on the earth is picked every day the year round.

A fellow was kicked out of an editorial room the other day for impudently stating that he had seen in Germany a fiddle so large that it required two horses to draw the bow across the strings, which would continue to sound for six weeks!

At a printer's festival recently held in Lowell, Mass. The following toast was presented: "The printer—the master of all trades.—He beats the farmer with his Hoe, the carpenter with his rules, and the mason with setting up tall columns—he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his cases, and beats the parson in the management of the devil.

A French chemist says that thirty pounds of flesh, thirty-two pounds of blood, and sixty-two pounds of bone, contain as much nitrogen as one thousand pounds of farm manure; and hence that the carcase of a dead horse is worth more than a ton of the best farm yard manure, for the purpose of vegetation.

A young man who attended church in Minneapolis, Minn., last Sunday week, went to sleep during the service, and while sleeping suddenly arose to his feet, and with violent gesture exclaimed, I won't do it! I won't do it! I am going to bed! He was prevented from retiring in so public a place by being awakened.

Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices; so climbing is performed in the same posture with creeping.

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who has just made a tour through the mines, conjugating, or rather cogitating, thus: "Positive, mine; comparative miner; superlative, mined!"

A down east contemporary advocates the establishment of seminaries for young ladies where spinology, knitology, weaveology, etc, can be taught—the graduates to receive the degree of F. F. W., or Fit for Wives.

The Stomach.—I firmly believe that almost every malady of the human frame is either highways or by-ways, connected with the stomach. The woes of every other member are founded on your stomach timber; and I must own I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient, but I feel a desire to exclaim, why not tell the poor gentleman at once, 'Sir, you have eaten too much; you've drunk too much; and you have not taken exercise enough!' The human frame was not created imperfect. It is we ourselves who have made it so. There exists no donkey in creation so overloaded as our stomachs.

Secrecy.—You should be careful not to entrust another unnecessarily with a secret which it may be a hard matter for him to keep, and which may dispose him to somebody's displeasure when it is hereafter discovered that he is the object of your confidence. Your desire for aid, or for sympathy, is not to be indulged by dragging other people into your misfortunes. There is as much responsibility in imparting your own secrets, as in keeping those of your neighbors.

The lineal descendant of Dermont M'Morrough, the last Irish King, is now working as a stone-mason at buildings at Toxteth Park, Liverpool. The undoubted representative of the celebrated Earl of Ulster, who flourished in the time of Elizabeth, and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force.

In the Mississippi swamps timothy and herds grass have been found, the former of which was five feet three inches high, with heads eight inches long. The herds grass was four feet three inches high. The seed was from forage scattered during the war.

When Van Amburgh's show was in Burlington, Iowa, a few days ago, and parading through the streets, the old elephant Tippo Saib refused to venture on the Main street bridge; no persuasion could induce him to cross. It is said this same animal fell through this bridge some ten years ago, while attempting to cross it, and he is supposed to have remembered it.

A caricature has been published which represents Uncle Sam lying flat on his back, with Canada under him, his head on his new Russian purchase, taking an iced drink, and his legs cramped up by a rickety fence named Mexico. Uncle Sam, meditatingly, says he will have to stretch his legs soon! The picture tickles the Texans amazingly.

In the little town of Wine, Maine, one hundred thousand hides are annually tanned into sole leather at one tannery—said to be the largest in the world.

A young man in this city has commenced studying German by drinking lager. It is hard to tell whether the rudiments will master him or he the rudiments.

A man died at Cairo, Ill, one day last week, from the effects of holding a large piece of ice in his hand while he was overheated.

The London Times has made the discovery that with the exception of a battery or two at Malta and Halifax, all the military settlements—Bermuda, the Mauritius, Aden, even Gibraltar itself—are without any effective artillery.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.
REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

CANADA PERMANENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	[illegible]
ANNUAL INCOME	[illegible]

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.
Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.
This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to
W. M. SMITH,
The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE
COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,
BOX AND PARLOR
STOVES!
For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents.

Toys & Fancy Goods
In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A Variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, [illegible], Squares, Barn-door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

We the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.
ROBERT ARNIEL,
ROBERT SAUNDERS.
Witness, J. McMillan.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.
On hand and Arriving,
AT THE
Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1865. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A D. 1867.

For Thirty Days
(Beginning this date)
G. & W. SMITH
Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRINTS and COTTONS,
DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as **Cannot be Beat.**

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House
DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

N.B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

ONTARIO
CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best
School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES
Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!
NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867. | NUMBER 31.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly [illegible] of News, Politics, and [illegible] Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Editor and Proprietor, at the Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

One eighth of a col., first insertion...... 4 cents per line.
Every additional insertion....... 2 " "
Do. in column (nonpareil) ....10 " "
Every additional insertion...... 2 " "

[illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public.

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

W. Julius Passmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS

SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL .... $1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .... 400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent. per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Elvington, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. McKINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN.
DILAN [illegible]ER.
Assignees

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN [illegible].

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The messenger, Empson, returned with tidings that Miss Carmichael was not at Letty Jones's, neither had she been there. That the snow was so deep over the fields and moor that it was as much as one could do to find one's way, also that in many places, owing to the strong wind it had drifted considerably. Aunt Lotty looked at Joyce in blank horror.

"It's been on my mind all the afternoon," said she; "I can't get 'Lucy Gray' out of my head."

Joyce looked at her wonderingly.

Now, Aunt Lotty's poetical *repertoire* was limited, and amongst its scanty treasures "Lucy Gray" and "The Battle of Blenheim" had been to her the representative pieces of their respective authors. They had struck upon her fancy when she had first read them, and had remained with her ever since; and on a snowy day, or on the occasion of war or rumor of war, she was apt to recur to one or other of her favorites.

And, in answer to Joyce's wondering look, she replied,

"The child who was lost on the moor, my dear. Oh! I hope Doris is safe. Where is Mr. Carmichael?"

And other fears being forgotten in the one great fear that was oppressing her, she went straight to Mr. Carmichael's study, and walked in, followed by Joyce.

Mr. Carmichael looked up astonished at the invasion.

"Doris!" murmured Aunt Lotty, in a voice that hovered between fear and desperation. "Doris! she's out in the snow, we don't know where."

"I presume that she will be in by dinner-time," replied Mr. Carmichael calmly and syllabically.

"But she is not at Letty Jones'. She's not been near there; I sent Empson, and they've seen nothing of her."

"Very discreet of her not to go to Letty Jones' after what I said, and very indiscreet of you to suppose that she would go, and to send Empson after her. There is no occasion to distress yourself. Doris has sense enough to take care of herself."

"But she's been out ever since twelve o'clock," suggested Joyce; "and now it is almost four."

But Mr. Carmichael expressed no sympathy with her fears. Doris was not like a girl unaccustomed to hardships or rough weather; he felt no concern as to her safety. Doubtless she would be in by dinner-time. She was sheltering in some cottage, and some cottager would bring her home if there were any danger. "Or, perhaps," he added, with a sneer, "Miss Greford Lynn has found her way to Lynncourt, to see her two little brothers."

There was a ray of comfort in the suggestion, despite Joyce's doubts as to its probability. Certainly there was no knowing how it might have been; the storm might have overtaken her close to Lynncourt; Mr Lynn was away, and she knew how fond Doris was of the children.

She tried to hope that it might be as Mr. Carmichael had said, and she went on hoping and hoping.

Aunt Lotty was much consoled by the new idea; it was so likely, so natural; and she blamed herself for her stupidity in not having thought of it, and wondered how she could have been so inconsiderate as to disturb Mr. Carmichael.

"You see, dear," she remarked, "how he thinks of everything. My heart is quite lightened, and 'Lucy Gray' has gone entirely out of my head."

But Aunt Lotty's cheerfulness did not extend itself to Joyce, who could not divest herself of a presentiment that there was something wrong.

Five o'clock struck, and she went to dress for dinner. Half-past five—six. The dinner-bell rang. Still no Doris.

Mr. Carmichael was imperturbable. He would not allow that there was the slightest cause for feeling alarmed. He knew exactly how everything had happened.

"I wish I did," mused Aunt Lotty; but she did not dare to give utterance to the thought. Joyce grew more and more uneasy, and Aunt Lotty's uncomfortable fears began to steal over her again, so that, by the time dinner was over, "Lucy Gray" was again paramount in her mind.

"Could not Empson be sent to Lynncourt to inquire if Doris is there?" Joyce ventured to ask.

"No."

"But she may not be there?"

"I have expressed an opinion that she is there," returned Mr. Carmichael, very decidedly.

"Aunt Lotty," she said, when they were again in the drawing-room, "I am quite sure Doris is not at Lynncourt. I am certain that something has happened: Doris would have sent word. Do send some one to see?"

"My dear, I dare not; besides, Mr. Carmichael is certain that she is there, and he is always right, you know. I think he is never mistaken," said Aunt Lotty, dubiously, as though she were reasoning with herself, and endeavoring to establish Mr. Carmichael's infallibility. But her arguments were apparently not altogether successful, for she concluded her speech with, "Nevertheless, Joyce, I'm frightened as you are."

"If Mr. Carmichael will not let Empson go, I must go myself," answered Joyce, "for I cannot stand this suspense any longer."

But at that instant Mr. Carmichael appeared.

"I hear that Mr. Lynn returns this evening," he said, "and I wish to put into his hands a packet addressed to him in my sister's handwriting. I found it on the table in the porch-room. Doris ought to have given it to me; as it is doubtless a document of some importance, I ought to have been made acquainted with its existence." Although her fears had well-nigh driven every other thought from her mind, Joyce could not help remembering the lost seal. Mr. Carmichael continued. "It was very careless of Doris to leave it about, and I am going to deliver it up at once to Mr. Lynn."

Joyce was thankful to hear that some one was going to Lynncourt.

Would he be away long? Aunt Lotty inquired. No longer than it would take him to walk there and back. It was impossible to have the horses out on account of the snow. However he should merely give the packet into Mr. Lynn's hands and return at once.

He departed, and Joyce and Aunt Lotty remained in their restless, nervous state of apprehension, listening to every sound, and opening the door every time there was the least noise in the hall.

In less than an hour there was a ring at the door bell. It must be Mr. Carmichael. Aunt Lotty and Joyce rushed to the door before Empson had time to make his appearance, and on opening it discovered Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Greford Lynn with alarm visibly depicted on their countenances.

"She's not at Lynncourt," said Mr. Lynn, in a hoarse voice, in answer to Joyce's eager questions; "she's not been there. My men are out in every direction. Have you the faintest idea which way she would take?"

"No."

"Empson," shouted Mr. Carmichael, "tell them to get lanterns and search everywhere about the fields and grounds. We cannot find Miss Carmichael."

"We must go, too," he added, turning to Mr. Lynn.

They were moving away, when a sudden inspiration came to Joyce; she flew after Mr. Lynn.

"Stay, stay, she exclaimed, "there is one hope. Have you been to the station?"

"The station!" he echoed, in extreme surprise.

"The station," repeated Joyce. "Mr. Lynn, I think that Doris has gone away."

When Joyce came quietly to consider her inspiration, though she wondered at it, she was inclined to put strong faith in it, the remembrance of Doris's vehement kiss occurring to her.

"She kissed me, too," said Aunt Lotty. "Joyce, dear, do you think it was for good-by?"

How were Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carmichael speeding?

The station-master did not know Miss Carmichael by sight. He did not recollect that any lady had gone by the train. He had issued no first-class tickets that day.

"Any tickets at all?"

"Yes, one second-class to London by the 1.30 train."

"Who took it?"

He could not remember, there was a great hurry, for a good many people got out, and the train was behind time.

A boy who was standing by said he had seen a young lady in black on the platform before the train came in, and he did not see her afterwards.

Mr. Carmichael made minute inquiries. He decided after cross examining the boy, that it was Doris, and that she had gone to London.

She was doubtless on her way back to Devonshire. They should soon find her. Nothing could be done that night; they must start by the first train in the morning. So Mr. Lynn went home to read the packet that Mr. Carmichael had given to him, and Mr. Carmichael returned to Green Oaks.

"Lucy Gray" vanished altogether from Aunt Lotty's thoughts as she listened to Mr. Carmichael's account, but new fears arose as great as those that had been dispelled; she was happier half an hour later, when Joyce knocked at her door.

Looking into Doris's drawers to see if she had taken anything with her, Joyce had found a slip of paper, with a few words hurriedly written in pencil.

"Don't be frightened; I shall be quite safe."

When Joyce returned to the porch-room, she sat down and wrote a long letter to Mr Chester. He was at Rome.

Then she unclasped her diary and made the following entry:

My story still runs on. How little I thought when I began to weave it in my brain, that it would have taken such wild twists and turnings.

I have led so quiet and eventless a life myself, that it has hitherto seemed to me that only in tales of fiction could anything extraordinary occur.

I wander in memory to the pleasant house with its bow windowed room looking on the well-kept garden, that sloped down to the edge of the river; to the monotonous routine of the every day life of my father and myself; for my mother died when I was but young, and we two were left to take care of one another.

How one day passed scarce differing from its neighbor!—how calm and full of rest! As those days rise before me, I seem to be looking on a mellow painting—a peaceful landscape, with a cloudless sky and unruffled waters. No startling effect, no sudden lights and shadows; ever the sun shining down, and brightening with its kindly rays each twig and leaf.

Then I gently sailed down Time's stream, with never a fear lest the wind might change. My father stood at the helm, and steered the vessel; and I, all confident in his skill, was content and trusting. No doubts distressed me, no discrepancies annoyed, no extraordinary incidents marred the smooth even tenor of my life, which sped on tranquilly, peacefully, and in my books alone I looked for the wonderful.

True, I spent many an hour by the dear old river, fancying all sorts of marvels till I almost believed in them. Now there were fairies hiding in the flower-crowned inlets, and I heard them rustling amongst the reeds, or pluming their wings for an expedition against the great dragon fly that was darting amongst the flags and rushes. Now I pictured Hylas floating down the stream, or wept over the fate of Hyacinthus, reverencing, for his sake, the fair fragrant blossoms. Then again half closing my eyes, I beheld in my day-vision the carriage-and-four that took Cinderella to the ball approaching, and I mentally stepped into it, and it bore me to the palace of the Beast, where, like Beauty's father, I gathered one of the roses growing there. And lo! instead of the Beast, out rushed Blue Beard, and instantly I was on the topmost tower of the castle; leaning over the battlements with Sister Anne, and waving a signal to the horsemen who were coming in the cloud of dust.

These were my departures from matter-of-fact life, but then I knew that they were departures, and not parts of it; and yet when I awoke from my childish reveries, I felt as if I had been in another world.

But this was all very different from romantic adventures occurring in every-day life, and actually being as substantial facts as the most monotonous existence could be. And now I seem to have a second awaking, and the matter of fact life appears as the dream part of my existence, and strange unlooked for events seem to be the real and substantial portion.

Ah! is not reality more romantic than romance itself?

I wonder at Doris's courage in daring to take this journey, forgetting how much more independent her life has hitherto been than mine,—forgetting the hardships she and her mother have passed through, making her older and wiser than her years,—forgetting how they have been their own helpers, battled through their troubles alone, and acted on their own responsibility. All this makes Doris braver than I should be; and the more I ponder upon it, this flight of hers that at first seemed so extraordinary, strikes me now as a much more ordinary kind of occurrence.

She says that she shall be safe, and something tells me I may believe it.

Yet wherefore has she gone?

Why she will not accept an explanation that is so natural, so straightforward, I cannot understand. The evidence is clear, and yet some intuition of her own is stronger to her mind than facts which to me would be incontrovertible.

If I were inclined to jest to-night, I should say, "You are a true woman, Doris: so unreasonable, so illogical."

But I cannot jest; I think of the poor little thing fleeing away into the dark night, taking her sorrow and her distrust along with her, and pity overpowers any criticism I might be inclined to make upon what I cannot help considering to be her wilful perversity.

The candle is burning low; I must put away my pen. I wonder how I shall sleep to-night? I wonder, too, what Mr. Chester will think of my letter?

Are Masons Bound to Help Each Other.

Under the above heading the American Baptist virtually asks the question: Can Andrew Johnson, who is a freemason, by obligation of the oaths of his brother-masons in the Senate and House of Representatives, keep off his impeachment. A correspondent, also evidently a mason, argues that he cannot demand help of his brethern of the mystic tie, unless he be not only in distress, but his distress and danger be personal and endangering life.

The Baptist, however, shows, from masonic authorities, that masons are bound to render each other help to a certain extent, and under certain circumstances, which they would not render to an outsider. Now, the question is, what these circumstances are. The masonic oath has no such limitation as the correspondent of the Baptist gives to it when he says the distress must be personal and endangering life. The oath declares "should I ever see that sign given or the word accompanying it, and the person who gave it appearing to be in distress, I will fly to his relief." Again another masonic oath contains these words, which seem very applicable to a case like Johnson's: "I will aid and assist a royal arch mason when engaged in any difficulty, and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in my power, whether he be right or wrong." Thaddeus Stevens seems to have referred to this masonic enginery, when he doubted whether an attempt at impeachment of the President would succeed, owing to certain "invisible powers" and "unseen agencies," by which he did not mean the ordinary wire-pulling; that, being used by all parties, balances itself.

But an extract or two from masonic oaths, in their gradations from the milk for babes to the strong meat for men, may enable our readers to judge upon the point, as to how far Andrew Johnson may seek and find, from his brother masons, assistance in his supreme hour of political need.

It is true that, in taking the apprentice's oath, the candidate is informed that the oath he is about to take "is neither to affect his religion nor his politics." Yet the same is not said of the other oaths. This oath is mainly confined to the simple topic of secrecy, and need not be quoted. The oath of the Fellow Craft promises obedience to signs, summons, &c., sent within a certain distance, which may be three, and in one instance at least, is forty miles; and doubtless, could be extended throughout the whole Union.

The master-mason's oath contains the following:—

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear that I will not violate the chastity of a master-mason's wife, mother, sister, or daughter, I knowing them to be such; nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it.

Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that a master-mason's secrets, given to me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, when communicated to me, murder and treason excepted, and they left to my own election."

From this it would seem that the design of the order is for the special benefit of members of the order, and that crimes of the deepest dye may not be divulged, except coming under the head of murder and treason; and the exposure of these is left to the member's own election. The offering of a bribe under the masonic form of secrecy would seem, then to be secure; and the *Baptist* seems to think that this may, to some extent, account for the prevalence of bribery and corruption in the Legislative halls of the United States.

The following is a clause of the Royal Arch oath:—

"Furthermore do I promise and swear that I will aid and assist a companion royal-arch mason when engaged in any difficulty, and to espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in my power, whether he be right or wrong. Also that I will promote a companion royal arch mason's political preferment in preference to another of equal qualifications. Furthermore do I promise and swear that a companion royal-arch mason's secrets, given me in charge as such, I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, murder and treason not accepted."

The Baptist, coming to the Knight Templars, gives a quotation from an oath of a most stringent and horrible nature, and, having concluded, thus inquires:—

"Have we not represented masonry fairly in what we have said of its obligations? Could anything more fearful, not to say profane and impious, be devised than the oaths of these upper degrees? And all for one object, to give the members of the craft all the advantages of secrecy and protection whatever they may do. We cannot believe that it is right for a Christian to have anything to do with such an institution, not even with the lower degrees of it, and to any professor who is already entangled in its snare we would say, Advance not a step farther."

We think the public will be of the Baptist's opinion, both as to the nature of the oath and the power to ward off impeachment, which they may give to a crafty and unscrupulous politician like Andrew Johnson.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The London Canadian News, of the 15th August says: The session is not to be a long one, the business to be done being confined to the passing of the necessary legislation for an indemnity for whatever monies may have been expended since the 30th June last, that being the date up to which all the estimates had been passed by the late parliament; for assimilation the tariffs of the several provinces into one general tariff for the whole Dominion; and for the passing of the necessary measures with reference to the Intercolonial Railway, the surveys of which are to be immediately placed in the hands of Mr. A. Luders Light and Mr. Sanford Fleming. As soon as these legislative enactments are passed, it will be proposed that the Parliament do then adjourn until January next, when a special session will be held to proceed with the ordinary business of the session.

A letter from Maximilian dated in June, 1865, is published. He says, "the military position is worse, far worse than last autumn; that a thousand promises made to the wretched people had been ineffective; that time had been wasted, the treasury emptied, confidence shaken, and all because "people in Paris have been made to believe that the war is gloriously finished, and immense territories as large as France have been made quiet and peaceable."

THE LATEST BRUTALITY.—The prize fighter Jones, who was beaten by McCool, on Saturday had his ribs broken in the contest. It is reported that he fought five rounds after this little "accident," and the reporter adds that "He would have continued had not the broken ribs entered his lungs." Sixty newspaper reporters were sent to describe the details of this brutal fight, and three thousand persons looked on, undisturbed by the police.

The Wisconsin papers tell of a gentle zephyr which passed through the town of Monclovia the other day:—"It swept nearly everything in its path for a space of from eight to ten rods in width, twisting trees from one to two feet in diameter in two, and carrying the top some distance. The bodies of large trees were distinctly seen at the height of one hundred feet in the air, tossed and whirled about with tremendous force.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The most noble George [illegible], fifth Duke of Northumberland, died at the ancient baronial seat of his family, Alnwick Castle, on the 21st of August last. At the time he succeeded to the honors and the princely estates appended thereto, he had attained the great age of 64 years. He died in his 90th year. He is succeeded by his eldest son Earl Percy, who was born in 1810, and who is consequently now 57 years of age.

Sir William Napier has been appointed to command the expedition which is to sail immediately from India to rescue the British prisoners in Abyssinia.

The Mobile Telegraph says, the State of Alabama alone is capable of supporting 15,-000 of white people. Its iron is equal to that of Sweden; its coal beds, in extent and quality, surpass those of Pennsylvania; its marble rivals that of Carrara; with proper cultivation, its soil can be made to feed and clothe an immense population.

Mr James Young, of Great Falls, N. H., learning that his wife was sick, ran from Rochester home, six miles. On reaching his house he fell dead.

A man aged 82 years, who had been for some weeks confined to his bed, insisted on being carried to the polls to vote for Mr. Morise.

A California cucumber raised in Rock Island county, Ill., measures three feet two inches in length, and one foot one inch in circumference at the butt.

A Strange Proceeding.

The Toronto Evening Telegraph calls attention to an extraordinary decision recently come to by the Council of Public Instruction. It appears that the Council have recently decided upon a new series of school books, and, in order to encourage home industry, have determined that after confederation no publishers outside of Ontario shall be permitted to publish these books. The effect of this has been to exclude our largest and most enterprising Canadian publisher, Mr. John Lovell, who happens to carry on business in Montreal, and the contract has been given to Messrs. James Campbell and Co., who print the first edition, after which any Ontario publisher can publish them at his own risk, provided he keeps up the standard. The extraordinary feature of the case is, that while Mr. Lovell has been excluded because he lives in Quebec, James Campbell & Co., who have the contract, are having it fulfilled in Britain, so that instead of encouraging native industry, this strange decision has resulted in the work being done out of the country all gether, the Messrs. Campbell acting simply as Canadian agents, and being the only persons in the country who derive any advantage from the work. It is also said that these school books, which are being published in Europe for the benefit of Canadian industry, will cost from two to three hundred per cent more than Mr. Lovell would be willing to publish them at. We sincerely hope that the extraordinary proceeding may be susceptible of explanation. As it stands now it certainly does not reflect much credit upon the Council of Public Instruction.

A Divorce Case in Prussia.—A simple example will explain, says Fraser's Magazine, what things are even now possible. A married lady, mother of several children, living in entire harmony with her husband, an amiable, easy gentleman, hears at church an enthusiastic young preacher, and is enraptured by his eloquence. On her return home she tells her husband how thoroughly the preacher's words went to her heart, and that she is quite persuaded it would conduce to her spiritual perfection to be married to him, and if she can get his consent she hopes that her husband will not oppose a divorce. What amount of urgency sufficed to disgust the husband into agreement, is not a public fact. No man can like to feel that he is keeping a wife against her will, and to be reproached with hindering her spiritual improvement. That the husband did consent, and that the court thereupon did without further inquiry sanction the divorce, is a public fact; also that the preacher made no difficulty about accepting the enthusiastic lady, with her dowry and her children. We have since heard, but from one informant only, that after many years of union, the preacher sought and gained divorce from his wife, and that she is now gone back—into the house of her first husband.

Lost in the Lanark Woods.—Late on Saturday night it became rumored through the town that four young girls, the eldest about eleven years old, had gone to the "Marsh," fully three miles distant, to pick berries, and, not returning in the evening, were supposed to be lost in the woods. Immediately a large number of persons volunteered to search for the missing juveniles; and some twenty-five or thirty men set out accordingly. The woods were scoured in every direction, but all in vain, and dismal forebodings began to be indulged. Happily, however, the youngsters returned home safe and sound at about 11 o'clock. It appears that the children had lost themselves early in the afternoon, and after wandering till dark, they emerged from the bush about nine miles from Perth. With a determination quite remarkable in persons of such a tender age, they started on their homeward journey; and proceeded several miles when they were met by a second party of men on their way to search for them, who quickly conveyed them to town. For several hours the affair created intense excitement. Parents might have more sense than to let children go such a length from home to so wild a place as the "Marsh," and no doubt the above circumstance will be an effectual warning.—Perth Courier, 6th.

A Village Surprised.—On Sabbath evening last week, the inhabitants of the fishing village of Embo, near Dornoch, were amazed upon hearing a flute emitting the plaintive strains of 'Martyrdom.' The villagers came out like bees, astonished at such unwonted sounds; but, once collected round the player (who was no other than the Rev. Dr. Stewart, the worthy minister of the parish) their attention was soon riveted by a Gaelic sermon, delivered with soul-stirring energy and point. The ruse, but for which the preachers object might have failed, turned out a complete success; so much so, indeed, that he will likely be induced to pay them another visit without being under the necessity of using his flute to attract an audience. Probably this is the first sermon the villagers have heard from an Established clergyman since the Disruption. The affair has caused no small sensation amongst the more rigid Sabbatarians, many of whom would consider it a sin to wash a dish or play the bellows upon a Sunday.—Scotch paper.

Machine vs. Muscle.—Two cradlers and two "binders" in Westminster undertook for a wager of $10 to compete with a reaping machine, followed by four "binders." The work to be performed was the cutting down of two acres of oats. After a very keen contest, during which it was uncertain what the result would be, the victory was declared to be on the reaper's side. The time in which the work was performed was by the reaper one hour and twenty-five minutes, leaving only a difference of seventeen minutes in favor of the machine.—Strathroy Age.

Jockeys will be interested in learning that the owners of the ground on which Donnybrook Fair has been held in past years, inform the public that no fair will be held this year.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Township Council of Greenock intend at their next meeting, to be held at Pinkerton Oct. 14th, to pass a By-Law establishing a deviation in the road running along the Base Line, opposite the 24th con. of said Township.

By order,
J. CROMAR, Clerk.

Greenock, September 18th, 1867.

Notice to Sabbath Schools!

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep. 13th, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

Friday, September 20, 1867.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Advocate who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay the amount due as early as possible.

Election News.

The elections in Ontario are nearly over, the last being in Peel on the 20th and 21st. In another column will be found a list of the members elected, classified by the Hamilton Spectator as Ministerialists and Opposition. Other journals term the latter "Brownites," and the former "Unionists."

North Grey has chosen Snider for the Commons and T. Scott for the local house.

Mr. A. McKenzie has been elected for Lambton by the large majority of 672 over Vidal.

Foley has been defeated in North Wellington, and has thus failed to get elected for either house. Drew is elected by 180 majority. Beattie for the local house by 6 majority over McKim.

In Centre Wellington, Mr. Ferrier has been elected for the local house.

Law vs. Justice.

At the Guelph Quarter Sessions, Michael Cox, late treasurer of Arthur township, was charged with embezzling $700 belonging the township. The prisoners' counsel objected to the form of the indictment, and Judge Macdonald held that the prisoner was erroneously described in the indictment as Treasurer of the Municipal Council, and that he should have been called 'Treasurer of the Corporation, and on this ground he directed Cox to be acquitted.

If this is law, our law-makers ought to be put in the pillory, and the office of judge abolished. It is a disgrace to a civilized community that such trivial matters should obstruct the course of justice.

Confession of an Incendiary

We learn from the London Free Press that Elias Smith, of Georgetown, was before the police court on a charge of having got a man named Fenton to set fire to a large hotel at Oil Springs, for which he paid the latter $50. Smith told Fenton that the owner of the building (Joseph Coulson, hotel-keeper of Owen Sound), wanted the hotel burned down. Fenton agreed and went to Oil Springs on the evening of the 23rd ult., burned down the building and was paid $50 for it. He was arrested on suspicion and discharged, and re-arrested and made a confession of his guilt.

In addition to the above, we learn that Smith, who formerly kept a tavern at Southampton, has been placed in the gaol at Walkerton, and is to be tried at the Assizes now being held. A detective officer was up from Toronto this week, and he, in company with quite a number of parties from Southampton and neighborhood, passed through Paisley on their way to Walkerton on Wednesday last.

There have been rumors in circulation for some time that Coulson and Smith, with other suspicious characters, are concerned in the manufacture and passing of counterfeit money.

A Chicken Merchant.—There is a man in New York who has a chicken stall at one of the markets. He is reported to be worth $2,000,000. He lives in a large brown stone palace, on Brooklyn Heights, the furniture of which cost $100,000. He attends to the sale of his own chickens, never taking his breakfast at home but coming over to the market, in New York, every morning, between four and five o'clock. He can be seen every day, standing behind a marble counter, with a white apron on. In the afternoon he drives out with his wife and family, or a few friends, in an elegant carriage.

The Free Masons.

On our first page will be found an extraordinary article from the Montreal Witness regarding the oaths of the order of Free Masons, in connection with the present position of President Johnson, and his power to ward off impeachment by his connection with that organization. The article is suggestive, and prompts enquiry whether Free Masons can claim immunity from punishment for offending the law in a manner not known to the state. Free Masons are a numerous and influential body, and have enrolled among them senators, judges, magistrates, and others having authority. They are also, of course, often called to act as jurymen and witnesses. If it is true that they are bound to aid each other in all sorts of difficulties and dangers, whether the consequence of crimes or otherwise, it is very clear that the order is inimical to the well-being of society. And on the supposition that the statements in the article we have quoted are correct, no community ought to allow a Free Mason to hold any position of power or authority. And no Free Mason ought to be qualified to sit as a juryman in any case where the interests of a brother mason are affected. Many of our readers will no doubt be able to recall to memory instances where Free Masons have seemed to defy the power of the law, and with regard to their ability to escape punishment have seemed to possess charmed lives.

Serious Affray.

On Monday evening last, an outrage took place near the house of a farmer named Archibald Bell, in the township of Greenock, in which a young girl named Martha Smith was so badly injured that it is doubtful if she can recover. It is somewhat difficult to get at the real circumstances of the case, as the girl is still too much deranged in mind to give a clear account of how it occurred, but during her lucid intervals she states that whilst milking the cows on the evening mentioned, two women whom she names Ellen Randall and Margaret Russell, seized her by the throat, beat her with their fists and otherwise mal treated her severely, when a man whom she thinks was "Donnelly" struck her on the head with a handspike or stick, from the effects of which she became insensible and remembers no more. She is not quite sure about the man, as if he was Donnelly he had on a different suit of clothes from any she had ever previously seen him in; neither is she sure about one of the women, but is quite positive about the other one called "Ellen Randall." It is a confused affair altogether, as there would seem to be no motive for such an outrage on the part of Donnelly and the women beyond some neighbors' quarrel with Bell about milk. Martha Smith was Bell's servant girl or housekeeper. Dr. Passmore was called in on Sunday morning to attend the case, and found the girl suffering from concussion of the brain, produced by the blow on the head with the stick. She is still in a precarious condition, and her recovery is very doubtful.

Since the above was in type, we learn that an information has been laid before W. C. Bruce, Esq., J. P., and the woman's deposition having been taken, Donnelly and his wife, and likewise the young woman Russell, have been committed for trial.

Destructive Fire at Pinkerton.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst, fire was observed issuing from the back part of Mr. David Pinkerton's dwelling house, and in less than ten minutes from the time it was first seen, the whole building was enveloped in flames. There were fourteen persons sleeping in the house at the time, who barely escaped destruction. Most of them escaped in their night clothes. There was nothing saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a barrel of ashes which was left standing in one corner of the building. There was no insurance.

Every Saturday.—This popular Weekly presents its readers just those portions of current literature which every intelligent American wishes and needs to see. Omitting the heavier papers, discussions of topics of local interest, it gathers from all sources the readable and instructive articles which express the best current thought of England and the Continent, and with the utmost promptness places them before American readers. Any good story, any popular sketch or essay, any interesting semi-scientific paper, any striking poem, or literary intelligence appearing in a European periodical, is sure to reappear speedily in the pages of Every Saturday. It is published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

Lord Monck.—A late English paper says; "Lord Monck has been granted an extension for another year of his term of office as Governor General of Canada, it being thought desirable that as the new confederation of North American Colonies was brought about under his auspices he should remain to superintend the launch of the new ship of State. The Earl of Mayo (late Lord Naas) is intended to be Lord Monck's successor should the present Administration continue in power until the autumn of 1868. This, according to the present appearances, seems likely enough.

Salt Water Lake.—The Montana Post, of August 24, says that Dr. James Dunlevy, while exploring the headwaters of the Yellowstone, discovered a salt water lake, covering about forty acres. The water is always at the boiling temperature; meat thrown in was boiled in less than forty minutes. The water contains a large percentage of tincal, the crude material from which borax is manufactured.

Members Elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

	M.	O.
Brockville, J Crawford	1	
Brant, North, Dr. Bown	1	
Brant, South, E B Wood	1	
Bruce, North, A Sproat	1	
" South, Hurdon	1	
Cornwall, Hon J S Macdonald	1	
Carleton, J Holmes	1	
Dundas, J S Ross	1	
Durham, East, F H Burton	1	
Elgin, west, Munro	1	
" east, Dobbie	1	
Essex, J O'Connor	1	
Frontenac, T Kirkpatrick	1	
Glengarry, D A Macdonald	1	
Grenville, south, W Shanley	1	
Grey, south, G Jackson	1	
Hamilton, C Magill	1	
Halton, J White	1	
Hastings, east, Read	1	
" west, James Brown	1	
" north, M Bowell	1	
Huron, north, Whitehead	1	
" south, Cameron		1
Kent, Stephenson	1	
Kingston, Sir John A Macdonald	1	
Lincoln, Hon J R Benson	1	
Lanark, south, Alex Morris	1	
" north, Hon W McDougall	1	
Lennox, R J Cartwright	1	
London, John Carling	1	
Leeds, north, Jones	1	
" south, Crawford	1	
Monck, L McCallum	1	
Middlesex, East, C Wilson	1	
" west, A P Macdonald	1	
Northumberland, W R, Hon J Cockburn	1	
Northumberland, east, J Keeler	1	
Norfolk, north, A Walsh	1	
" south, Lawson		1
Niagara, Angus Morrison	1	
Ottawa, J N Currier	1	
Ontario, south, T N Gibbs	1	
Oxford, north, T Oliver	1	
" south, E V Bodwell	1	
Peterboro, west, C Perry	1	
Prescott, J Hagar	1	
Peterboro, east, Grover	1	
Perth, north, Redford	1	
" south, Macfarlane		1
Prince Edward, Ross	1	
Russel, Grant	1	
Renfrew, north, Rankin	1	
" south, D McLachlan	1	
Simcoe, south, Little	1	
" north T D McConkey	1	
Toronto, west, R A Harrison	1	
" east, Jas Beatty	1	
Victoria, south, Kempt	1	
Welland, T C Street	1	
Wentworth, south, J Rymal		1
Waterloo, north, J E Bowman	1	
Wentworth, north, McMonies		1
Wellington, centre, Parker		1
York, west, W P Howland	1	
" east, Medcalf		1
" north, J P Wells		1
	57	10

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	M.	O.
Argenteuil, Abbott	1	
Beauharnois, Caley	1	
Bellechasse, Casault	1	
Bagot, Gendreau	1	
Beauce, Pozer	1	
Berthier, Baquet		1
Champlain, Ross	1	
Chateauguay, Holton		1
Brome, C Dunkin	1	
Compton, J H Pope	1	
Chambly, M Benoit	1	
Chicoutimi, Tremblay	1	
Dorchester, Hon H L Langevin	1	
Huntingdon, J Rose	1	
Hochelaga, Dorion		1
Iberville, M Bechard	1	
Jacques Cartier, G Gaucher	1	
Joliette, Godin		1
Laval, J H Bellerose	1	
Levis, J G Blanchet	1	
Lotbinière, H G Joly	1	
Laprairie, A Pinsonneault	1	
L'Assumption, L'Archambault	1	
L'Islet, Pouliot	1	
Montmagny, J O Beaubien	1	
Montmorenci, J Cauchon	1	
Montreal Centre, T Workman	1	
Montreal east, G E Cartier	1	
" west, T D McGee	1	
Missisquoi, B Chamberlin	1	
Megantic, Irvine	1	
Maskinonge, Caron	1	
Montcalm, Dufresne	1	
Nicolet, Gaudet	1	
Ottawa County, A Wright	1	
Pontiac, Heath	1	
Portneuf, Brousseau	1	
Quebec, west, Thos McGreevy	1	
" east, P G Huot	1	
" county, Hon J O Chauveau	1	
" centre, G H Simard	1	
Richmond and Wolfe, Webb	1	
Rimouski, Sylvain	1	
Richelieu, McCarthy	1	
Sherbrooke, Hon A T Galt	1	
Soulanges, Masson	1	
St. Maurice, Dr Desaulniers	1	
Shefford, Hon L Huntington		1
St. Hyacinthe, Kierzkowski		1
Stanstead, Colby	1	
Terrebonne L R Masson	1	
Temiscouata, W Bertrand	1	
Three Rivers, C B DeNiverville	1	
Two Mountains, J B Daoust	1	
Vaudreuil, S McMillan	1	
Vercheres, T Geoffrion	1	
Yamaska, Fortier	1	
	48	9

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	M.	O.
Carleton, C Connel	1	
Kent, Renaud	1	
Northumberland, J M Johnson	1	
Queen's County, Ferres	1	
Restigouche, J McMillan	1	
Sunbury, Chas Burpee	1	
St. John County, Gray	1	
York, Chs Fisher	1	
	8	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	M.	O.
Guysboro, Stewart Campbell		1
Shelburne, Tho Coffin		1
Victoria, Wm Ross		1
		3

PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.

	M.	O.
Bruce, north, Sinclair		1
Brockville, Fitzsimmons	1	
Brant, South, E B Wood	1	
" north, Finlayson		1
Bruce, South, E Blake		1
Cornwall, Hon J S Macdonald	1	
Carlton, R Lyon	1	
Durham, east, A T H Williams	1	
Dundas, M Cook	1	
Elgin, west, N McColl	1	
Elgin, east, Luton	1	
Essex, S Wigle	1	
Frontenac, Sir Henry Smith	1	
Grenville, south, Clark	1	
Glengary, Craig	1	
Grey, south, Lumley		1
Hastings, east, Corby	1	
" west, K Graham	1	
Hamilton, J M Williams		1
Halton, Barber		1
Huron, north, Hays	1	
" south, Gibbons		1
Hastings, north, J H Boulton	1	
Kingston, M H Strange	1	
Kent, Smith		1
Lincoln, J C Rykert	1	
Lanark, north, D Galbraith	1	
Lennox, J Stevenson	1	
London, J Carling	1	
Lanark, South, Shaw	1	
Leeds, north, Smith	1	
" South, Tett	1	
Monck, Secord	1	
Middlesex, east, J Evans		1
" west, Currie	1	
Northumberland, W.R., A Fraser		1
" E.R., J Eyre	1	
Niagara, D Robertson	1	
Norfolk, north, Wilson	1	
" south, McCall		1
Ontario, south, Dr McGill		1
Ottawa, W Scott	1	
Oxford, north, George Perry	1	
Oxford, south, A Oliver		1
Prescott, J Boyd	1	
Peterboro, west, J Carnegie	1	
" east, Read	1	
Perth, north, Monteith	1	
" south, Trow		1
Prince Edward, Greely		1
Renfrew, north, Supple	1	
Russell, Craig	1	
Simcoe, south, T R Ferguson	1	
" north, Lount	1	
Toronto, west, J Wallis	1	
" east, M C Cameron	1	
Victoria, south, T Matchet	1	
Wentworth, south, W Sexton		1
Welland, W Beatty	1	
Wentworth, N R, Christie		1
Wellington, south, Gow		1
York West, T Grahame	1	
" east, Crosby		1
	44	19

North Ontario Election.

The election in North Ontario has resulted in the defeat, by a very large majority, of the Hon M C Cameron, who was a candidate for the House of Commons. We very much regret this result, in so far as Mr Cameron himself is concerned, for we believe there is no more honorable and painstaking man in Parliament. Indeed he carries his scrupulous integrity, his avoidance of even the suspicion of wrong doing, to an extent which has undoubtedly given offence and has earned for him the reputation of being crotchetty and impracticable. It would nevertheless, be well for the country if Parliament contained a greater number of men whose impracticability arose from the same cause. The Leader we perceive, attributes the defeat to want of exertion on the part of Mr Cameron himself. Our contemporary says:

"Mr Cameron is a very clever lawyer and a good man, but he is the worst man in Ontario to manage an election. He relies too much on purity of reputation, and fancies its proclamation will stand in place of a resort to the ordinary and necessary means of carrying an election. The unpleasant lesson taught him in North Ontario may be of use; and it remains to be seen whether he will profit by it in future. Otherwise, as far as he is concerned, it will be thrown away. The wonder to many is not that he has been defeated, in North Ontario, but that he should ever have been elected for any place, upon the do-nothing system which he has adopted for his rule."

If Mr Cameron lost his election because he relied upon purity of reputation, and fancied its proclamation would stand in place of a resort "to the ordinary and necessary means of carrying an election," we can only the more regret that defeat. The Leader's statement is, unfortunately, not complimentary to the constituency, although it is we fear too true. There can be little doubt that neither ability nor character are always successful against treachery and corruption. But the people—we mean the honest portion of the people, and in the rural constituencies they are the overwhelming majority—would do well to consider the danger of this state of things. The man who goes into a contest relying upon his conscious integrity and his ability honestly to serve his country, but resolved not to resort to what have unfortunately come to be regarded as "the ordinary and necessary means of carrying an election," has but slight prospect of success. And that we fear will continue to be the state of things until all good men set their faces determinedly and energetically against the employment of these ordinary and so-called necessary means now restored to. Mr Cameron's defeat, because he would not resort to them, is, in the interests of public morality, a much more serious matter than his defeat in a party, or even personal sense. The loss or gain of a constituency more or less to an Administration, is as nothing compared with the damaging fact that elections cannot be won by men who content themselves with depending upon an unblemished character and great abilities to sustain them.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

How Napoleon Travels. — The special train in which the Emperor Napoleon went with his suite from Paris to Salzburg, is described as exceeding in comfort and elegance anything of the kind that has hitherto been known. The train consisted of nine carriages, communicating with each other by tastefully decorated bridges. In the middle was a handsome sitting room, furnished with chairs, ottomans, sofas, mirrors, pictures, clocks, and chandeliers. On one side of this room was the dining room, and on the other the Emperor's study. In the middle of the dining-room there was a table, capable of being extended or contracting at pleasure, with easy chairs placed parallel to the sides of the carriage. The Emperor's study contained an elegant writing table, a clock in the style of the renaissance, a thermometer, a barometer and a telegraph apparatus, by means of which telegraphic communication was established with the various Court officials travelling with His Majesty. Next to the study was the bed-room of the Emperor and Empress, with two beds placed transversely against the sides of the carriage. Two dressing-rooms were attached to the bed room. The remaining carriages consisted of a kitchen, a wine cellar, and the apartments of the Emperor's suite. There was also a conservatory filled with the choicest flowers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There is a little boy in Lynn whose mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great grandmother are all living. His great grandmother's age is seventy seven, and his great-great-grandmother's is within a year or so of one hundred.

An Inferno in Montana.

Wonderful Story From the West.

(Yellowstone City cor. Montana Post.)

A portion of the Bear Gulch stampeders have returned. They have been to the lake at the head of Yellowstone and report the greatest wonder of the age. For eight days they travelled through a volcanic country emitting blue flames, living streams of molten brimstone, and almost every variety of mineral known to chemists. The appearance of the country was smooth and rolling, with long level plains intervening. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter; and everywhere upon the level plains, dotting it like prairie dog holes, were smaller ones, from four to six inches and upwards. The steam and blaze was constantly discharging from these subterranean channels in regular evolutions or exhalations, like the boilers of our steamboats, and gave the same roaring, whistling sound. As far as the eye could trace, this motion was observed. They were fearful to ascend, as they assumed lest the thin crust should give way and swallow them. Mr. Hubbel, (one of the party,) who has visited this region before, ventured to approach one of the smaller ones. As he neared its mouth his feet broke through and the blue flame and smoke gushed forth, enveloping him. Dropping upon his body, he crawled to within a couple of feet of the crater and saw that the crust around its edge was like a thin wafer. Lighting a match he extended it to the mouth and instantly it was on fire. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they travelled on, and every moment it seemed liable to break through and bury them in its fiery vaults. The atmosphere was intensely suffocating, and they report that life could not long be sustained there. Not a living thing, bird or beast, was seen in the vicinity. The prospectors have given it the significant name—"Hell!" They declare they have been to that "bad place," and even seen the "devil's horns;" but through the interposition of Providence (not to speak profanely) their "souls have been delivered," and they emphatically aver, if a "straight and narrow" course during their sojourn on the Yellowstone will save them, they will never go there again. On their return, between the Lake and the Falls, they encountered four men on four splendid American horses driving thirty-six large mules, in fine condition, all branded "[illegible]." Said individuals wore linen dusters and heavy gold rings on their fingers—travelled southward, understood the country, acted suspiciously, and that's all that's known.

The Rouge Defeat.—The defeat of the Rouge party in Quebec, under the auspices of Mr A Dorion, has been almost as complete as that of the Clear Grits in Ontario, under Geo Brown. The Montreal Gazette says, that if it is not very much mistaken, it has lost 15 seats since the contest began, and only gained three. Messrs A Dufresne, Perreault, Somerville, Lajoie, O'Halloran, Laberche-Viger, Houde, Evanturel, Remillard, Laframboise, and Pouliot have disappeared from the scene; while those other great luminaries of the party, messrs Geoffrion, Huntington and Dorion, have been forced to accept Conservative colleagues in the Local Legislature. These are the hard facts of the situation, and they cannot be concealed. The Rouges once had a respectable minority in point of numbers and influence. Their strength is now reduced to ten!

Progress of Democracy.—The doctrine of 'finality,' preached by Earl Russell some years ago, finds no favor, it would seem, with the Reform League. Household suffrage having been gained, the fight is now to be for manhood suffrage, and vote by ballot. And in view of the victory which has been won by the people of England during the last twelve months, who will say that the day is distant which will see the aristocracy yielding these points too? The revolution which has commenced cannot be stopped. England marches steadily onward to democracy. The proceedings at the Council of the League, held in London on the 29th ult., are significant.—*Tribune.*

The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.—The township of Wallace, county of Perth, has, by a large majority, passed a grant of $25,000 bonus to this railway. Mr. James Turner and Dr. Parker, Directors of the company, attended several meetings in the township before the vote was taken. The by law submitted to the people of Normanby granting $50,000 to the Guelph Scheme, and $15,000 to the Durham and Angus road, was defeated; but it is said that a by-law will be at once introduced for a similar amount for the Wellington, Grey and Bruce road.

Disorderly Soldiers.—St. Louis, Sep. 11.—An Omaha despatch says that a battalion of 400 soldiers arrived there on Sunday, en route to the Plains to fight the Indians; but, before leaving, they broke into the American Transfer Company's warehouse, drove out the watchmen, stove in the heads of whiskey and wine barrels, got very drunk, and broke open canned fruits and oysters. The subordinate officers are said to have been as bad as the men, and the colonel in command had no control over them.

Several gentlemen of the press have been fortunate enough to secure seats in the legislature during the recent elections. Mr. Chamberlain of the Montreal Gazette; Mr. Stephenson of the Planet; Mr. Bowell of the Belleville Intelligencer; and Mr. James Young, formerly of the Galt Reformer. Mr. Beatty, of the Leader, is also one of the fortunate fellows. In the Province of Quebec several others of the same profession have seats, Mr. Cauchon of the Journal being the most notable.

Suicide.—A widow woman named Spratt, somewhat advanced in years, and residing near the foot of John street, Hamilton, committed suicide on Thursday forenoon by hanging herself. She accomplished the deed by suspending a strip of cloth over the top of a door, one end being attached to the latch handle on the opposite side, and the other affixed about her neck in a slip noose.

War Stores for the Colonies.—The London Times of the 29th ult., says: "The shipping shed appropriated to the temporary storing of cargoes for foreign service, on the wharf at Woolwich, is stored with an enormous amount of Palliser 7-inch, 8-inch, and 9-inch shot and shell, destined for Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Bermuda, Malta, and other of our possessions abroad."

Charles Dickens will give his readings in Boston, the first two weeks in December. In this period he will appear six, and, perhaps, eight evenings. He leaves England in October.

Paisley and Neighborhood.

A new resident of Paisley gives his impressions of the village and neighborhood in a communication to the Perth Courier, from which we make the following extracts:

PAISLEY, Bruce Co. Ont., Sep. 2, 1867.

Setting out from Perth a week ago for settlement in the new regions of Western Canada, your correspondent soon reached Goderich by the ordinary mode of conveyance, in a comfortable railway car. Here, however, the discomforts of travel began, for, the railroad going no farther, the little steamer Silver Spray had to be resorted to for a journey on Lake Huron, along the coast of Huron and Bruce Counties to Southampton, at the mouth of the Saugeen river. The Lake being in an angry mood, the passengers were soon oblivious of all passing events in the horrors of sea sickness in all its varieties and phases of misery, from the slight headache of the seasoned veteran to the mortal agony which possessed the stomach of the greenhorn unused to the troubles of the stormy deep. The Purser advised your correspondent to remain in the middle of the boat, for, said he, with the faith of a philosopher who believed in his own theory, "The case is just like this: as the boat tosses up and down, the middle is about stationary, and if you stay there you won't get sick." Putting trust in his word, I at once set out on an exploring voyage for the middle of the boat, being strongly admonished thereto by the angry rumblings of a disturbed dinner, but nature at length giving way I had to conclude that, either the miserable boat had no centre or the philosophy of the Purser wouldn't hold water. I remember reading at school long ago that the centre of a revolving body was always at rest, but I think if the author of that doctrine was on the Silver Spray for a little while he'd change his opinion. Reaching Southampton at 4 o'clock in the morning, and passing through the various dangers of falling off the gangway on getting ashore and falling through the wharf on reaching the shore, the passengers had to grope their way in the dark, through hills and hollows, mudholes and stumps, to the solitary light shining in "the dim distance of the present future," as a recent dime novelist has it, where a very respectable hotel gave them hospitable shelter for a couple of hours, until the stage for Paisley made its appearance at the door. This stage, by the way, was drawn by a pair of fiery steeds who seemed so possessed with the idea of running away, that every few minutes the driver had to call on all the able-bodied passengers in the coach to assist him in holding them! They made the journey of sixteen miles around by Port Elgin, over a splendid gravel road, in the extremely short space of *five hours*, which, I think, is fully equal to the time of the Royal Mail from Perth to Franktown, and everybody admits that to be the fastest line in the country.

Paisley, as Tennyson, Jr. said about Perth, "like its Scottish namesake, stands not upon the river Tay, but at the junction of four streams, named the Saugeen, the Teeswater, Willow Creek, and the North Branch. The three latter empty into the Saugeen, which in its turn flows into Lake Huron at Southampton. They drain a large extent of country, and afford unexampled facilities for driving machinery. It is but twelve years since the first settler came to this neighborhood, and from the progress made in that time and the natural facilities of the place, it is fair to infer that it will soon outstrip many of the most prosperous localities of the East. The county is traversed along its length and breadth for a distance of over a hundred and fifty miles, with the finest gravel roads a person would wish to see. The gravel is put on a foot thick and eight feet wide, and the roadway graded throughout as level as can be. Singular to say, there is not a toll gate on them from one end to the other, so that the traveller may go which way he will without ever having to put his hand in his pocket at the demand of a gatekeeper. The highways are thus made free by the generous enterprise of this progressive people, who borrowed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to build them, and issued debentures on the credit of the County, extending over a period of twenty years, to pay for them. There is already considerable agitation going on in favor of building a railroad, and the belief appears to prevail that such a road must soon be made through this section of country, to tap the front at Guelph or some other convenient place. The idea of building one of the light, cheap railways, of narrow guage, small engines, and slow rate of speed, so successfully adopted in India, gains considerable favor, and will no doubt be ultimately adopted in preference to the more expensive broad guage heavy lines of the frontier. Nearly every part of the county is now as well settled as Lanark, each hundred acres, and sometimes less, supporting its family of hardy pioneers. Of course many of the comforts of an old settlement are still wanting, but as the land is far superior to that of the East, these will follow in due time. There are no stones to obstruct the plow, and no swamps to absorb the richness of the ground, but a fine heavy, rich, clay soil everywhere gives promise of an immediate reward to the labor of the husbandman and future comfort to his family. There are many people here from Perth, Smith's Falls, Bathurst, Drummond, Carleton Place, and other parts of Lanark County, several of whom I have come across, and all of whom are in the enjoyment of prosperity. The village contains sixteen stores, some of which do a business of fourteen or 15,000 dollars a year; two drug stores, three doctors; a bookstore; three lawyers; two land surveyors; seven blacksmiths' shops; a cabinet shop; several carpenters; two grist mills; five hotels; two tailorshops; several millinery establishments; three tanneries; four shoe shops; two factories, and several other branches of business of more or less consequence to the public, including painters, "artists," and a barber. Five clergymen minister to the spiritual wants of the community, of the respective denominations of Free Church, presided over by Rev. Mr. Bremner; Old Kirk, Rev. Mr. McLean; Wesleyan Methodist, Rev. Mr. Gold; Baptist, Rev. Mr. McNeil, and New Connexion Methodist, Rev. Mr. Preston. There is also an Episcopalian church erected, but at present it is without an incumbent. An excellent newspaper, called the Paisley Advocate, of moderate principles, and sound, healthy views, is published weekly, and appears to be rapidly making its way to a good position in the country. Besides what I have mentioned, there are in course of erection around the village no less than seven new mills, and in a short time I have no doubt that many more will follow, when the splendid water privileges on all the streams flowing into the place become known to capitalists in other parts of the new Dominion. The settlers here are principally Scotch, and as might be expected from such people, the military spirit of their race finds vent in a Volunteer organization and a fine drill shed. This building is often used as a church on Sundays, and there are also four other regular churches in the village. It is not an unusual circumstance to see all these buildings filled at once with respectable looking well-dressed people, so that, I think, Paisley, though but twelve years old, can fairly claim to be one of the most prosperous and progressive places in the country.

McN.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.—We understand that, on July 15th, her Majesty's ship Petrel received on board at the Cape the expedition, under the command of Mr. Young, which has undertaken the search for Dr. Livingstone or his remains, and that the ship was to sail on the evening of the same day for the mouth of the Zambesi. On arriving there the various sections of the steel boat, especially built at Chatham for the use of the expedition, will be put together, and the party will proceed up the river to the Shire, and thence as far as the Murchison Falls, where the boat must be taken to pieces again and carried some thirty or forty miles overland. There will then be a run across the Lake Nyassa, within fifty miles of the northern end of which is the spot where Dr. Livingstone is alleged to have been murdered.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FENIAN PIC-NIC.—The annual Fenian picnic near Chicago was a singular and ludicrous affair. Thousands of our Irish inhabitants, men, women and children, went on cars and in carriages to Ross's Park for a great day. Several hundred of the Shields Guards, uniformed and armed, were there, and the programme was to include speeches from distinguished orators, a review, sham battle, &c. But poor whiskey began to tell upon many of the crowd, who were "spoiling for a fight" much sooner than was anticipated, and broken heads began to be seen before half the crowd had arrived. Some of the "military," too, became insurgent, and took to prodding each other with bayonets, instead of arresting the disturbers, as ordered, and the confusion which soon prevailed broke up the proposed order of operations entirely. Our Irish fellow citizens have plenty of fight in them, and if they could be made to keep it bottled up for the needed occasions, Fenian arms would be dangerous enough.

There has been some street rioting in Londonderry, the result of political and religious hatreds, but it has led to no serious results. A mob assembled, composed of both women and men, and attacked four houses, which the local papers say were occupied by Protestants exclusively. The doors were burst open, and the inmates assaulted. Complaint was made of the absence of the police on the occasion.

French local papers give a curious account of the result of sinking an Artesian well in the Department of Aude, near Narbonne. When the depth of 180 feet had been attained, a stream of carburetted hydrogen gas rushed up the tube, which, been lighted, has continued to burn steadily with a red flame. Along with this gas, water flows, which is stated to be extremely bitter and cold.

HORSE THIEVES.—The Stratford Herald says the horse thieves are flourishing in that neighborhood. A fine span of horses were stolen from Mr. Duncan McDermid, North Easthope, on the night of the 9th inst. He advertises them, and offers a reward of $60.

Mrs Stowe has already sent to the printer large instalments of her new work, which is to be a sort of chronicle of old time folks in a new England village fifty or sixty years ago. Some of the characters are said to be as graphically depicted as those in "Uncle Tom's cabin."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Fergus, Sep. 14.—While a lad about 15 years old, named Robert Ramore was out hunting to-day he was accidentally shot. It appears that while creeping across the river on a narrow log, and drawing the gun behind him, having hold of it by the muzzle the dog head caught on something and the contents of the gun were lodged in his body. He is not expected to survive over a few hours.

THE GOLD REGION.—It is a significant fact, that upwards of nine thousand acres of land, in the townships of Marmora, Madoc, and Elzevir, are advertised to be sold for taxes on the 5th day of November next.—[Kingston News.

Rev. J. Smithurst, of Minto, died at Elora on the 22nd ult., in the sixtieth year of his age. He had formerly labored as a missionary at Red River.

The yellow fever is very prevalent in many places in the South; and as near as Governor's Island, New York harbor, the cholera has spread among the troops to an alarming extent, and communication with the city is interdicted.

SICKNESS.—A great amount of sickness is prevalent in the north eastern part of this county. About Walton, Ainleyville, Wroxter, &c., numbers are at present lying ill of dysentry or Canadian cholera, and several deaths have occurred. We have heard of one man who has buried no less than seven of his family.—[Goderich Star.

MR. BLAKE.—Mr. Blake is the only gentleman who took a prominent part at the Toronto Convention who has been elected. He has been returned for South Bruce to the Ontario Assembly, and will no doubt lead the Opposition in it for some time. If, however, any one supposes that Mr. Blake will be a pliant tool in the hands of Mr. George Brown, they will find themselves mistaken.—[London Free Press.

Rev. Newman Hall has arrived in Canada and preached in Hamilton on the 8th.

The tramway from Orangeville is progressing rapidly, and will probably be graded as far as Melville this fall.

The Washington Chronicle has additional evidence that some of the farmers in the neighborhood of Manassas make a practice of selling the bones of soldiers buried on their farms to the bone-dust manure-factories, and calls for prompt measures against the infamous traffic.

The track on the Kansas Pacific railway, according to the Leavenworth Times, is going down at the rate of a mile and a half a day, in spite of the cholera and the Indians. A company of infantry and one of cavalry protect the track layers.

A yacht from Baltimore of two and a half tons burthen, yclept the John T. Ford, and so named after the proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in Washington, and manned by four persons, had reached the English channel in safety, when it was capsized and all on board perished but one.

LIVELY TIMES AT NATAL.—The Pall Mall Gazette gives an account of a "round" with Bishop Colenso to which Bishop Twells, who has just arrived in England, treated himself before leaving the Cape. He was determined, it appears, to preach in Pietermaritzburg Cathedral before he left the colony, and Bishop Colenso's churchwardens were determined he should not. The Bishop hired men with sledge hammers, who smashed in the cathedral doors, and the excellent prelate having preached a sermon, as he had vowed he would do, both in the morning and the evening, returned triumphant to England. Such energetic conduct (observes the Gazette) will doubtless cause Christianity to stand high in the eyes of the heathen African.

A MITE PREACHER.—Some months ago, says the south London Press, we announced that the mite of a Methodist preacher, only one inch taller than Tom Thumb, was causing a great sensation in the country, and that he would soon appear in London. We had a visit from the little man the other day, when he was profuse in his thanks for the notice taken of him, and assured us he was going about doing good! He creates, he says, "as much excitement wherever he goes as does Mr. Spurgeon," and frequently preaches to four thousand persons at a time. He meditates a raid upon the sinners and sham Christians of London, so that the lovers of religious excitement have another treat in store for them. The little creature rejoices in the name of Noble.

Rev. Newman Hall, who is, next to Mr. Spurgeon, the most popular preacher in London, arrived in this country last week, by the "Cuba," landing at Boston, where he met a kind reception from Lieut.-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson and others. He has gone to Niagara, and, after a week or two, will return to the cities of the East. We regret to learn that he can remain in this country only till November. He is sure of a hearty welcome everywhere, not only as the eloquent English preacher, but as one of the truest friends of America in the United Kingdom.—[N. Y. paper.

A young man named Regan died in Albany recently from having a mole or wart on his face cut by a razor, while being shaved. The wart was on the left cheek; and while the whole right side was paralyzed, the left leg and arm became rigid, and the face turned over the left shoulder.

The total number of papers, large and small, daily and weekly, published in Chicago, are fifty-eight, in addition to which are eight monthly magazines.

Montana papers of August 1 state that a party of thirty-one men, who were working at Vermillion Bar, making fifteen to twenty dollars per day each, were attacked by a party of Blackfeet Indians, and all massacred except one.

Father Gavazzi is preaching in Padua, Milan, and other towns in Italy. In one place he preached to one thousand working men in a noble's country seat. He meets with considerable opposition, and riots frequently occur.

The Ottawa Citizen says that Lieut.-Gen. Ash Windham, K. C. B., will succeed Lieut. Gen. Sir John Michel, as Commander of the Forces in British North America.

WILL HE KEEP IT?—Hon. Mr. McGee has written to Hon. Malcolm Cameron, announcing that he has taken the pledge.

The Princess of Wales is still suffering much from the stiffness of her leg. It will, it is feared, be long ere she is completely convalescent.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Manchester, Sept 17.

Col. Kelly, known to be one of the leaders of the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, was discovered by the police to be stopping in this city and was to-day arrested at his lodgings. He was fully identified and will be sent to Dublin for trial on a charge of treason.

Belfast, Sept 17.

A resident of this city, supposed to have been a secret director of the Fenian organization in this section of Ireland, died recently and was buried. His funeral was the occasion of an extensive and significant demonstration. Over 8,000 people joined the procession which followed the remains of the deceased to the grave.

The wheat crop of England and Scotland is under the average; barley 10 per cent, and oats 15 per cent above the average.

A FENIAN INFORMER.—A prisoner of rank in the Fenian revolutionary movements but who is a native British subject, has given such information as will compromise many persons of position, not only in Ireland but also in England, including some of former high political importance. The self justification of the alleged informer for his "treason", is, that he was abandoned to the dangers of his position without legal help having been afforded him by his former friends.

The London papers are filled with specific claims of damage of American citizens inflicted by rebel pirates. The Daily News admits England to be liable for a million and a quarter sterling, but British citizens have also large claims against the United States.

The British Government has taken six steamers of two lines running to New York for the Abyssinian expedition,

The working classes held a very large Reform meeting in Dublin on the 3rd, at which it was resolved that nothing but residential manhood suffrage would be satisfactory.

The Duke of Edinburg (Prince Alfred) met with a very grand reception at Rio de Janeiro, by the Emperor of Brazil and his Court. During the ball in his honor, the Duke and a number of British officers and ladies astonished the Brazilians dons by dancing a Scotch reel to the music of a Highland piper.

The Free Trade League now prints a monthly journal, called the League, in New York. Among the members of the association are Mr. R. W. Emerson, and Mr. W. C. Bryant. It has taken spacious rooms in Broadway, and is evidently making arrangements for a wide agitation in favor of its declared object of "restoring to 30,000,000 of men the exercise of their natural right to make their own contracts in reference to the products of their labor."

From Mexico.

The brigands of Canales have surrendered. Gen. Berionzabal has resigned the governorship of Camaulipas, and Gen. Hatos was appointed.

Gen. Escobedo reached Monterey with 2,000 troops on the 28th ult. In a speech Escobedo denied that he had insulted the Americans at Queretaro, and acknowledged his indebtedness to the United States for his success.

Gen. Castillo was pardoned on the 13th. The Governor of the capital decrees death to all robbers.

EATEN BY ANTS.—An Australian paper the Maryborough Advertiser, states that the neighborhood of Havelock has been visited after a heavy rain by clouds of flying ants, which have been devoured in great numbers by the fowls, but the insects, not being killed by the swallowing, have eaten their way through the birds' crops and caused their death. This was not credited at first, but post mortem examinations have shown the insects alive in the returned crop or crawling out of the dead birds throats. The loss has been considerable.

A HORSE'S RETALIATION.—Rareyism does not seem to have penetrated into Aberdeenshire. James Booth, a coachman at Pittodrie, in the Garioch, having returned with his horses from a drive, unharnessed them and began to flog one of them violently. A labourer at work hard by advised him to desist, but Booth said he had not yet done with the animal, and led it round a corner, where the labourer heard the discipline renewed. Suddenly all was quiet, and when the farm overseer passed that way five minutes afterwards, he found the lifeless body of Booth reclining against the wall, the horse having "shouldered him"—i. e., squeezed him to death. His neck was broken, and it was easy to see from the footprints how the mischief had been done. The horse was standing a few yards off, perfectly quiet. It became somewhat excited when caught, probably anticipating a renewal of the punishment; "but," the local paper goes on to say, "a little kindness soon made it calm. If the deceased had been readier with his kindness than with his whip, it is probable that the fatal accident would never have occurred.

How Boat-Racers are Trained.—The Ward brothers, who won the boat race at Springfield, Mass., last week, went through a severe training for that contest. For several weeks they eat lean mutton and beef, careful always to avoid fat; had no pepper, spices or any condiments in their food, and only a little salt; adjured vinegar and all other acids, as well as tobacco in every form; drank little water at their meals or at any other time, and no stronger liquors, except occasionally a little Scotch ale or claret; took exercise systematically with an especial reference to increasing their muscular power and improving their "wind;" and after every exercise were persistently "rubbed down," as a well attended horse would be. This discipline had attained such complete results that the brothers were able to row six miles with scarcely a quickening of the pulse.

PRIZE FIGHT.—New York, Sept. 12.—Another disgraceful prize fight occurred in New Jersey yesterday between James Allen and Pat McCormick. Allen was getting the worst of it when his friends broke into the ring, claiming foul, and fell upon McCormick and beat him terribly, leaving him on the ground insensible.

The expedition under the command of Mr. Young, which has undertaken a search for Dr. Livingstone, or his remains, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope in H.M.S. "Petrel," on July 15, for the mouth of the Zambesi.

Another great fortune has been found, according to the Western papers, to belong to heirs in this country. It is said to amount to between two and three hundred millions, and to belong to the descendants of Lady Mary Towley Lawrence.

Although it is more than five years since the death of Prince Albert, the mourning seal in black was continues to be affixed to all the official letters of the Government in its several departments, nor does there appear any probability of a return to the red official seal.

A preacher named Barton, who victimized a Madison, Wis., bank out of a large amount of money on forged drafts, said he committed the deed to provide for his family that he might give his whole attention to theological matters.

The Northwestern Railroad.—There is every probability that the line of railroad proposed to be built from the town of Guelph northwest to the Georgian Bay, will be commenced early next spring. As at present contemplated, the road will run midway between Elora and Fergus, thence in a northwesterly direction through the townships of Peel, Maryborough, Wallace, Minto, etc. The people of Listowel desire the road to pass through their village.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN WALLACE.—During the late election, the "lambs" of Wallace appear to have endeavored to keep up the rowdy character of that township, several acts of ruffianism having taken place. On Sunday morning next after the elections some one entered the pasture of a farmer named Hemsworth, and stuck a knife into the bowels at one of his horses. $50 is offered as a reward for the apprehension of the party who committed this barbarous outrage.

The Grand Jury of the County of Carleton, preferring a legislative to a Federal union of the provinces, in their presentiment have presented the local constitution of the province as a nuisance!

A number of western newspaper men propose to make an excursion in October from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains. There will be one hundred and fifty persons in the party.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,

Watch Maker,

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Paisley and neighborhood, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Mr. McKechnie's brick building, where he will be at all times prepared to do every description of work in his line neatly, cheaply and quickly. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of

GOOD WATCHES.

And all broken parts, such as Jewels, Pivots, Pinions, Wheels, Cylinders, Staffs, Verges, &c., replaced equal to the original.

Municipal and School Seals Engraved,

And also inscriptions and names on Plate, Spoons, Forks and metals of every description.

Beautiful silver-plated Coffin Plates furnished and engraved to order in every style required, at a very moderate price.

An assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

From an extended experience in the business, and a determination to do good work promptly and at moderate charges, the subscriber hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Paisley, Sept. 5th, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the next meeting of the Township Council, on Monday, the 7th October, for the office of

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

For the Municipality of Elderslie for the current year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Aug. 31, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Normanton Post office, up to the 3rd September, 1867.

Benson William	McGillivray John
Knox William	McKechnie John
Kruger Charles	McMillan Alexander
Kepkey Frederick	Wittrug Charles
McPhee Jennet.	

J. J. LEHNEN, P M.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Paisley, May 30, 1867. Proprietor.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CAMERON,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 25 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other institution of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Township of Greenock
FALL SHOW.

The Fall Show of the Township of Greenock Agricultural Society will be held at Pinkerton on Tuesday, October 8, 1867.

PRIZE LIST.

Horses.

Best span working horses	$2 00
second ditto	1 00
Best brood mare having raised a foal in 1867	1 50
second ditto	1 00
best two-year old colt or filly	1 50
second ditto	50
best hackney or saddle horse	75
second ditto	50
best spring foal	50

Cattle.

Best yoke working oxen	2 00
second ditto	1 00
Best four year old steers (in yoke)	1 00
Best bull 3 yrs. old or over	1 50
Best bull under 3 yrs. old	1 50
second ditto	75
Best milch cow having calved in 1867	1 50
second ditto	1 00
third ditto	50
Best two-year-old heifer	1 00
second ditto	50
Best one-year-old heifer	1 00
second ditto	50
Best spring calf	50
Best fat ox, steer, cow or heifer	1 50

Sheep.

Best ram, (aged)	1 00
second ditto	50
Best shearling ram	1 00
second ditto	50
Best ram lamb	1 00
second ditto	50
Best ewes having lambed in 1867	1 00
second ditto	50
Best pair of ewe lambs	1 00
second ditto	50
Best shearling ewe	1 00
second ditto	50
Best fat sheep	75

Swine.

Best boar	1 00
Best brood sow	1 00
Best spring sow	50
Best spring boar	50

Grain.

Best 2 bus. fall wheat	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best 2 bus. spring wheat	1 50
second ditto	1 00
Best two bus. oats	1 00
second ditto	50
Best two bus. barley	1 00
Best two bus. peas	1 00
Best doz. cobs Indian corn	50
Best ½-bus. Timothy seed	75
Best peck flax seed	50
Best peck of beans	50

Dairy Produce.

Best 4 lbs. butter without salt	1 00
second ditto	75
Best 10 lbs. salt butter	1 00
second ditto	75
Best cheese over 8 lbs.	1 00
second ditto	75

Roots.

Best bushel early potatoes	50
Best bushel cup potatoes	50
Best bushel any other kind potatoes	50
Best dozen carrots	50
Best dozen beets	50
Best dozen parsnips	50
Best half dozen cabbages	50
Best half-peck onions	50
Best half-dozen Swedish turnips	50
second ditto	25
Best half bushel yellow or purple Aberdeen	50
second ditto	25
Best half-peck tomatoes	50
Best half dozen apples	50
Best squash	25
Best pumpkins	25

Manufactures.

Best five pounds maple sugar	1 00
Best quilt	1 00
second ditto	50
Best pair woollen mitts	50
Best pair woollen socks	50
Best two pounds woollen yarn (warp)	50
second ditto	25
Best fine shirt	50
Best five yards fulled cloth	75
second ditto	50
Best five yards flannel	75
second ditto	50
Best five yards linsey woolsey	75
second ditto	50
Best pair boots, calf skin	75
Best two chopping axes	1 00
Best window sash 8 by 10	50
Best panel door	1 00
Best two axe handles	50
Best plough	1 00
Best double harrow	1 00

Poultry.

Best pair of turkeys	50
Best pair of geese	50
Best pair of ducks	50
Best barn-yard fowls, male and female Shanghai	50
Best do. Spanish or Poland	50

The Power of Love.

From the upper window of a tall house was one day seen, in a crowded street, a mule in a cart, and the driver with a stick in his hand. The mule had evidently been insulted, if not assaulted, and his dignity thereby much offended. This had so aroused his temper, as to make him, for a time, disobedient to the commands of his master. He was as deaf to threats as he seemed callous to the blows freely dealt across his ribs by the driver.

Matters, however, soon came to a crisis, for such treatment was not to be borne; no, not even by a mule, accustomed as he is to cruelty in all its forms. The mule decided, under the circumstances, not to pull the cart; and therefore he came to a stand still in front of our window. The mule seemed quite determined that go he would not; and his master seemed equally resolved that go he should, and go 'I'll make him.' The stick was now more freely applied than ever to the poor mule's back, but to no purpose; for move he would not. 'You shall go!' said his master; and thereupon he got out of the cart, laid hold of the bridle, and, with all his might, pulled at his head.

It was now a matter of main force between the two, but the mule proved the stronger: for, instead of the master pulling the mule, the mule pulled the master in an opposite direction.

Now the people began to stand and look, till a crowd assembled. Some seemed very much to enjoy the contest. Some said the mule was right, others the man was right; and those who thought the mule was wrong went to help the man to make the mule go. Some got behind the cart, others laid hold of the wheels, while the master tugged away at the poor creature's head. By the united strength of the whole, the poor mule was overcome, and on he went a few yards.

The men thought it was all right now. They had got the victory and seen him go, and they left the cart to see the result. But no; the mule was only overcome by superior force. His determination not to go was the same as ever; and, when they ceased to push, he ceased to go. The men got tired, or could not wait to see the end, and went on about their own business, which, perhaps, they were more able to settle than they were the mule's.

No sooner did those who first formed the crowd go than others came up to look, and to ask, 'What's the matter?'

'Matter enough!' says one; don't you see that's the mule what won't go? and his master don't know how to make him.'

'His master's old enough to know,' says another; 'but perhaps he won't be told.'

The old man overheard this, and in a pettish tone said, 'You can't tell me.'

'Well, perhaps not; but I think I could show you if you give me the stick.'

"Well, here's the stick. Now do it.'

Upon this the stick changed hands; and it was time it had; for the contest had lasted from four o'clock to half-past five. One hour and a half lost, and the mule in that time had only been violently pushed along some fifty yards. All thought the new driver was going upon the old tack of physical force and hard-hearted blows. No, no; there had been too much of that already; and he wanted to try a power that had not yet been brought to bear. That power was in the law of kindness. He took the stick, and showed it to the mule, and then in the mule's sight laid it on the ground, and then went up to the poor creature and patted his neck, and stroked his nose, and looked into his face with a smile, and spoke words in a very kind, soothing tone. A carrot-top was begged of the green-grocer close by, and offered.

At first, the mule was not inclined to take it; but with a little more stroking and patting, and smiling and kind words, he took it and ate it, and looked round for more. His sour look was evidently passing away, and he was beginning to assume his usual aspect. A little water was given him. The bridle was taken off, and put on again. The new driver again patted his neck and stroked his nose, and with kind words, laid hold of the bridle with a very gentle and forward movement; to which the poor mule immediately answered, and off it went with a will and a purpose to serve faithfully under the new law of kindness, but as ready as ever to resist the old practice of brute force. 'Bravo!' shouted some when they saw the mule so susceptible of kindness, and the man so successful in administering it.—[Well-Spring.

The editor of a paper in Maine has lost his wallet containing a torn three cent scrip, two postage stamps that hadn't been used but once, and a Confederate $1 bill. Poor man!

An exchange says, 'when ladies vote,' candidates will always be elected by 'handsome majorities,' and sometimes by 'sweeping majorities.'

'Have you Blasted Hopes?' asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was much swollen by the toothache. 'No, ma'am, but I have a blasted toothache,' was the reply.

American Notions of Grades of Villainy.

The man that will take a newspaper for a length of time, and then send it back "refused" and unpaid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.—Exchange.

He would do worse than that. He would marry a girl on trial, and send her back at the end of the honeymoon with the words "Don't suit" chalked on her back.—Iron City.

He would do worse than that. He would steal the chalk to write it with, and afterwards he would use it on his shirt, to save the expense of washing, and then sue the wife's father for a month's boarding.—Standard.

Worse yet. He'd chase a sick rat ten miles over a corduroy road, institute a post-mortem examination after he had caught him, in order to recover a stolen grain of corn.—Morgantown Star.

We endorse every word of the above. He would steal the rotten acorns from a blind pig, and steal all the winter meat of an editor.—Somerset Herald.

He would be as mean as the man who cursed his poor old and blind mother for stopping in his door-yard to beg for bread, and who gave his only child a penny for going to bed supperless, and the next morning charged him a penny for his breakfast.—Torch-Light.

Remarkable Strength.—Mr. J. E. Evans, a native of Australia, recently gave in England an exhibition of remarkable strength. He held a fifty-six pound weight in various positions, at arm's length, and increased the number until he raised four fifty-six pound weights above his head, holding them at arm's length, and at the same time standing upon four tumbler glasses. He also held the weights on the top of the glasses, and allowed a glass of water to be placed on the top of the weights. He laid flat upon the floor, and let a fifty-six pound weight fall a distance of about a yard upon his bare chest, and the weight rebounded as though it had come in contact with India-rubber. A piece of stone, four inches thick, was next placed upon his chest, and a blacksmith smashed it with two blows into fragments. Two blacksmiths then cut a piece of two-inch iron in two across his chest with a hammer and chisel. The feats concluded by Professor Hercules lying flat upon the floor, and allowing a blacksmith to strike him, with all his strength, with a sixteen pound sledge hammer. The blow was met by the Professor, and the hammer rebounded without leaving a scratch upon his body.

Clover.—Clover differs entirely from the cereal crops in this; it sends its main roots perpendicularly downwards, when no obstacle stands in the way, to a depth which the fibrous roots of wheat and barley fail to reach; the principal roots of clover branch off into creeping roots, which again send forth fresh roots downwards. Thus clover, like the pea plant, derives its principal food from layers below the surface soil; and the difference between the two consists mainly in this — that the clover, from its larger and more extensive root surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where peas will no longer thrive; the natural consequence is, that the subsoil is left proportionately much poorer by clover than by the pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass but few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich arable surface for its development; but the plant takes but comparatively little food from the surface soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are soon covered with a corky coating, and only the fine root fibres ramifying through the subsoil convey food to the plant.—Liebig.

A New Use for Potatoes, Turnips, and Carrots.—The Scientific Review says:—There are at present to be seen at the Paris Exhibition objects apparently formed of Meerschaum or stags' horns, but which nevertheless, are made of very different substances. The imitation meerschaum is obtained by peeling sound potatoes and subjecting them to a chemical process. Turnips treated in the same manner as the potatoes afford an excellent imitation of stags' horn, which may be cut into thin plates for veneering and may be made as flexible as leather by agitation in glycerine or water. Carrots treated in the same way afford a fine imitation of corals, which answers admirably for veneering and other purposes. The Sheffield Telegram says:—We have seen specimens of potato preserved in the manner above described prepared by an artist in Sheffield. They are slices of the ordinary kind of potato about the 16th part of an inch in thickness, of a brownish color, semi-transparent, smooth, and tough. The substance is not unlike tortoiseshell, and will doubtless be used for inlaid work.

There was an old Quaker, who had an unfortunate reputation of non-resistance. It was said that any one could jostle him, tread on his toes, or tweak his nose, with impunity; until one day a blustering fellow being told that yonder was a man who, if he was smitten on the cheek, would turn the other also, thought it would be sport to try him. Stepping up to the sturdy, good natured friend, he slapped his face. The old man looked at him sorrowfully for a moment, then slowly returned the other cheek, and received another. Upon that he coolly pulled off his coat, "I have cleared the law," said he, "and now thee must take it;" and he gave the cowardly fellow a tremendous thrashing.

A good thing is told of the President in Raleigh. While responding in a feeling manner to the welcome given him, he used the expression: 'Let us, my friends, repair the breaches'—and before he could add 'made by the war,' an old woman exclaimed 'Bless the dear man he has come home again to work at his old trade.'

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an Immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 20 cents.

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe-Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turnscrews, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,

AT THE

Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N.B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for Medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A 1867.D.

DISSOLUTION

OF

PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby mutually agree that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us as Shoemakers, be, and the same is hereby dissolved and wholly determined.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1867.
ROBERT ARNIEL,
ROBERT SAUNDERS.

Witness, J. McMullen.

For Thirty Days!

(Beginning this date)

G. & W. SMITH

Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRINTS and COTTONS,
DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as Cannot be Beat.

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

N.B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

ONTARIO
CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

N E W
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. NUMBER 32.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly [illegible] of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY [illegible].

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Mr. Gresford Lynn paced up and down his room. The packet lay on the table.

More than once he had approached to take it up and open it; but irresolution prevailed, and he resumed his agitated walk.

And yet his heart yearned to read the record of his lost wife's life, though he shrank from the first unclosing of the packet, and from letting the first ray of light fall upon the sorrows of the patient heart.

Oh, that the past could be recalled! Why had she not waited?

And for the last seven years she had lived within two hundred miles of him. She had died, and his neighbor had been at her death bed, and yet he, her husband, had not known of it.

He chafed under the thought. It was madness to him; his heart strings seemed stretched as though the next moment they would snap, the tension was so great. He writhed in mental agony, and great drops of perspiration rolled from his forehead.

He took the packet in his hand.

John Gresford Lynn. Her writing! Ellen's fingers had traced it! O wife! O wife!

Then he rose up again; he locked the door that he might not be disturbed, and returning to the table set himself to his painful task. Painful, and yet he felt strange comfort in being allowed thus, as it were, to hold communion with the dead.

Lovingly he, like Doris, left the little seal uninjured, as he opened the packet. After he had done this he sat as one in a dream, with the contents spread out before him,—a collection of papers of different dates, much exceeding the original document that Mr. Chester had spoken of as having been committed to Doris's keeping. Probably added to as years went on, and evidently altered and corrected, if one might judge from the sentences blotted out and parts torn off, leaving gaps here and there, which, however, did not interrupt the thread of the narrative.

Mr. Lynn drew his chair nearer the table, shaded the lamp, and began with the paper of the oldest date.

My husband, my long lost husband! O John, mourned as dead these many years, how cruel has fate been to us. How shall I tell you all I wish to say—all that may make you feel happy when you look upon these lines?

Long have I communed with myself whether to leave you in ignorance of my lot, and to let you still believe that the waters were sweeping over your Ellen's grave. Then, again, I have thought that in years to come, should you live after me, it might be a comfort to you to know that your wife was spared a cruel death, blessing you with her last breath.

O John, through many and many a year I have thought ever of you, ever grieving over the dreadful death I believed was yours. The native who alone returned from that unfortunate expedition described how he had seen you murdered, and left a mangled corpse upon the shore. And when I think of the horror that has been upon me night and day as I have thought upon the fearful scene,—when, with the overwhelming tidings of your being still alive, that awful picture fled away, and for a moment every other feeling was lost in overpowering thankfulness, it seems to me that when you know I was not drowned at sea, you, too, may be freed from a long haunting horror.

For one moment my feeling was of thankfulness so profound that I forgot all else; and then I read how you had been a prosperous man, and were living happily with your wife and children.

And then—O John! there came upon me a flood of anguish that well nigh drove me mad. O John, I thought I could not bear it. I thought that I must rise up that very instant and flee to you. I know not how I passed that day, nor the days that followed it, nor how in my distraction I was kept from betraying my secret. Yet so it was; none knew beside myself how that the iron had entered into my soul.

I read my brother's letter, over and over, and I saw that he knew not of our marriage. And then my better spirit wrestled mightily within me, and I prayed that I might have strength to keep my secret to myself and never harm your new-found happiness. O John, it was not that I did not love you; it was that I loved you better than myself, and so for your sake could bear that which for my own sake I should not have had the strength to struggle with.

I would not harm you; I would cause no sorrow to you or yours. To you I would lie buried in the depths of the ocean. I knew from my brother's letter that you and he were still at enmity, and that no word of me would pass from him to you.

Perhaps, too, I thought you had forgotten me, and loved this stranger better than the love of other days. That thought was agony. And yet I loved you with a love so enduring that it swept the bitterness away, and I felt that in the end I could conquer.

And two voices seemed striving within me, and one said to the other,—

"I must go to him. He is mine. My husband, and none other's. I must go to him, or die!"

And the other voice answered:

"He has believed thee dead long ago. He is at peace now; why wouldst thou disturb his happiness? why unseal the tomb, and, like a risen tenant of the grave, spread dismay? Dost thou not think more of thyself than of him? Answer!"

And the first voice answered:

"It is because I love him; it is for his sake I would go to him, for he loves me."

But the other voice kept to its own note:

"It is thyself thou lovest, and not him."

So the two voices strove against each other, contending fiercely, and I endured, till, worn out with the strife, I fell ill.

For days I lay hovering between life and death; my frame exhausted, and with scarce strength to lift my head from my weary pillow, and I longed to die.

Then in the night season the angels visited me; I could not see them with my earthly vision, yet I knew they were there—ministering spirits sent from the Throne.

O ye who do not believe in such ministrations, ye should pass through my experience; ye should feel the heavenly peace that fell upon my soul. It seemed as though all earthliness had passed away, and that I breathed a purer atmosphere; that the spirit that had wrestled with the poor weak flesh had triumphed, and stood like Michael, the archangel, with his foot trampling upon the evil one. And I was able to say, "Victory! Victory!"

Then, faint and feeble, I fell back, overcome with the effort; but angelic arms were around me, bearing me up, and pouring into my fainting heart the peace that passeth all understanding.

At last I rose from my bed of sickness, and returned to the duties of life. One shadow was removed, but another had fallen across my path. I tried to think it less dark, but, somehow, it was harder for me to bear, and everything around me seemed dimmed and faded; perhaps I was weaker. But I had prayed for strength to bear it, and strength was given—

Here the page was torn. Mr. Lynn took up another paper, the beginning of which had also been torn away, and there were many erasures and lines blotted out in it. It began:

After the tidings of your death, I remained for many months with the Bargraves; my little baby—my Doris, was so ill, that I feared I should lose her as well as you. Perhaps her illness saved my life, for if I had had no object that needed my care, grief had surely killed me. But I roused myself for her sake.

The Bargraves did all they could, and wished me to stay on with them, but I determined to return to England with my child, and there in some quiet village end my days in obscurity. It seemed to me, if I could only flee away from all associations with the past; if I could break every tie that linked me in any way with my friends or my former life; that I could, perhaps, look upon the past as a dream, and could live in some new place a life of endurance.

And, so, I sailed for the old country,—not to return to the old home, the old haunts. No; I would not go north, where I had lived before, but to the south; I had read of quiet villages where I could commence a new life, with nothing to remind me of other days.

My name was down in the passengers' list as Ellen Carmichael, for I had resolved to take my maiden name again, since I could not now bear to hear the name of Gresford uttered by those around me, it seemed like profanity; and, so, my brother reading it, and not knowing of our marriage, believed me to be Ellen Carmichael still.

We started with a fair wind, and for several days all went well with us. But on the fourth day the clouds began to lower, and we knew a storm was coming on. The sky grew blacker and blacker, and an awful stillness fell around. It seemed as though walls of iron were closing in on all sides, and pressing round the vessel till they seemed to stifle us.

The captain's voice sounded hollow as he gave his orders.

The sails were furled as by a phantom crew, for the men worked silently and held their breath. They knew what was coming.

There were some mothers besides myself on board, and we drew nearer together, and clasped our children in our arms.

We did not speak.

They prayed.

And I prayed, but my prayer was not as theirs; I prayed:

"O Lord, in mercy, take me to Thyself."

I felt no fear, for what had I to live for?

But my prayer was not granted.

Neither was theirs.

Then came a sudden crash, as though the black walls were split in twain by the lurid lightning stroke. And the wind arose, and the storm burst over us.

The thunder rolled, crash upon crash, and deafened us, so that none could hear the words that the others spoke. And never but in the quick flash of the lightning could I see my companions horror stricken countenances.

A young Frenchwoman was sitting next to me; her child, about the age of my little Doris, was asleep in her arms, and ever as the peals of thunder sounded nearer, she crept closer and closer to me, and I felt her clutch my dress—as if I could protect her!

Suddenly we heard above us, wilder than the storm, an awful cry.

The cry of men in distress!

I started to my feet, the Frenchwoman, still holding by my dress, followed me, and we groped our way on deck.

Never shall I forget the scene of confusion.

The ship had sprung a leak.

And there was no hope.

The captain stood calm, and was endeavoring to give his orders, but the men were uncontrollable.

In the brutal agony of fear of death, in the mad wish for life, they fought and struggled for the boats. Despair had crushed humanity out of them. Each for the time would have been a murderer, if so he might save his own life.

Life! life! all for life!

And I was so weary of mine!

"Yes, a man will give all for his life."

Oh, that I should have so seen it.

The storm was abating, but the ship was sinking.

The captain stood with a revolver in his hand guarding one small boat from the crew. An old sailor and a cabin boy, who alone had remained faithful to him, were at his side, and by the captain's order the Frenchwoman and myself were placed in the boat, for there was no time to lose.

Then the sailor stepped in and the boat was lowered; but as we touched the water, in clearing the boat from its tackle, the sailor lost his balance, the rope that still held us to the vessel snapped, and we were borne away upon the stormy waves.

The moon, that had half struggled through a rift in the clouds, was suddenly obscured and we were in darkness.

We saw no more—we heard no more, except one terrible cry. We knew nothing save that we two, with our babes, were alone on the wide waters.

How the slight boat weathered that night was a miracle! And yet no miracle; it was the will of God.

I clasped my baby closer to my breast. I spoke a tender word to the poor Frenchwoman; and lest she should not hear my voice I pressed her hand.

And she stooping forward, kissed me.

Then we clung to the boat.

And the night wore on. The waters became gradually calmer, but still they heaved like the worn out sobbing of some mighty ocean giant.

And morning rose.

Why came those words to me?

"Two women shall be grinding together; the one shall be taken and the other left."

Two living women and two living babes were in the boat at night, but the dawn saw only one living mother, one living child; the other two had perished!

Oh, God!—

* * * * *

Here the manuscript was again torn, and Mr. Lynn took up succeeding fragments also torn and much blotted, from which he learned how his wife and Doris had been picked up by a Spanish vessel, and had been carried to Lisbon; how after many difficulties, they made their way to England and found a home in a secluded village in Devonshire, where his wife, learning the art of lace making, had been able to support herself and child.

There she had found, to a certain extent, rest for her aching heart; and a life of action had in some degree alleviated the sorrows of memory.

She determined to remain as one dead to all who might have any interest; therefore she never wrote to the Bargraves, preferring that they should think she had perished in the Albatross.

Once, only once, had she departed from this determination; she was reduced to a state of great necessity,—her friend, Mrs. Chesely, was dead, and she had no one to help her. By a strange chance she heard that her brother was living in England, and, pressed by want, she wrote to him for help; trusting that after so many years he would forget his anger against her.

Her brother would not help her. And in his letter she read of her husband's being alive, and that he was married again; and she discovered also that Hugh Carmichael was in ignorance of her being John Gresford's wife. And she never again wrote to him until she was on her death bed.

Mr. Lynn laid his head on the table, and remained for a long time without moving. The heaving of his frame alone told what he suffered.

There was but one other paper to read now, and it was still unopened.

CHAPTER XXV.

At length Mr. Lynn raised his head, and his eye fell upon the last paper.

He took it up mechanically and unfolded it. It was written at a much later period than the others, and in a trembling hand:—

I told you how that agony fell upon me, until distress of mind brought me to a bed of sickness, and then how weak but conquering I arose from it, and tried to go on with my everyday duties.

O John, it was harder to do that than to lie in the angel's arms at rest. Then I was too weary to rebel; but when I had to bear the monotony of the long days, with each trifling event that made up the sum of them, it seemed as though the burden were too heavy for me.

Each morning I longed for the night, that I might lie still and passive, and sometimes in a transient dream forget the work-day world and all its troubles. And at night I longed for the morning, that I might be at work and in active labor wear the time away.

So nearly a year passed by, and then a wild desire came over me to see you once more. I thought if I could look upon your face again it would enable me to bear what I had determined to bear for your sake. I thought that I could live in peace if I could but see you in life once more. The longing came upon me like a power I could not resist. It seemed to influence me against my will. I must go, nothing should hinder me.

I strove to put away the wish as idle; but it gained upon me. I heard a voice for ever saying "Go." Day and night it never ceased.

Ah! it was but the utterance of my own heart, and yet it pleaded so mightily with sense and prudence that they gave way before it.

A hundred and fifty miles! It was a long journey, and I was very poor.

But no impediment daunted me. Had it been a thousand miles, and I had had every mile of journey on foot, I should have gone. A supernatural strength had come to me, all feeling of fatigue had vanished, and I made my preparations.

I left Doris in the care of a trusty though humble friend, a woman superior to her station.

I will not weary you with the details of my journey. I arrived on the evening of the second day at Craythorpe.

It was Saturday, for I had planned that I would see you in church on Sunday. I could watch you then, and you would be in ignorance of my presence.

At a cottage, tenanted by a poor widow, I obtained a lodging for the night. She saw how worn and tired I was, and had compassion upon me, and then, too, from my mourning weeds she believed me to be like herself, a widow.

Alas! I was more than a widow.

She had lived all her life at Craythorpe, so as we came to talk, she told me all I wanted to know, little imagining how I hung upon her words.

She told me how you had come to Lynn-court, and what a fine place it was.

It was worth a stranger's going to see, if I were not too tired after I had had a cup of tea.

Too tired! my strength had all returned. I was rested.

And so I went and saw the place wherein my husband dwelt. I trod the stately avenue that he daily trod. I touched the handle of the gate because it had often yielded to his touch. I lingered beneath the trees as if I thought they had some message for me.

And then we turned and wandered through the church-yard, where she showed me a little grave with a stone cross at its head, whereon were graven the names of Ellen and Teresa, the beloved children of John and Teresa Gresford Lynn.

O John, you had not forgotten me; I knew it.

I could have fallen down beside that cross and poured out a flood of thanksgiving for that one word, "Ellen."

It was as a draught of cold water to the thirsty traveller in the desert, it revived my fainting heart. I knew that in your happiness I had not been absent from your thoughts, in that you gave your lost wife's name in love and sorrow to the elder child.

Now, on my death-bed, I thank you for that kindly thought, and may it comfort you to know the consolation that it was to me.

I dared not stay, lest I should betray how deep the interest that I felt, and so I begged the woman to return.

I passed the night beneath her roof, but not in sleep. Long, long I communed with myself through the night hours, and prayed for strength to bear me through the day.

At length the morning dawned, the cold gray light stole into the room, and I was still awake. I closed my eyes, but there was no sleep for me, and so I watched and watched until the rosy light should chase the gray away.

At length it came, and looking to the east I saw the sun in all his splendor unclose his eyes upon the world.

A glorious day!

O sun! thou shinest with equal light upon the joyous and the sorrowful, the good and the evil, the just and the unjust, and yet each seeing thee with his own eyes, beholds a different image in the heavens.

For me it seemed too bright, the light but mocked the dark cloud hovering over me and did not dispel it. It made the shadow sharper and more palpable.

It was strange how accurately I remember the most trifling event of that day, and every sensation that I experienced.

As the sun rose, the birds began to sing. A gentle song, and yet it gave me rather torture than pleasure, I wished for everything to be quite still, to be hushed as my heart was.

Then the church bells began to chime, sweetly, cheerily, waking up the sleepers and telling them it was God's day. But they smote upon me like a funeral peal, sad and dirge like. When the ringers left off, it seemed as though a dull pain were removed from my heart.

As church-time drew near, I became more agitated. I trembled in every limb, and was thankful that the poor widow had so much to do that she had not time to notice her guest.

Had I miscalculated my own strength? O John, could I without betraying myself look on your face again?

I clenched my teeth, I drew in my breath, I clasped my hands, I tried to quiet myself, for I felt that I must spring up and rush from the cottage to the mansion, there to declare—

"I am thy wife; oh, take me home!"

John, I had nearly done it — nearly brought misery within those peaceful walls, but that the little grave, the stone cross with the word "Ellen," rose up before me, and gave me strength, and gave me better thoughts. I would not harm thee or thine. My love should conquer still. "O love, O love, help me to conquer love through love itself!"

I was not afraid of being recognized. In my coarse stuff dress and homely shawl and widow's veil, I was sufficiently disguised; besides, none would trace in the faded bent woman the Ellen Carmichael of so many years ago.

I know not how I reached the church. I found myself there amongst the poor people in the aisle, and the widow sat next to me. She touched me when you entered, but she need not have done so; I knew it already. I knew it the moment that your shadow fell across the threshold, though I was not looking. I felt your presence, and I knew that you and I were in spirit still united.

As you passed up the aisle, you brushed against me, and for a moment I touched your hand. You did not perceive it; and as I touched it, a thrill ran through me, and I trembled violently. My neighbor thought I was going to faint. But I was not.

The service began; and I remembered that I was in the house of God; that His presence was around us, filling all space, and that you and I were shadowed beneath the Almighty wings, and folded within the everlasting arms. And deep peace fell upon me. It was no human peace. No human peace could so have inspired me, and so raised my soul.

And then for the first time I lifted up my eyes and looked upon you. You were less changed than I, yet still I could trace the signs of a great sorrow unforgotten and I knew that I was in your memory still. I saw you smile as your wife looked up at you; it was a kindly smile, but not the one that I remembered; that was for me alone.

I wonder how I was so calm—unnaturally calm it seems to me now - but the strength was given to me that I might bravely fulfil my purpose.

I looked upon your wife, a frail and fragile being, and I knew that she was not long for earth. I wished her no harm; she had done me no wrong. Perhaps—O John, I thought perhaps she might die, and then—and then, I might tell you all, and Ellen might come back at last. I did not wish it, John. I only thought it; but the voice from the altar seemed to speak to me alone in clear condemning tones, "Thou shalt do no murder," and I started like a guilty thing.

And so the service passed, and I sat as a statue, calm and still, taking my last look of you on earth. And I seemed not to belong to this world, but already to have ascended into heaven.

And as the organ played, I heard the heavenly harps sounding, and angelic voices singing in chorus, "Peace, peace."

Still in my waking dream I followed down the aisle and through the porch, and along the narrow path leading to the church-yard gate. And there, in helping your wife into the carriage, a rosebud that was in your coat dropped. I stooped and picked it up unobserved. I have it now, and it will lie with me in my coffin.

I saw you drive away, and then I told the widow that I would rest awhile in the churchyard, and follow her presently.

And so she left me, and the people went away all joyful to their homes. I saw my brother pass; his wife was leaning on his arm, a kindly woman, one whom I could love. She little knew that within a few yards of her stood her husband's broken-hearted sister.

When all were gone away, I sought out the little grave, and there I sank down my bravery were all gone. Earth had returned to earth, and I wept bitterly.

It was over now; I should never see you more. Never!—never! oh cruel, bitter word! Never! I could not go away—I could not.

But a voice within me said chidingly:—"O thou weak woman! where is thy boasted love?" And still I wept, and as the tears fell down, my selfish heart grew patient. My love had won the victory—my love had conquered all of self within me.

From the river-bank I gathered a bunch of blue forget-me-nots, and laid them on the grave; and then I went on my way home. I did not dare to trust myself to go to the widow's cottage. I must see no one in Craythorpe, or even yet I might betray my secret.

And so she thought me thankless; but I was not. I have blessed her night and morning for her kindness to me in my sore distress; and in the last great day I shall come a witness to her goodness thereof, when the Great Judge shall say unto His wondering servant:—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

* * * * *

And now the end has come. I have not many days to live, and my thoughts go back to the happy past, and I think of the days, John, that you remember as well as I, and all sorrowful memories fade away. There seems to have been a dark bridge connecting that time with this. I travelled over it; but it is swept away now, and I see it no longer. I am happy; my thoughts are with you; and I die blessing you with my latest breath. I commit my Doris to your care. If for her sake it should ever come to pass that these papers should be placed in your hands. For my sake, John, take care of Doris.

* * * * *

My blessing!—my last blessing! John, beloved husband, my blessing.

* * * * *

And here ended the poor wife's story.

The strange past came like a flash of lightning to Mr. Lynn's recollection. He remembered the bent and tottering stranger,—he remembered the bunch of flowers upon his children's grave, and how he had wondered who had laid them there.

O Ellen!—Ellen!

MINERAL WEALTH OF CANADA.—Dr. [illegible], the celebrated mineralogist, lectured on Thursday before the Ottawa Natural History Society on the mineral resources of Canada. He spoke in glowing terms of the Madoc gold fields and the plumbago mines of Buckingham, near the city of Ottawa, which were the richest he had seen in the various portions of the globe he had visited. He characterized the mining laws of Canada as the most absurd which could be invented, and advocated that government should grant subsidies to assist in developing the mineral resources of the country, as well as to establish mining schools. He was of the opinion that coal would be found in Canada; that the strata had merely sunk and were covered at a great depth. Mr. Billings, of Sir William Logan's staff, was present, and being called on, controverted the last mentioned opinion.

DULL IN QUEBEC.—The Daily News calls upon the capitalists of the city to endeavor to establish trade on a new basis. It says a revolution in trade must take place or an exodus of our people. It suggests the establishment of factories.

The mounted police stationed at Madoc for service in the Quinte Gold Mining Division have been withdrawn from office, owing to the peace that prevails in the mining region, and also from motives of economy animating the new administration of Upper Canada.

The bullion in the bank of England exceeds its note circulation. This is a feature without precedent, except one occasion.

John B. Gough is already engaged to give 165 lectures this season.

An Earthquake in Scotland.

Two a correspondent writes to the Inverness Courier to say that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lochbroom on the morning of Tuesday week. "The preceding night," says one writer, "was calm and very oppressive. A few seconds before the shock a noise like the approach of a carriage over pavement was heard, increasing every moment until it resembled the rumbling of thunder. The shock which immediately followed shook the house in which I slept as if a great rock had fallen near it. People who were awakened by the sudden noise and the rocking of their beds were quite bewildered. I undoubtedly felt the earthquake in this parish, and it is curious to hear the different descriptions given of it; for many were, naturally enough, very much frightened. Articles were thrown down and broken in some of the houses and dogs and other animals manifested the greatest alarm. Stones and broken pieces of rock were falling from the hills and high precipices for days afterwards. The earthquake seems to have rolled on from the southeast. The other correspondent says the shock took place between one and two o'clock in the morning. Several members of the family heard the house shake as if it were wrested from its foundations. He also describes the noise which preceded as like the rumbling of carriages approaching from the southeast. Two female servants who slept in a wing of the house were aroused by the piteous whining of the house dog; and hearing at the same time the rolling sound, one of them got up to see what was the matter. She had scarcely risen when she felt the house and everything around her shaking and vibrating in a manner that quite alarmed her. After the shock had passed the sky cleared up so much that it was possible to see the hour on a watch.

Fenian Riot in Manchester.

A cable despatch from Manchester, 19th inst., says:

Quite a serious Fenian riot occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons, while a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian Kelly, recently arrested in this city, and Deasy from the jail to the railroad depot, preparatory to their removal to Dublin for trial. A desperate battle occurred for a time, when the police, finding themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way, and the prisoners were rescued by the mob and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet, one policeman was killed and several others injured. Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities offering a reward of £300 for the re-capture of the prisoners.

Manchester, Sept. 19.

Up to this time six persons have been arrested for participating in the riot.

London, Sept. 19.

A telegram received from Manchester, up to 5 o'clock this evening, announced that the rescued prisoners were still at large, though it is thought they cannot have escaped from the city. A great many rioters have been arrested.

Manchester, Sept. 20.

The city was quiet all night, but the police were vigilant to prevent the escape of the prisoners; all the avenues are closely watched. Several suspected parties were arrested during the night, some of whom were taken out of bed. It is reported that Kelly was re-captured but it is not confirmed. The outbreak was completely suppressed by the government, a strong force being mustered to prevent further disturbances. One policeman is reported to have died last night. Several were badly injured, and probably killed, but were carried off by the mob; but it is impossible to ascertain how many lives were lost.

London, Sept. 20.

A despatch from Bradford report, that Kelly and Deasy were seen in that city this afternoon, but the police, though immediately on the alert, failed to arrest them and they have again disappeared.

The Reform Meeting in Dublin.

On the evening of the 3rd of September a very large meeting of the working classes was held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, on behalf of parliamentary reform. A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, in which he said:

"I have long been convinced that complete justice to Ireland was scarcely to be hoped for unless by a reform of Parliament sufficiently thorough to take away the present preponderance of the landed interest, and to transfer a large share of political power to classes who are not under the influence of landed or church prejudices. There is considerable reason to hope that the Parliamentary Reform which we have now obtained may accomplish this. Whatever power has been gained by the working classes or by the advanced liberals will, I am convinced, be used for the complete redress of the grievances of Ireland on the two most fundamental points—the church and the land. An era of hope, however, is opening for Ireland, which, if improved by wise and harmonious action on the part of your representatives and ours, may make the connection between the two countries an unalloyed benefit to both."

The reading of Mr Mill's letter was hailed with loud cheering.

A pitiable and affecting drama is contained in the following lacon narrative, copied from a Paris paper:—"Adele D—— aged 21, was found dead yesterday in her lodging in the Rue Esquirol. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged 2 years. Abandoned by him who had made her a mother, and plunged in profound misery, she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child lay a paper, on which the following words were written: 'Poor little friend, come with me out of this world; I will not leave you here to be unhappy as your mother has been.'"

New Advertisements.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

Markets.

Guelph, Sep. 24. 1867.

Flour, $3 50 to 4. Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 45. Oats 37 to 40. Peas 68c to 70. Barley 65c to 70. Wool 27c to 28. Butter 11 to 13. Hides $6 75 to 7.

Montreal, Sep. 24.

Oats 37c to 38. Barley 70c to 75. Butter—dairy 13c to 15; store packed 12c to 12. Ashes—Pots $5 95 to 6; pearls, $6 to 6 65.

Toronto, Sep. 23.

Fall Wheat $1 45. Peas 80c. Oats 37c to 40. Barley 78c to 81½c.

From Japan.

There is news from Nagaski of a very murderous character. The Yokohamese have killed one American, two Englishmen and three Chinamen.

The authorities are imprisoning Japanese Christians in large numbers. If they persist in this course trouble may be expected with the French, as the native Christians are under French protection.

The harbor is full of steamers and vessels waiting for Japanese purchasers. Trade is very dull.

A mob of eighty Japanese attacked the British Consul and kicked and thrashed him. There was no man-of-war in port at the time.

France is withdrawing its fleet from the Chinese waters while England and the United States are increasing theirs.

Movements of the Queen.—A London correspondent of the Manchester Examiner says:—It is understood the Queen will shortly lose the personal services of her faithful Highland gillie, John Brown, who has been her Majesty's chosen attendant in her rides and drives ever since the death of the Prince Consort—who had a special liking for and trust in him—transferred him to her service. He was included, as it may be remembered, in the striking picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, of the "Queen of Osborne," in this year's Academy Exhibition, and no photograph could have given a more perfect fac simile of his personal appearance and respectful bearing. It appears that, despite the confidential post assigned him in the Royal household, he is desirous to redeem the troth long ago plighted to a young Scotch woman of his own grade; and it is understood that a residence in one of the lodges at Balmoral, with the supervision of a certain part of the domain, will prove a gratifying testimonial to him of the value entertained of his services by his royal mistress.

Loss of the John T. Ford.—Detailed intelligence has now been received of the loss of the boat, smaller than the Red, White and Blue, while on a voyage from Baltimore to Paris via Havre. The schooner Mary Blake, of Brixham from Antigue has arrived in the river with Andrew Armstrong, a seaman, on board, the only survivor of the crew of a small schooner-rigged vessel called the John T. Ford, Capt. Gould, which capsized when she had nearly reached Cape Clear, on the south coast of Ireland. The John T. Ford appears to have been built for an express expedition to Paris, in order that the boat and her hands might become some novelty in the French capital. She was constructed at Baltimore, and was about 2¼ tons burden, of less size than the famous Red, White and Blue, but she was not built on the life-boat principle.

Mount Forest Fair.—The fair yesterday was pretty well attended, and quite a number of cattle changed hands at good prices, and mainly for the home trade. From sixty to one hundred dollars per yoke were paid for fair to the best grades of fatted cattle. Corresponding grades of steers brought from thirty-five to sixty dollars per yoke. The rates for cows and the better class of heifers ranged from fifteen to twenty-eight dollars. A few horses were on the ground, but did not appear to meet with ready sale.—[Examiner 19th.

The curiosity of Paris is just now excited by a mysterious individual who appears masked in a circus where wrestling and feats of strength are exhibited, takes off a cloak, and discloses an athletic person clad in silk tights and black velvet drawers, and who has overthrown with apparent ease, the most distinguished professional wrestlers of the Paris ring. His superiority to these champions, previously esteemed invincible, is so great that they stand but a minute or two before him.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1867.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the Advocate who are in arrears are respectfully requested to pay the amount due as early as possible.

The Elections.

Mr. Anglim, the editor of the St. John (N.B.) Freeman, has been elected for Gloucester by a considerable majority over Mr. Meagham.

At the close of the poll in North York McMurrich had a majority of 221 over Boultbee.

For Cardwell, Fergusson's majority is 87; and for the Local Swinarton's majority 105.

In Algoma Simpson has been elected over Beatty by a majority of 9; and for the Local Parliament Cumberland has been elected by a majority of 235.

McKellar has succeeded in being elected for the local house for the new county of Bothwell, by a majority of 75 over Kerby.

The last election took place in Peel, Jno. Hillyard Cameron being elected for the Commons and Coyne for the local house by moderate majorities.

We are glad to see that Thos. Scatcherd has been elected for North Middlesex by a majority of 732. Mr. Scatcherd is an Independent Liberal, who as the Free Press remarks, will not be found following the dictum of such erratic bodies as the Toronto Convention and the Globe newspaper.

The Toronto Leader estimates that the Government will have a majority of 75 in the House of Commons to commence with.

The Reported Affray in Greenock.

In the account we gave last week of a "Serious Affray in Greenock," in the hurry of going to press we fell into a few errors, and have since received further information which materially alters the complexion of the affair. The man Bell came into Paisley on Tuesday morning for Dr. Baird, who was from home at the time, but he went to see the woman afterwards, and although she was still raving and acting like a mad person, he managed to frighten her into her proper senses for the time being. He informs us that there is no mark on her head showing evidence of a blow, and thinks there is a good deal of shamming in her conduct. It is also reported that she is cohabiting with Bell, and has had a child to him, and that he ill-uses her; and they are said to be on bad terms with all their neighbors. We have it on most reliable authority that Donnelly was some distance from home working at the time the assault is said to have occurred, and that his wife was in her own house and denies all personal knowledge of the matter. Donnelly and his wife bear a good character. They live on the opposite side of the concession line to Bell. The young woman, Margaret Russel, will have no difficulty in proving she was two miles from the place that afternoon and evening. She belongs to a most respectable family whom we have known for years. Her parents take it much to heart that such an untruthful and scandalous charge should be brought against her.

The accused parties were accompanied to Walkerton by large numbers of their neighbors, who were indignant at these false charges, and were bailed out next morning.

The Commercial Bank.

From time to time we hear rumors about the unsound condition of the above Bank, and the other day a run took place on the agency at Stratford, but the notes were promptly redeemed. It appears that in consequence of heavy losses during a period gone by, the Directors have seen fit to recommend a reduction of the capital stock—that is, that the value of the shares shall be $60 instead of $100. It is, however, stated that the bank is now doing a prosperous and safe business. But the fact that the Toronto papers have seen occasion to puff the concern, looks suspicious. When the *Globe* and *Leader* are required to prop up the reputation of a Bank, we should say "stand from under."

A subscriber at Arkwright sends us back a late number marked "Returned." If he does not wish to continue taking the Advocate, it would have been more civil and business like to have notified us to that effect, and at the same time paid us the amount he is in arrears for the paper. From his position we would have expected better things; but meanness is not confined to high or low station.

Surveying parties are extending their operations in Minnesota towards the boundary line, and settlements are beginning to form in the upper Red River valley. We fear that it is a bad job for the extension of the "Dominion" to the Far West, that the best practicable route to that region in Summer, and the only one in Winter, is through Minnesota.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The October number is embellished by numerous engravings, consisting of fancy pictures and fall fashions patterns of work, &c. The literary department is unusually interesting and of a varied character. Terms $3 per year.

Some newspapers have it that Mr. George Brown is about to go to Scotland, and remain there to recruit.

Bruce Assizes—Fall Term.

This court met at noon on Thursday 19th inst.—Chief Justice Morrison presiding.

The first case called was that of a young woman named McKenzie, of Kincardine township, charged with child murder. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The existence of the child, as also its being found some twenty-four hours after birth in her father's field in a mutilated state, was clearly proven. But as the wounds were shown to be such as would be caused by the teeth of an animal, and as a sow was seen carrying the body in her mouth, the opinion of the court was that no violence was proven.

No evidence was brought to prove that prisoner was *enciente* immediately before the discovery of the child; while for the defence, her father stated that she had not been—that she had not been sick or at all indisposed—had been quite able to attend her household duties for some time previous.

There being no direct evidence to connect the child with the prisoner, his honor discharged her without submission of the case to the jury.

Lewis for the Crown; R. A. Harrison for the prisoner.

It is to be regretted that the guilty party cannot be ferreted out, as cases of this kind are alarmingly on the increase in our county. In that part of the county alone, where prisoner resides, several cases of the same kind have occurred during the past two years, and in all the ends of justice were defeated. In some cases the bodies were never found. An example should be made as soon as possible for the sake of humanity, as well as the good name of one of our neighboring villages.

SMITH vs. SHEWAN.

This case involved the extent of the liability of an agent to his employers. Defendant Shewan employs plaintiff Smith to act as agent in Kincardine village for the sale of goods for cash only. Plaintiff Smith sells on credit, making some bad sales. Plaintiff brings suit to recover wages, and defendant brings in as an offset the bad debts contracted in direct violation of instructions.

Verdict for defendant.

Christopher Robinson for plaintiff; R. A. Harrison for defendant.

REID vs. ROSS.

Action of ejectment.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

Wm. Brown for plaintiff; J. A. McPherson for defendant.

HAMMOND vs. MCLAY.

Action brought by Plaintiff (who the Court of Queen's Bench has decided to be the legal Registrar of the County of Bruce) to recover the fees of the office for a stated term from Defendant, the acting Registrar.

Verdict for Plaintiff, $3,700 and $450 for extra fees.

R A Harrison for Plaintiff; Christopher Robinson for defendant.

THE QUEEN vs. ELIAS SMITH.

Prisoner is charged with aiding, hiring, and otherwise abetting in the burning of a hotel at Oil Springs (the property of J. P. Coulson of Owen Sound,) by one Michael Fenton of Southampton. Fenton having turned Queen's evidence, being sworn, said that while working as foreman for one Busby on the Arran roads in July last, the prisoner came to him telling him he had a job for him, offering him $50 to proceed to Oil Springs and burn the hotel of Mr. Coulson at that place.

He took the money, also a receipt for $24 which witness was owing prisoner, and at once applied to Busby for leave of absence for a few days. Proceeded at once to Southampton, hired Frank Smith to drive him to Goderich, took train to Sarnia, and went by stage from thence to Oil Springs, and the same night set fire to the hotel. Suspicion being directed towards him, he was arrested at once, but was discharged. He came back to Southampton, where he remained till about 3 weeks after, when he was re-arrested.

Witnesses were called who corroborated all the statements of the first witness, except those that affected the conversation between him and prisoner on the Arran road. Fenton, only, testified that prisoner had paid him for doing the job, and this evidence the jury considered insufficient, and brought in a verdict "Not Guilty."

The judge charged strongly in favor of the prisoner—almost pleaded for him, alleging that there was no direct evidence against him but Fenton's, which was insufficient in law to convict him. There was no defence but this set up by prisoner's counsel.

Lewis for the Crown; R. A. Harrison for the prisoner.

The business before the court occupied two days.

A despatch from Ottawa says the Parliament of Canada is still further prorogued until 2nd November, and the Parliament of Quebec until 4th November.

Counterfeiting.—Elias Smith, who was acquitted at Walkerton on the charge of instigating Fenton to commit arson, was closely followed from the Court House by Detective Clark of Toronto, and promptly arrested on a charge of counterfeiting.

Parties.—We see that some Canadian papers term Howe's party in Nova Scotia "Reformers," in order to couple them with the Brown Reformers in this province. This is hardly just. Whatever may be thought about the Brownites, as a body it cannot be said they are opposed to Confederation. As yet, parties are entirely influenced by sectional feelings, and there is as yet no sign that the opposition parties in Nova Scotia and the other provinces will coalesce for any other purpose than mere obstruction.

Dr. Tupper, the only Unionist elected against the Reformers in Nova Scotia, secured his seat in Cumberland by a majority of seventy.

The Southern States.—It is said a good many Southerners are about to emigrate to Canada, while at the same time many who have been located in Canada since the war are returning to the States in consequence of the President's new amnesty proclamation. Dr Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, has left Toronto for New Orleans, where his presence is not welcomed by a great many who were intended to be his victims.

Events in Great Britain are not without their influence in Canada, and the carrying of a Reform Bill by a Conservative government has compelled Canadian Conservatives to become more liberal in their ideas about the suffrage. We observe that the Hamilton Spectator advocates strongly the repeal of the act which curtailed the franchise, and hopes that a law made during the last session will be abrogated in the early days of the session now fast approaching.

The Hamilton Spectator says the Southern Immigrants will be hospitably received in Canada, but indirectly hints that they will only be accorded equal social and political rights with their old niggers. At the same time the "new Dominion" is impartial and offers a home to them as old Canada was wont to do to their slaves who fled to this country to escape their oppression. Too bad of the *Spectator* to be so sarcastic on the "gentlemanly" Southerners.

Minutes of Greenock Council

August 5th, 1867.

Present, R Pinkerton, the Reeve, in the chair; councillors James Mair, Matthew Pinkerton, Alexander Symon and Patrick Toohey.

Plan and specifications of Bridge to be built at Phelan's laid before the council by the reeve.

Certificates submitted to council for damages sustained by the undermentioned parties through having sheep worried by dogs, certified to by R Pinkerton and J B Ritchie, J. P.—viz, Wm Thompson, 1 sheep $4; costs of enquiry $2. James Montgomery, 1 sheep, $5; costs of enquiry $2. Wm Cassidy, 2 sheep, $11; costs of enquiry $2. John Pinkerton, 1 sheep, $5; costs of enquiry $2. Total $33.

Moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by A Symon, That the Reeve do issue an order in favor of the above mentioned parties for the several amounts of damages sustained.

Petition of Thos Rae, and others, of the township of Greenock, Bruce and Saugeen, praying this council to pass a by law for opening and establishing a deviation of road on the Base line north of the 24th con of the township of Greenock.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by P Toohey, That in reference to the petition of T Rae and others, the clerk be required to issue the legal notices that this council intend at next meeting, on the 14th October next, to pass a by law establishing such deviation as prayed for.

Moved by A Symon, seconded by J Mair, That the reeve issue an order in favor of Charles McDonald, an old man in destitute circumstances, for $5.

Moved by A Symon, seconded by P Toohey, That $12 be granted to John Wachter Pathmaster, for completing a Bridge on his beat, 5th and 6th side road.

Moved by A Symon, seconded J. Mair, That $8 be granted to Donald McKinnon 25th con. to complete the work on side road leading thereto.

Petition of Wm Bradley and 25 others of this township, praying that the sum of $50 be granted towards making that part of side road 5 and 6, opposite the 18th and 19th con., passable for teams, and the petitioners will pay $1 each, in all $26, to carry the same into effect.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by M Pinkerton, That having had under consideration the petition of Wm Bradley, Neil Campbell, and 24 others, agree to grant $50 in accordance with the prayer of said petition for the improvement of the line between lots 5 and 6 and opposite the 18th and 19th concessions, on condition that the petitioners previously expend $26 as promised in their petition; and that James Mair, Malcolm Campbell and Wm Patterson be appointed to see the work completed.

Moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by P Toohey, That $50 be expended in improving 5 and 6 side line opposite the 11th and 12th concessions, under the superintendence of councillors Toohey and Pinkerton.

The following accounts were received, audited and ordered to be paid: W C Chewett & Co., Toronto, for assessment Rolls, notices, &c., $7 94. Joseph Lang, Kincardine, for Municipal Manuals $27.20. R Goldie, Paisley, printing and advertising, $24.68. R Gilmour, Paisley, advertising, $4.

Moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by P Toohey, That the clerk put up notices to receive tenders for a collector up to the next meeting of Council.

In reference to a suit entered in the division court by Wm Watson of Riversdale against the collector of Taxes for 1866, it was moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by P Toohey, That the reeve, in conjunction with the collector, be authorized to take the proper steps to defend the action raised against the latter in the Division Court by Wm Watson.

Circular received and read from G Gould, Esq., county clerk, stating the sum required from this township for county purposes for the current year to be $5620.99.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by A Symon, That a By law be now introduced and passed to levy by an equable assessment upon all the rateable real and personal property within the municipality of Greenock, the sum of $6880.99 for the following purposes, viz, for county rates, $5620.99; road and Bridge improvements $580; township salaries and other incedental expenses, $680; total $6880.99.

By-law drafted, read and passed, levying a rate of three cents and four mills in the dollar to liquidate the above mentioned liabilities for the year 1867.

Wm Thompson, contractor for Bridge at Phelan's, attended and signed the necessary bonds for the due fulfillment of his contract, his tender being the lowest offered viz. $374.

Moved by P Toohey, seconded by M Pinkerton, That the reeve having let the contract of new bridge at Phelan's for a larger sum than authorized by this council at last meeting, are nevertheless of opinion that he acted for the best under existing circumstances, and that the contract entered into with Wm Thompson for the sum of $374 be carried out.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by A Symon, That P Toohey be employed to superintend the construction of the bridge over Mud river on the 5 and 6 side line with authority to employ a hired overseer if deemed necessary.

Moved by P Toohey, seconded by M Pinkerton, That the minutes of the Proceedings of this council be published in the Bruce Herald, Walkerton, as well as in the Paisley Advocate.

Application received, read and ordered to be complied with from the trustees of the undermentioned school sections, requesting the council to order the levying of the several sums mentioned in their warrants for school purposes as follows: section No 1 $131; No 1 Union Culross and Greenock $315; section No. 3, $201; section No. 4, $50; section No. 5, $120; section No. 6, $187; section No 7, $245; section No. 1, Union Elderslie and Greenock, $147 62; section 1, Union Kincardine, $10; section 1, Union Bruce, no return.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by M Pinkerton, That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 14th day of October next, at Timothy Moore's Tavern, Pinkerton; and that the clerk be instructed to have the collector's roll ready by that time.

JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.

A Western Romance—Enoch Arden Eclipsed.

The Courier, published at Muscatine, Iowa, relates a story of one John Hughes, who resided at Aledo in that neighborhood, at the commencement of the late war, and who entered the army after being only a week married to a young lady to whom he had been long attached. He fell into the hands of the enemy during the Red River Expedition and was sent to Tyler, Texas, where in consequence of hard treatment he became insane. Meantime news went home that he had been killed, and his regimental muster roll bore out the rumor. His young bride mourned for him nearly two years, when, on the advice of her parents and friends, she accepted the hand of another, and married him last December. Her first husband was discharged from the asylum restored again to his reason, and as soon as he could accumulate the necessary means he started for home. Arriving at the nearest to Aledo, he fell in with a man from that place, and without making himself known, soon learned the condition of affairs at home. Grieved beyond expression he thought over the situation, and finally determined, like Enoch Arden, to leave his whilom wife and her new found love to themselves. Following out the resolve, he went up into Talma County, where he had distant relatives living. The desire to hear from his old home became at last so absorbing that under an assumed name, he subscribed to the village paper. Last month he saw an announcement of the death of his wife's second husband, together with a paragraph sympathizing with the bereaved widow, and giving an account of his own melancholy death as illustrative of the hardness of her lot. Knowing that his wife was again free, he forgot whatever resentment he might have felt over her second marriage, and on Saturday last he put in his appearance in person. The meeting was undoubtedly a happy one, as a few days afterward the couple were seen on the way to Talma, looking as loving as bride and bridegroom could be.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT KINGSTON.

On Sunday morning between twelve and one o'clock, a watchman at Morton's Brewery and Distillery, named Driscoll, was murdered by a party of ruffians, and afterwards the safe belonging to the above named establishment was broken open, and about $2,700 stolen. The murderers were traced to Cape Vincent, where they hired a horse and drove toward Watertown. The police followed in pursuit, and we learn by telegraph that last evening three of the party were arrested in Watertown. One supposed accomplice is still at large.

Kingston, Sep. 24, 1867.

The fourth party arrested for the murder at the distillery, turns out to be Alexander Gemmel, son of a bootmaker in Toronto. He was taken twelve miles from Waterton, N. Y., and brought here this morning and taken before the Mayor and Recorder O'Reilly. After a brief conversation with Sergeant Major Cummins, of Toronto, he offered to make a full confession of the crime, and was accepted as Queen's evidence and stated that he and the other parties were engaged a few weeks ago in committing robberies in Hamilton; that they came here on Monday week with one of the prisoners and joined the other two. Afterwards they planned the robbery of the distillery here. The four were engaged in it. He gave details of the mode in which the safe was robbed and the murder committed and said the actual perpetrator of the murder was Allan *alias* "Saxie," who struck the deceased with an iron bar. They carried off $2,700, part of which they concealed and divided the rest. All the money was recovered to day.

Bank of Montreal.—Loud complaints are being made in some quarters against the Bank of Montreal for refusing the Government legal tender notes when any portion of the notes are torn. The same course is pursued by the United States Treasury. It is a hardship which will cause many to fight shy of the "legal tender."

Freemasonry.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

Sir,—Referring to the article in last Saturday's issue of the Witness, on the subject Freemasonry, will you permit me to say that the oaths or obligations you there publish are not, either in letter or spirit, *those of Freemasonry*. In fact, a grosser caricature of any institution could hardly be conceived. Evidently the *American Baptist* has been dipping into subjects far beyond his depth, and the Witness has been drawn into giving testimony in relation to matters of which it manifestly knows nothing. Masonry is *not* what it is there represented to be. Its teachings are *not* of the character you describe; but, on the contrary it inculcates upon its adherents the highest and purest principles of morality and virtue. It is a social, moral, benevolent institution—non political and non sectarian, both in theory and practice—and among its members are to be found men of all classes and conditions, entertaining the utmost diversity of political opinion and religious belief, and yet working together in peace and harmony. Masonry has been of immense advantage, not only to its membership, but to the whole human race. Therefore it is, that within its circle you will find the very highest civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries, uniting with those of humbler origin and lower position, in promoting the welfare and happiness of their fellow-men, and extending to others the benefits which Freemasonry is so well calculated to bestow upon all within its sphere.

It would only be necessary to refer to the bright galaxy of illustrious names, whose possessors have knelt at the altar of Freemasonry, to disprove the statements made in the article before alluded to. It may be sufficient now, however, to instance only the Glasgow correspondent of your own paper (an evangelical clergyman renowned alike for learning and piety), in order to convince you, at least, of the utter falsity of the doctrines and documents, to which you have injudiciously, I think, given the benefit of your extensive circulation.

Your insertion of the foregoing may perhaps enable those who have been deceived by your quotations and statements, to understand more clearly the true nature and intent of the institution of

FREEMASONRY.

Montreal, Sep. 11, 1867.

REMARKS.

The writer of the above does not state how far he is advanced in masonry, and if he is only "an apprentice" he is not competent to say what are the oaths of the higher orders. If he is a royal-arch mason he can deny the accuracy of the oaths published in the American Baptist; but unless he gives us the true version, how are we to understand the value and extent of his denial? The book from which the American Baptist quoted was published on the authority of some 250 masons, who seceded from the fraternity in the States about the year 1828, believing that their allegiance to Christ and their country required them to relinquish their allegiance to masonry. That they really did reveal masonic secrets was inferred from the foul and terrible murder of one of them named Morgan, by a number of masons who were tolerably well known, although the deed could not be proved against them. Morgan was abducted, if we remember right, from Rochester, the head quarters of the anti-masonic movement dragged to the Niagara river, hurled over the precipice, and never seen or heard of more. One or two of his reputed murderers either belonged to Toronto, or came after the murder, to reside there. They were hard drinking butchers, and did not live long. This murder created a terrible excitement all over America, and almost annihilated masonry as a political power in the States.

As the question is raised it may be well to suggest that, apart altogether from the character of the masonic oaths, it may be pertinent to ask what is the use of oaths at all? If the oaths be in accordance with the swearer's duties as a citizen and a Christian, they are clearly superfluous. If not, they are clearly wrong. Secret brotherhoods were necessary, it may be, in the dark ages, when the tyranny of the feudal nobility and the priests permitted no free action nor expression of sentiment; but in a country like this, where every man can speak or publish or do what he chooses, the case is very different.

We would like to have an explanation of the benefits and advantages which "Freemasonry" attributes to his system, and from which we might form some intelligent opinion concerning it. Does it induce masons to vote one another into positions of trust and emolument? Does it induce them on juries to bring in verdicts of not guilty against erring brethren? Does it induce them to band together for mutual aid and comfort in a riot? Does it induce them to support each other in distress? If any of the former, then it is an illegal and disturbing element. If the latter, it is an ordinary benefit society, and requires neither oaths nor secrecy; if it promotes what is called good fellowship, including meeting and drinking together, then it is a dangerous system for all.

The fact that many great and good men have been connected with masonry, proves nothing, unless we know also that they had learned all the secrets of the system, and, after that, approved of it.—*Witness*.

Brown's Blundering.

The Belleville Chronicle, which did all it could to favor [illegible] in conducting the Sitting of [illegible], acknowledges defeat and gives the reasons:

"The fact stands out clearly that the most of those whom the Globe has supported have been defeated, and those whom it opposed have been elected. What has caused this revulsion of sentiment—this open declaration of independence on the part of the electors? The explanation is two-fold. Mr Brown demoralized his party when he entered the coalition of 1864, by teaching them that coalitions were not bad per se, and that the men he had so often denounced as corrupt, extravagant, &c., were not such a set of rascals as he had represented them, but that they were quite as patriotic and honorable as the general run of politicians. He found to his cost that he might carry his followers into a coalition but that he could not carry them all back again when he desired to do so to serve his own interest. The most serious blunder of all was observable in the tactics adopted to defeat the party in power. Before the government was even formed, it was denounced; before it had time to frame a policy, resolutions were come to at the Toronto convention to give it an inveterate and uncompromising opposition; and any one who dared to say that the government ought to receive a fair trial, was put down as an unreliable reformer, and a traitor to his party. Such tactics as these were so opposed to all ideas of British fair play—to all proper ideas of justice—that it is not singular that so decided an expression of public opinion has been given on the subject. Had Mr Geo. Brown been wise he would have said, accept the government as it is, and give them a fair trial to set the machinery of the new Dominion in working order; let them have a chance to develope a policy which can be criticised upon its own merits. Elect as many liberal minded and intelligent men as you can, so that if an opposition to the government is evolved, we will have the elements of a strong and healthy party which will become dominant by the advocacy of sound principles. Such advice would have commended itself to every man's good sense, and Mr. Brown would have been applauded as a wise and moderate statesman, instead of being denounced as a factionist. Instead of being in a great measure shorn of his influence, he would have been stronger than ever. Experience teaches that such dear lessons should not be thrown away."

The Sixth and Last Time.

We publish the following advertisement from the Brantford Expositor without charge. If it is true that Mrs. Vansickle has, for the sixth time, run away from a farm of 50 acres, a span of horses, 25 sheep, 2 cows and 20 pigs (without counting her husband), Mr. Vansickle has a perfect right to feel slightly annoyed, and to advertise her as follows:

"The public are hereby cautioned not to trust or give credit to, or harbor on my account, my wife, Elizabeth Isabella Vansickle, she having left my bed and board, three children, a comfortable home, and a good indulgent husband, without any cause or provocation. I have a farm of 50 acres, 1 span of horses, 23 sheep, 2 good milch cows, 20 pigs old and young, of the best grade, and good household furniture—a home any woman of common sense might envy. She is respectfully requested not to come back this time—having been five times away before—without she makes up her mind to be a dutiful and industrious wife.

"JOHN VANSICKLE"

Township of Brantford, }
Sept. 6, 1867. }

By the Atlantic Cable.

Florence, Sept 23.

Garibaldi has made his appearance at Arago, forty miles from this city

Florence, Sept 22.

Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, announcing that the time has come for them to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope and restore Rome to Italy and give the eternal city its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation. A royal proclamation has also been promulgated, signed by King Victor Emanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in the revolutionary movement. The proclamation closes with the threat that the government will not fail to visit a rigorous punishment on all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authority.

London, Sept. 22.

A despatch from Paris states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sales of the Church lands in Italy and declared the decree of the Italian government null and void.

Dublin, Sept. 20.

Capt. Osborne, supposed to be one of the Fenians, made his escape from the jail at Clonmel last night. He had not been recaptured up to noon to-day though the jail guards started immediate pursuit. The police are searching for him in every part of the surrounding country where it is supposed he is still concealed.

Dublin, Sept. 21.

Arrests of suspected Fenians continue. The latest arrest is that of James Walton, supposed to be an agent of the Fenian organization in the United States. He has been imprisoned and will be examined on a charge of treason.

Manchester, Sept. 24.

Arrests of alleged rioters are still being made here by the police.

London, Sept. 24.

It is considered quite probable that Parliament will re assemble in November.

It is rumored that Kelly and Deasy sailed from Liverpool on one of the Atlantic steamers for the United States, on Saturday. A special commission is to be appointed and will soon assemble in Manchester, to try the cases of the parties now in jail there on the charge of taking part in the riot last week.

An unfortunate conflict occurred in the streets of Limerick yesterday between the people and the royal troops. The latter fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd. Eight persons are reported wounded and one man killed. The conduct of the troops is condemned.

Dublin, Sept. 24.

A report has reached here from the south of Ireland that a suspicious looking craft, supposed to be a Fenian vessel, has been seen cruising off the coast of Kerry.

Florence, Sept. 23. The Roman government is taking precautionary steps to guard against an attack from without or a sudden rising within the city. All the pontifical troops are being withdrawn from outlying points in the provinces of Civita Vecchia, Viterbo and Villetri, and concentrated in and around the city of Rome.

Florence, Sept. 24.

The government is sending troops to the frontiers of the Roman territory. Despatches from Rome state that many arrests have been made there of parties suspected to be in correspondence with Garibaldi and his followers.

Florence, Sept. 24.

Garibaldi has been arrested by the Italian government. He was taken prisoner while crossing the Roman frontier.

Paris, Sept. 24.

Troops have left France for Rome.

A terrible explosion took place on Wednesday night at Sarnia. A tug steamer blew up, and captain, mate, engineer, and three men were killed immediately, while five more were picked up more or less injured.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.—Everything is becoming brown in New York, besides the stone fronted houses. The bonnets, dresses, gloves, ribbons, &c., are all brown. There is bronze brown, Bismark brown, fine Brown, and of course all those that ran after the fashion are done brown in more ways than one. In Canada the fashion has been quite the reverse of this of late—at least so the politicians say.

THE INDIAN WAR.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Omaha despatches announce the establishment of peace with the Brule and Ogalalla bands of Sioux Indians.

The Crows are still hostile and continue their depredations.

The Indians have notified the contractors on the Kansas Branch of the Pacific Railroad that the road shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes, and that they mean war to the knife. Great excitement prevails along the route, and labourers are leaving.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Leavenworth special says:—

"A general attack was made by the Indians to-day upon the grading parties at the end of the track of the Union Pacific railway, eastern division. Seven men were killed. Great excitement prevails at the forts. All the stock of a government train has been captured. White men are suspected of instigating the late outrage on this route."

A despatch from Omaha, 23rd says:

"Our council with the Indians at North Platte was perfectly satisfactory, and the prospects of peace with the Indians are more flattering than at any previous time."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The latest reports of the safety of Dr Livingstone are partially confirmed by a letter from Bombay, published in the London Athenæum. The writer says: "We do not, however, credit the accounts given of his murder by Musa and his Hinnain companions. Not a single one of the eleven Christian Africans who accompanied Dr Livingstone from Bombay has returned to us; and we conclude that he has most likely gone with them into the unexplored lake country. Two of them, who were educated to a certain extent in the Mission Institution under myself, were young Ajawas whom he had brought to India; and they were well acquainted with the languages of the country to which he was going. Had their master fallen, as described by Musa, both they and their companions (who were all from the Church Mission at Nasik), would, we are confident, have sought to return to India, where they have many warm friends willing to assist them in a settlement in Africa were it necessary."

The Globe laments that in the Ontario Assembly the Opposition party "lacks leaders of Parliamentary experience more than in the Commons." The fact is that the policy of ostracism pursued for so long a time by the now so called 'reform,' party has left it without a man of eminence and experience. How it will get along in the absence of these time alone can show. Mr. McKellar even has deserted the Opposition-at-all hazards platform, and has come down in the most meek and lamb like way to the avowal that he will aid rather than oppose the government. Nothing would surprise us less than to see Mr. McKellar yet working smoothly and comfortably with the Union party. For like other men of experience, he must have felt the absurdities and difficulties into which a reliance upon the counsel of Mr. Brown has led him.

STRANGE STORY.—Mr. Ferdinand Lafrancois, late candidate for the Provincial Legislature in opposition to Mr Cauchon, has made affidavit to a narrative of fraud and violence, which is, we suppose, unparalleled in Canada. After many ineffectual attempts to buy him off, in which four hundred dollars were offered to retire, he was abducted from the place of nomination, and detained till his opponent was declared returned without opposition.

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.—The Kingston Daily News says it is understood that the Hon. Stephen Richards, having been unable to obtain a seat in the Legislative Assembly, has resigned his seat in Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Cabinet.

A Paris letter says that the French Minister of War, on dismissing the troops encamped at Chalons, made use of the following significant words —"Messieurs, you have been studying the theory of war; you will soon study its practice."

George Augustine Sala is named as American correspondent of the London Times to succeed Jennings, recalled.

The Ottawa Times says that gold quartz worth about $100 a ton has been discovered about four miles from the village of Westport, on the Rideau Canal.

Three men and a boy have been very successful on the Gilbert river for some weeks past having found between $300 and $400 worth of gold per day.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley and Mr. Yelverton have arrived in New York.

THE QUEEN'S EFFORTS FOR PEACE.—The New York Times remarks:—"It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Queen Victoria has been laboring with renewed activity of late to preserve the peace of Europe. Before Napoleon left France for the conference with Francis Joseph, Eugenie visited her Majesty, and the Queen then invited the Empress to impress as earnestly upon the Emperor as was consistent with his inclinations and policy the favorable consideration of the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Last year, it will be remembered, when war was imminent between France and Prussia, the Queen exerted a profound influence in favor of peace by sending autograph letters of a pacific character to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French. These letters were said to be of the most impressive and solemn character, and appealed for peace on the highest grounds of Christian morals. In all this Queen Victoria is glorifying her character and reign, and preparing for herself a place in history more illustrious than that of any of her royal predecessors.

DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK BRUCE.—We have to record the death from diphtheria, at the Tremont House, Boston, of Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister to the United States. The deceased has, for a good while, been one of Britain's most prominent diplomatists, having had much to do with China and the east. He was brother of the late Earl of Elgin, formerly Governor-General of Canada; and was sent to America as an able and reliable man, in view of the delicate relations between the United States and Britain. The Bruce family, of which Sir Frederick was a distinguished member, is descended from the celebrated King Robert the Bruce, Earl of Carrick.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

Quebec, Sept. 19.

Every county in Nova Scotia except Cumberland has gone anti Union both for the Ottawa and the local legislatures. In Cumberland Dr. Tupper's majority is 70.

Halifax, Sept. 19.

The elections have resulted in the defeat of the Union candidates for the Dominion and local Parliaments in every county save two in the Province. Howe and Tupper were both successful.

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—A terribly destructive drought prevails in Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. There will not be more than half the usual corn crop. The grass is killed entirely, and many forest trees are dying. The weather last week was the hottest of the season.

The Hon. Mr. Carling and Dr. Glass, Esq., were grossly insulted and mobbed in London, on Friday night, by a large party of "Brownites," headed by Mr. Peacock, the defeated candidate for legislative honors in that city.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT DOUGLAS.—Fergus, Sept. 23.—The saw and flax mill lately erected at Douglas, Garafraxa, by Messrs. Robinson and Cassidy, was totally consumed by fire between one and two o'clock this morning, together with $500 worth of flax seed. Total loss not less than three thousand dollars. Insurance on the mill and machinery $2,000. The fire is without doubt the work of an incendiary.

HAYTI.—The Herald's Porto Prince, Hayti, special says: "Salnave has submitted to the Chambers an order warning foreigners against any public expression of opinion regarding political affairs. Another revolution is inevitable. The most horrible destitution prevails and robberies are perpetrated with impunity. Business has been paralyzed." The Herald's Jamaica special says it is reported the insurrection in St. Domingo is a *canard*, started by the Haytian authorities.

NOTICE.

THE Township Council of Greenock intend at their next meeting, to be held at Pinkerton Oct. 14th, to pass a By Law establishing a deviation in the road running along the Base Line, opposite the 24th con. of said Township.

By order,
J. CROMAR, Clerk.

Greenock, September 18th, 1867.

Notice to Sabbath Schools!

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep. 13th, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 4, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Casoaden, Esq., M.B., M R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government: obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. R. KINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
DILMAN BRICKER,
Assignees

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,

Watch Maker,

JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Paisley and neighborhood, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Mr. McKechnie's brick building, where he will be at all times prepared to do every description of work in his line neatly, cheaply and quickly. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of

GOOD WATCHES.

And all broken parts, such as Jewels, Pivots, Pinions, Wheels, Cylinders, Staffs, Verges, &c., replaced equal to the original.

Municipal and School Seals Engraved,

And also inscriptions and names on Plate, Spoons, Forks and metals of every description.

Beautiful silver plated Coffin Plates furnished and engraved to order in every style required, at a very moderate price.

An assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

Will be kept constantly on hand.

From an extended experience in the business, and a determination to do good work promptly and at moderate charges, the subscriber hopes to merit the patronage of the public.

Paisley, Sept. 5th, 1867.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to the next meeting of the Township Council, on Monday, the 7th October, for the office of

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

For the Municipality of Elderslie for the current year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Aug. 24, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Normanton Post-office, up to the 3rd September, 1867.

Benson William	McGillivray John
Knox William	McKechnie John
Krueger Charles	McMillan Alexander
Kenkey Frederick	Wittrug Charles
McPhee Jennet.	

J. J. LEHNEN, P M.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. CAMERON,
His Attorney *ad litem*.

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums.
Plain and Figured Window Shades.
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at

WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. BERGISON.
Proprietor.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

Big Farming in Minnesota—17,00 Acres of Wheat.

Accepting the kind invitation of Oliver Dalrymple, Esq., to visit him in wheat harvest, I yesterday started in company with Jas. L. Watson, Esq., of Indiana, and J. B. M. Meeker, Esq., of this city, to that beautiful portion of Minnesota known as Cottage Grove in Washington county.

After a pleasant drive of a few hours, we arrived and were cordially received and very soon taken into the midst of the harvesters. Joining them at the most elevated part of the field, we remained long to take a view of the scene before us.

And while we are here let me say that the land owned by Mr. Dalrymple consists of two thousand acres, of which seventeen hundred are in wheat, and divided into three farms under the following designations: the Grant farm, the Sherman farm, and the Sheridan farm. The first of these is a farm of a thousand acres, seven hundred and twenty of which are in one field, enclosed with a neat and substantial board fence.

From this point of observation we see a succession of grain fields, woodland, and beautiful farms, stretching away across into Wisconsin and up the valley of the Saint Croix.

In sight are the towns of Prescott in Wisconsin, and Hastings in Minnesota, with a fine view of the Mississippi and its romantic bluffs. On one side of this field stands the well ripened grain thickly covering the ground, on the other for a mile in extent the grain is gathered in the sheaf, presenting to one scope of the eye thousands of shocks put up in regular order. Here we see in the fullest abundance the verification of the promise to the husbandman that "seed time and harvest shall never fail." On this farm, seventeen reapers are at work, each drawn by four horses, and, side by side through the heavy grain, cut an aggregate swath of forty-nine feet. These are the McCormick reapers of modern improvement with self raker attached, and are each managed by one man, who sits in a convenient place and drives his four in hand.

The battalion of harvest hands and reaping-machines are under the direction of Mr. David Dalrymple, of Warren county, Pennsylvania, who is a large farmer at home, and fully competent for the duties of his important command here. He is mounted on a fine iron gray, and known among the men as "General." The binders and shockers attached to the respective machines did each his share of the work, and everything moved with energy, system, and harmony.

A gentleman of our party, after having been satisfied that all else upon the farm was right and complete, remarked that the young bachelor proprietor needed one more to glean upon the field.

There are seventy-three men at work, who are paid each two dollars and fifty cents per day and board. The routine of labor is as follows: Breakfast in time to be in the field at six o'clock; dinner at eleven, and one hour's rest; lunch at four, and supper at seven.

These operations are applicable to the Grant farm. Upon the other farms, other reapers and men are likewise employed. Upon the several farms, the proprietor has had erected full sets of substantial buildings of sufficient capacity for one hundred men and about the same number of horses.

This crop has been visited by the neighbors, and their judgment is that there will be from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. Take the lowest estimate, and we have, on seventeen hundred acres, forty-two thousand five-hundred bushels of wheat, which at present prices delivered at market, say one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, will amount to the snug sum of sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

It is not only safe to say that this is the largest yield of wheat given to any farmer in the United States this year, but probably the most profitable of any crop produced for the same time in any State.

I am informed by a gentleman on the ground, who knows the cost of the property that at these figures Mr. Dalrymple will not only be reimbursed for the original outlay for land, houses, labor, seed, fences, implements, horses, &c., but will have a clear profit of at least twenty thousand dollars. I have submitted this instance of farming in Minnesota as an evidence of the Northwest to supply its full share to the measure of abundance required for the march of empire which "westward takes its way" and also to give proper credit to the energy and enterprise of this worthy pioneer in big farming.—[Observer, in the St. Paul Pioneer of Aug. 20th.

An Election Incident.—Among the many amusing incidents now going the rounds, that occurred during the polling days in Huron last week, is the following. One of those mean, miserable, and contemptible individuals who consider it right to sell their votes, and get some fabulous sum for it, being asked to go up and poll his vote, refused to do so unless well paid for it. After a good deal of argument, a bargain was struck, the amount being 25$, a pretty good sum for a vote. The money was shown to him, in nice new notes, V.s; but the canvasser stated to the rapacious voter that it would render them both liable to a heavy penalty were he to give him the money before he voted, and placed it under a stone, where he might get it after the vote was recorded. This was agreed to, and the greedy individual having fulfilled his part of the contract, went and lifted the paste to pocket the proceeds of his infamy, when, lo and behold, instead of what he thought was good bankable currency, the new crisp notes turned out to be commercial college notes. Served him right.

A lad who had lately gone to service, having had salad served up at dinner every day for a week, ran away. When asked why he had left his place, he replied, 'They made me eat grass i' th' summer, an' I wur afeard they'd mak' me eat hay i' th' winter, I could no' stand that, so I wur off.'

The Cretan Insurrection.

The following letter has been addressed by the insurrectionary government of Creta to the consuls of England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Italy, Greece, Sweden, and the United States of America:

"Askyfo de Sphakia, August 9.

"Messieurs les Consuls—The Generalissimo of Turkey, Omar Pacha, having failed in his last expedition, in spite of his immense military preparations, his numerous army, the strict blockade which he had instituted both by sea and land, and his promises to the insurgents, abandoned himself without restraint to the dictates of a ferocious heart. He burned all the villages of Sphakia, with the exception of Comitato and Provjala, which were partly destroyed. He cut down the trees and set fire to the bee hives, searched all the caves in which the inhabitants had hidden their small properties, opened the tombs and scattered the remains of the persons who had been long interred, while he cut off the heads and limbs of corpses recently buried. He surrounded caves where women and children old men and sick, had taken refuge, and having induced them to come forth by promises and protestations, caused them to be subjected to the most cruel tortures, and this at the moment he had assured M. Boutacoff, the Russian Consul, that he had treated them with lenity. * * * Omar Pacha also put to death the nun Trajina, blind from her birth, Cali Papanicola, S. Vergaki, N. Parlaki, and Jean de Trivara, whose bodies he insulted. In the village of Colocasia he had an old man, named Giamoulakey, and a priest slaughtered. During his return to Heraclion on the 29th and 30th of last month Reschid Pacha committed even greater atrocities against the defenceless to revenge himself for his defeat. This leader ravaged the property of the Christians and burnt the convent of Preveli. At Matampes he massacred an old man named Giannacachi Christophoraki and a girl whose bodies he cast into the flames; as well as the monk Gedeon, whose head he impaled upon the cross surmounting the church. Other persons, whose names we have not been able to learn, also fell victims to his fury. The Cretan government, while deploring the brutal and ferocious acts, which enlightenment and civilization condemn, protests in the name of humanity to your governments, and implores their aid that the weak and the defenceless may be saved. We embrace at the same time this opportunity of denying the false statements spread by Omar Pacha concerning the pretended submission of Candia. Far from such being the case, not a child has given in its submission, not a weapon has been delivered up, not a signature has ratified any such proposal; and let it be well noted that in Sphakia alone he has now been carrying on war against us for an entire month. Omar Pacha has attempted to delude his own government, and to mislead European opinion. But the Christians of Candia opposed to his mendacious words, the rattle of their arms and the report of their muskets, which has not ceased and will not cease to resound from one extremity of the island to the other until our deliverance and our union with independent Greece. We beg you to lay this present communication before your government."

Josh Billings.

THE PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY OF ONE WISER THAN TUPPER.

If yu want tew buy *repentance* at the highest price, invest in tite boots.

I'd rather be a *receiver* of stolen goods than the keeper of other folks sekrets.

Everybody ought tew be obliged to write his own epitaff, and then, if he filled the bill while livin', hav his tomstun endorsed with it after he was dead.

I never knew a very handsum woman engaged in the "women's rights" bizness—they kan play the kards they already hold tew better advantage.

Men are perfekly delighted in bein cheated, until they discover the way the thing is did, and then they are disgusted, not with the fraud but the loss of novelty.

It is a kurious fact that with a world full ov pleasure, our principal enjoyment is in hope.

There is only one mortification (that I kan remember) in bein rich, and that is you are flattered before your face and abused behind it.

I hav always konsidered abstract dogs a good thing, but I never could fully appreciate the utter necessity ov keeping a woodcock dog in a thickly settled city exclusively on porter-house steak when there want a live woodcock within 230 miles ov me, but there is plenty of folks that kud, which shows how little I know.

I am loudly in favor of nu things, but I am opposed tew enny man, even one ov our colored associates, thinkin he haz discovered a nu truth jist bekause he has, for the first time in his life, stumbled into an old one.

I have noticed that those persons who hav the keenest sense of money hav also the brightest visions of joy, but there is some folks whom even molasses handy won't make happy, nor even muskiteers worry.

It is astonishing how very small they wear their pantaloons in Broadway; but I notis the pantaloons are plenty big enuff for the legs.

When I see an old miser in the midst of his wealth, I konsider him just about as happy as a fly who has fell into a quart bowl ov molasses and kant get out.

An American backwoods clergyman having alluded to an anchor in his discourse, described its use in the following lucid manner: "An anchor is a large iron instrument that sailors carry to sea with them, when a storm arises, they take it on shore and fasten it to a tree, and it holds the ship till the storm blows over."

That's the opening of the ball, as the officer said when a shell burst overhead. Dad, replied Pat, I'm thinking it's the breakin' up of the ball.

Blue Blood.—The death of Lady Jersey was lately announced in a London paper. She died at a good old age; and in speaking of her, her biographer states, among other things, that her feeling of the superiority of the nobility over common people was so prominent that she really did not believe that their blood was the same—that is, to use a common phrase, that they had not 'blue blood' in their veins. This expression of 'blue blood' we remember as being used by Major Yelverton in his defence against Miss Theresa Longworth, who claimed him as her husband, having been married to him twice, once in England and again in Ireland. He pleaded that the marriages were void; and the plea was sustained by the Law Lords of the House of Lords in England. Yelverton is connected with nobility, and of course the nobility sustained him. Pending the suit Major Yelverton married again, a woman, we suppose, who had 'blue blood' in her veins, which Major Yelverton said Miss Longworth had not; and therefore, we presume, not being 'blue blooded' the Major might trifle with her as he pleased. We will say nothing of the woman who married him under these circumstances. Miss Longworth has commenced another suit, and Major Yelverton's defence now is: That as he is again married and has children, they ought to let him alone. Here is a woman sacrificed who has been married twice, and all because she has not 'blue blood' in her veins and her husband has aristocratic connections.

Strange Predictions.—The following curious predictions for 1867 are from an exchange: The year 1867 will be a very eventful one to every maiden who gets married. Throughout the course of the whole year, whenever the moon wanes the night will grow dark. Whoever is in love this year will think his sweetheart an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it is true. If a young lady happens to blush, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it is a sign of something. If any body jumps over board without knowing how to swim, it is two to one he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella it is ten to one he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

A writer in one of our weekly papers says that 'women GRUMBLE much more than men,' and enters upon a long course of philosophical reasoning to explain why. May it not be because they have MEN to grumble AT, while men have only women! Some one once explained the curious fact that women are fond of kissing each other—which men never do—by saying that men can do better than KISS EACH OTHER, while women CAN'T.

The American Agriculturist thinks we never get the full power of our working oxen in our present system of yoking them; and thinks that any one who has watched a fight between bulls or oxen ought to be convinced that the forehead of the animal is the great point of power, and that yoking by the head, as is done in South America, would be an improvement.

A Misunderstanding.—'Why, Mary, my dear, how is this, I find you sitting here so comfortable with your husband? You told me this morning you had quarrelled, and he had gone for a sailor.'—'I, father! I told you nothing of the kind.'—'Oh, nonsense! I am sure you said you had some words together.'—'Yes, father, and so we had. He asked me what o'clock it was; I said I didn't know; and so he left the house saying he was going to see! That's all I told you.'

Now that 'tilting hoops' are going out of fashion, let one thing be said in their favor—the wearers of them were never liable to arrest for 'having no visible means of support.

The vessel that no woman objects to embark in—A court-ship.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.

PETER PATERSON, Vice President.

J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,

EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,

S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.

Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.

Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, perannum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE of ONTARIO, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn-door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obdt. Servant,

S. SHANNON,

Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHEAP DYE STUFFS, &c.

On hand and Arriving,

AT THE

Medical Hall,

THE Largest and Best Stock of DYE STUFFS ever brought into this county, which will be sold at extremely low prices for Cash.

Also, a Large Stock of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Try the Medical Hall before buying elsewhere,

As I am determined not to be undersold for Cash.

N B.—Pure WINES and BRANDIES for medicinal uses only.

H. A. WILSON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, grateful for the liberal patronage extended to him for the last two years, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Paisley and surrounding country, that in order to compete more favorably with larger places in the county, he has determined upon adopting the Cash system from the 1st day of August, 1867. Parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts at once.

H. A. WILSON.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce

RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 20th, A 1867.D.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

For Thirty Days!

(Beginning this date)

G. & W. SMITH

Will sell the remainder of their Summer Stock of

CLOTHS and TWEEDS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PRINTS and COTTONS,

DRESS GOODS & SHAWLS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH,

In order to make room for Fall Goods.

☞ Great Bargains will be given, as these Goods must be cleared out before the others arrive.

With regard to our

GROCERIES!

We have only to say, that the stock is WELL ASSORTED, and that the prices are such as **Cannot be Beat.**

NOTE.—As we shortly expect our Fall Stock of HATS and CAPS, we will offer the balance of our Straw Hats at Cost.

To all Concerned! Don't fail to call at the

Commercial House

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

N.B. Constantly on hand, a large supply of the best make of Canadian Cotton Yarn.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley, Ontario,
August 30, 1867.

ONTARIO

CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,

Plain and Fancy Stationery,

Wall Papers and Window Shades,

Family Groceries,

Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,

Earthenware,

Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, &c

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867. | NUMBER 33.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL, Proprietor.
Paisley, May 30, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March [illegible] 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The eastern counties line runs through rather a desolate display of landscape. Essex is certainly not a favorable specimen of English scenery, though here and there one finds a pretty village with picturesque lanes, and a river winding through it. But such villages are not on the line of railway, but lie away from it; and let us hope they may long be spared the effect of its progressive influences, despite the seeming illiberality of the sentiment.

Passing from the Shoreditch Station, through, or rather over miles of houses, the line takes its way through suburban retreats, and out into more decided though flat and uninteresting country.

A wondrous sight those miles and miles of houses, closely packed together, tall, dark, gloomy, and one enters into a calculation of what might be the average allotment of dwelling room to each of the three million inhabitants of the wonderful city, —of how much coal is burned to send up so much smoke, that rolls itself into clouds that hang in dingy canopies between earth and heaven, never aspiring to soar aloft to their whiter and more transparent brethren: indeed, they appear to have a decided antipathy to fleeing away in an upward direction, their genius being not to rise but to extend themselves, and so they stretch away, north, south, east, west, over turret, steeple, tower, palace, cathedral, abbey, bridges, and river; short and tall chimneys puffing up reinforcements in the shape of voluminous columns that, twisting into fantastic wreaths, crown the brows of the mighty metropolis.

And yet, perhaps, these unappreciated smoke clouds give us some of the most marvellous sunset effects that it is possible for a painter to behold: when the sun battles through the haze and turns to silver mist the opposing force, or tinges with crimson, gold, and opal tints the edges of quaintly-shaped masses, or pierces through them with a sudden burst of brightness, sending a whole shower of golden motes athwart their leaden gray; or separates them, letting in a dash of blue so clear and transparent that it gleams like the purest sapphire; or ray crosses ray, or is turned out of its course, and the dusky cloud atmosphere is illuminated, and one beholds a glorious confusion of light and color—an effect wilder and more wondrously dazzling than the most bewildering of Turneresque pictures. And below, the city lies in gloomy silhouette, with spectre towers and spires, and phantom bridges reflected phantom like in the burnished river. And the heavens seem raining down a shower of golden dust as though in mockery of the toil of those who labor out their lives for what the unseen hands are flinging so lavishly away.

The train goes on. Passing through miles and miles of houses and of outskirts, until one becomes prophetic, and prophesies of the future, when railways shall so have intersected this small island of ours, and towns so risen up along the lines, that there shall come to be one vast London extending through the breadth and length of the land, with not a gap of country, save here and there a stunted park as breathing hole for the lungs of the mammoth city;—when green fields, and waving corn, and breezy downs, and "giant oaks," and "desert caves," shall be belongings of the past, whose being, chronicled by the poets, will seem so incredible that future generations will regard them as appertaining to a mythic age—when there will no longer be a ruined castle to carry us back to chivalrous, if somewhat barbarous times; when Stonehenge itself may be applied to building purposes, for we are coming to the utilitarian age.

Progress!—progress is the war cry now; all men are enlisting or being enlisted—for in many cases the form is passive—under its banner. The past stands no longer as a light house, casting long gleams of light across the flood; its lantern is out of order, its oil is spent, and there is no one left to trim it. The future stretches out a giant hand towards us, holding a flaming torch and luring on to an Eldorado, crying, "Come unto me, for I alone am to be trusted I will lead you on."

The age is left behind, for prophets have arisen; and yet, in spite of prophets, the Age of Faith has not yet come.

But Doris, as she travelled through the winter evening, pondered upon none of these things.

It was too dark to see anything beyond the high white walls that the snow covered banks occasionally reared on either side. At the stations the lights fell upon the white bushes, and Doris saw that the snow was beginning to acquire some depth. The train moved more slowly, and the time dragged very heavily. Should she ever reach her journey's end?

At every station she looked out eagerly, and at last she saw the name she so desired to see painted up in large letters,—and the porter passed along, calling out the name of the place.

Doris got out with her little bundle.

"Any luggage, ma'am?" inquired the porter, instinctively.

"None; I want to go on to Linton, can I get a conveyance of any kind?"

No, there were none at the station—How far away was Linton?—A matter of three miles or so. And it was beginning to snow again. Doris was perplexed. Still, if she knew the way—she was used to the country, and did not feel afraid: she should not meet many people, and it was not late.

She enquired whether it were a good road. A good road all the way, and tolerably direct. So she thought she could manage it. The snow was falling very gently indeed, she hoped it would leave off. And she set out on her way to Linton.

She walked for more than a mile without meeting any one but a solitary laborer going home after his day's work. He said "Good night," as he passed her, and she accustomed to country ways, bade him "Good-night," too.

Then she went on. She was a little puzzled now, for she came to a point where the road divided, and could not determine which way to take. She looked around for a sign post, but there was not one to be found.

Then she strained her eyes in hopes of discovering some dwelling near, where she might make inquiries. But it was too hazy for her to see far; she must make up her mind to go one way or the other, and take her chance of meeting with some one to set her right if she were in the wrong path.

So she took the turn to the left, which fortunately proved to be the one that led to Linton, as she soon afterwards learned from some children whom she overtook, and who were trudging contentedly along towards the village.

"How came it they were out so late?" Doris asked.

"They had been spending the day with their grandmother; their holidays had just begun."

"Where did they go to school?"

"To the school in the village."

"To Mrs. Howell's?"

"Yes."

The children were surprised that a stranger should know the name of their teacher.

"Is Mrs. Howell at home now?" asked Doris, for a sudden fear fell upon her lest she might be away for her holidays.

"Oh, yes; it was too cold for her to go away at Christmas."

Doris started. Christmas! She had forgotten that it was close upon Christmas.

"Will you show me where Mrs. Howell lives?" she said, as they entered the village.

"Yes they should pass the house on their way home."

Since leaving the station, the road had gradually ascended, and raised above the valley stood the village of Linton, with its gray church, whose unfinished tower was perhaps more beautiful than if it had been in a state of completion; an air, too, of interest attached to it in consequence of the legend that, with its founder's fall, it, too, was doomed to remain a partial ruin, over which the twining ivy has crept, as though nature had had pity on the work that men had ceased to care for. The children stopped at a small garden gate.

"You must go up to the house and knock; Mrs. Howell is in, for the light is coming through the cracks in the shutters."

And the children went away, and Doris, following their directions, knocked at the cottage door.

It opened into a good-sized room, half-parlor, half-kitchen, with a square of carpet on the tiled floor, and a thick cloth hearth rug, the work of Mrs. Howell's own hands, before the fire place. The fire was blazing brightly, and sending a cheerful flickering light upon the polished oak dresser, and making the plates and dishes glitter; and it shone upon Mrs. Howell's tea-caddy that stood as a centrepiece in front of a gorgeous tray, flanked by a large Bible and a work box, both in greenbaize covers. There was a curious old table, almost as black as ebony, with carved legs and a couple of drawers in it, and a high-backed chair of similar date and pattern. A wide sofa covered with chintz stood underneath the window, the kettle was singing on the hob, and a large tabby cat sat meekly purring upon the hearth rug.

Doris peeped through the half open door and shivered for the first time, for the warm pleasant picture within made her feel how cold it was outside. She stood pondering how to make herself known.

"What is it?" inquired Mrs. Howell, seeing a figure in dripping garment standing in the half light.

"Have you forgotten me, Mrs. Howell?" said Doris.

"I can't see you where you stand," replied Mrs. Howell, "so I can't tell in that way; but I seem to know your voice. Come in," and as she spoke she drew Doris into the house and closed the door, for the night air was blowing in so keenly that the large tabby cat looked round reproachfully as if to intimate that she was by no means accustomed to the cold wind pouring in upon her sleek sides in that manner.

"I declare it's Miss Carmichael," said Mrs. Howell; "but how you've grown since I saw you. And—" here her eye fell upon Doris's black dress and then upon Doris's pale, weary face,—"you're in trouble, my dear; come, sit down."

And Mrs. Howell drew off the wet cloak.

"Oh, but you're wet through; your boots are soaked with snow."

And Mrs. Howell, placing Doris in the great arm-chair before the fire, began to busy herself in making her guest comfortable.

"I'll bring you down a pair of dry shoes and stockings, and some wraps, for you must have your dress off," and Mrs. Howell disappeared up the staircase that found its way into the kitchen parlor.

Presently she returned with an assortment of garments, in which she arrayed Doris, and made her lie down on the sofa, rolling it closer, to the fire.

"There, don't speak," she continued, as Doris made one or two ineffectual attempts to say something, which ended in a fresh burst of sobs. For Doris's courage, which had borne her up bravely through the perils and difficulties of her flight, had forsaken her now that she had safely reached the haven. After the fatigue and excitement through which she had passed, came a reaction, and the more she tried to restrain her tears, the faster they flowed.

"Never mind, dear, don't try to stop crying, it will do you good. You shall have a cup of tea to warm and comfort you, and then you'll feel better."

Mrs. Howell was a good nurse, and well knew what refreshment there is to both body and spirit in a good cup of tea. So she set about preparing the homely meal.

She opened a corner cupboard, and took therefrom a little black earthenware tea-pot, two delicately washed china cups and spoons, a loaf of bread, and a pat of butter.

The kettle was already boiling, the shining tea-caddy was in requisition, and the tea was soon made and put to stand whilst Mrs. Howell toasted a round of bread; and then, all things being ready, she poured out a cup of tea for Doris, and one for herself. True, she had had her tea long ago; but what woman is there to whom a cup of tea ever comes amiss? Besides, she knew that Doris would enjoy it more in company than if she were taking it alone.

Nothing was said; but Doris, lying on the sofa, sipping her tea and looking into the cheerful fire, left off crying and began to feel revived,—she ate the toast heartily, for she had tasted no food since morning.

"What a comfortable place this is," said Doris, looking round.

"Yes, comfortable enough," replied Mrs. Howell, surveying her parlor-kitchen with satisfaction; "but you've been used to grander rooms than this of late, or I'm mistaken." Mrs. Howell's quick eye had noted the texture of Doris's dress and cloak, and she had drawn inferences therefrom.

"It's a better room than my mother had, so I ought to be content with it," sighed Doris, and again the tears were on the point of bursting forth.

"Your mother was a lady, and I'm not," said Mrs. Howell.

"My mother looked upon you as one of her best friends," replied Doris.

"True enough, so she did, poor lady; but that made none the less difference between us in one way. I don't mean but in another we're all alike, and the truer lady a lady is, the less difference she'll feel between herself and those below her; but in this world there are stations, and they thrive best who keep to their own, and don't go pushing into what isn't theirs and doesn't suit them."

Mrs. Howell poured out another cup of tea for Doris, and sat watching her. She did not like to ask the questions that were uppermost in her mind; for one she felt was already answered by Doris's black dress.

But Doris, having finished her tea, laid back her head on the sofa pillow. Her eyes involuntarily closed, and in a few minutes she was fast asleep.

"Poor thing," said Mrs. Howell to herself, as she put away the tea things, "she's regularly tired out."

CHAPTER XXVII.

Mrs. Carmichael, or rather Mrs. Gresford, had been Mrs. Howell's lodger for many years, and it was in her care that she had left Doris when she went on her sorrowful journey to Craythorpe. Mrs. Howell, too, had nursed her through the illness that came upon her after receiving Mr. Carmichael's letter. In fact, Mrs. Gresford's two friends, each a true friend in her respective sphere, had been Mrs. Chester and Mrs. Howell; so that Doris's first thought in her perplexity and dress was to flee for refuge to her mother's humble friend, who had known her all her life.

It was five years since they had seen each other, for, after Mrs. Gresford removed to another village "for-work," as Doris had told Joyce, Mrs. Howell was persuaded by some relatives in the eastern counties to take up her abode nearer to them. And there she had been ever since, her little school flourishing, and herself living in greater comfort than she had been able to do in the south.

Mrs. Howell had been up for some time, and breakfast was on the table. She looked at the clock, and finding that it was half-an hour beyond her usual breakfast hour, she went softly upstairs to the best bed room, a sort of state apartment, where Doris lay fast asleep beneath a canopy of white dimity, pure and spotless as the snow outside. And counterpane and pillows were as white as the curtains, and so was Doris's pale face, quite white enough to earn the name of the "snow child" that Mr Chester had given her.

"Poor lamb," said Mrs. Howell, gently disposing the curtain so as to shade her face from the light, "she looks more older than she did five years ago. I won't disturb her, better let her sleep on a bit."

And Mrs. Howell descended to her breakfast, and ate it wondering where Doris had come from. And then, still meditating upon the subject, she took up her knitting, and knitted away, every now and then listening if she could hear sounds betokening the appearance of her guest.

At length Doris's footstep was heard on the stairs, and Mrs. Howell bade her good morning. Doris was refreshed and sobered by her night's rest. She had accomplished her flight, she was tolerably safe in her hiding place, and now what was to be her next step? She had acted so far entirely from impulse, and now she must sit down quietly and consider how far she had been right and how far wrong. And still, though she felt doubtful of the course she had taken, she felt that her impulse was true, that she had fled from something that was in some way false, though she could not understand it. She shrank from the false element, though she could not define it; she knew not what she disbelieved, but she had an intuitive perception that somewhere truth was wanting. She had, however, entire confidence in Mrs. Howell's good sense, so after breakfast, seating herself, as she had done many a time as a child, at Mrs. Howell's feet, she told her story.

She told her of the last five years; of her mother's death; of her Uncle Carmichael, of Aunt Lotty, of Joyce Dormer, and of the strange revelations of the last few days. And Mrs. Howell listened attentively.

"Child," she said, "are you sure that you have done right in leaving those that are kith and kin to you?"

"I don't know," answered Doris, sadly; "they didn't know me as you do, and you were my mother's friend."

"And they are your mother's relatives."

"Relatives," said Doris; "of what use are such relatives as Uncle Carmichael? How he can be my mother's brother I do not understand, for never were two people more unlike."

"He had taken good care of you since her death."

"And why? Because he has found out about my mother's marriage; and having some spite against Mr. Lynn, he wants to revenge himself by getting the fortune from little Archie Lynn for his sister's child."

"And Mr. Lynn?"

Doris shivered. "I don't feel like a daughter to him," she said, "I can't help thinking of my mother and what she suffered. I never saw Mr. Lynn till a few months since, and people can't get up filial feelings on the spot. I don't believe in it, and I can't go and live at Lynncourt. I should never be happy, I should be thinking all the time that it ought to have been my mother's, and if it had been she wouldn't have died. It would be like dancing upon her grave to go and live there in ease and luxury. No, I could not do it. I'd rather go back to my old life and work for my living as I used to do. Oh, Mrs. Howell! let me stay with you and help you to teach or to do anything. I have been used to work, you know."

Mrs. Howell shook her head.

"I'm afraid that won't do. We must think it over."

"But you won't betray me, Mrs. Howell?" exclaimed Doris, impetuously; "you won't turn me away? you'll let me stay till I've thought it all over, and feel right about it?"

"Turn thee away!" said Mrs. Howell, fondly stroking Doris's hair. "No, dear; stay as long as you like; only, couldn't you send word to them, they must be so anxious about you?"

"I might write to Joyce," said Doris, musingly; "but, then, they would know where I was from the postmark."

"I have a sister in London: she would post the letter from there."

"That will do; and I must write to Mr. Chester also. He will help me, if any one can."

"Ay, that he will," returned Mrs. Howell; "that's well thought of. Mr Gabriel is as wise as a judge, and he'll know just what ought to be done."

"Wiser, perhaps," thought Doris. And she wrote her letters: one to Joyce, that told of her safety without disclosing her place of refuge; another, a longer, fuller one, to Mr. Chester, telling him of all that had happened, of her doubts and difficulties, and begging him to come to her; "for, you know, dear old Gabriel," she said, "that my mother made you a sort of guardian, and, as you have plenty of money, and can go where you please, do let it please you to come to the poor 'snow child,' who has fled out into the snow, and is shivering all alone in the cold world." This latter clause was purely metaphorical, as Doris was sitting comfortably by the fire side, with Mrs. Howell blandly contemplating her from the opposite corner, and meditating, like Aunt Lotty, on the possibility of a wedding, with Mr. Chester and Doris for bridegroom and bride.

* * * * * *

The sun went down early, though he had not done much to fatigue himself during the day; perhaps he found it too cold for him, and his rays might get frozen on their way down—at any rate, he found it stiff and awkward work, and he was by no means on such good terms with the earth as in the jolly summer time, though he was nearer to her now. But some friends are best friends at a distance, and so it might be with the sun and earth—who knows? He might not like her so well when they were more thrown together. And when he sank to rest, the little warmth that had tried to penetrate the cold atmosphere departed, the thermometer fell to freezing point, and the robins, hiding their heads under their wings, tried to fall asleep without any uncomfortable fears as to the morrow's food. The water in the pools began to harden, and even in some cold rooms ice was found in the jugs, so that, altogether, regular Christmas weather was coming on, for, somehow or other, people seem to think that Christmas is scarcely Christmas without a good hard frost. People would certainly have a seasonable Christmas this year; there was snow on the ground and it was freezing.

Mrs Howell was decorating the dresser and the mantel-shelfs with sprigs of holly, for it was Christmas Eve. Christmas Eve! What would they be doing at Green Oake and Lynncourt!

Green Oake and Lynncourt had amalgamated. Aunt Lotty was sitting in her arm-chair listening almost as eagerly as the little Lynns themselves to the stories that Joyce was telling them. The younger child was seated on Joyce's lap, whilst Archie, on a footstool close by, was leaning his elbow on his knees, and gazing earnestly with his large, dark eyes into her face. He was as one fascinated. Gradually he edged himself nearer and nearer, and then removing his elbows from his knees he held tight by Joyce's dress, as though he feared she would escape, and his large eyes seemed to grow larger and larger as the interest of the story increased.

And where were the heads of the houses? In the small inn of a remote village in Devonshire sat Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carmichael; they had just arrived after a hard day's travelling. The two men who had not spoken to each other for more than twenty years. Both were intent now upon the same object—the recovery of a lost relative. Had the old feeling passed away? Had they forgiven each other their trespasses? Had, at last, the daily prayer been uttered aright?

Calm, stern, determined, with his thin lips more compressed than ever, Mr. Carmichael took the lead; whilst his companion, upon whose haggard countenance traces of the emotion of the past night were visible, passively assented to all his arrangements. They had been, after some difficulty, accommodated with a private sitting-room, for the resources of the inn were not great. And hither the landlord was summoned to be crossquestioned as to the events of the week. It being supposed that he would be well up in all village gossip.

"Did he remember Mrs. Carmichael and her daughter?"

"Of course he did; everyone in the place knew and respected them."

"Then he knew Mr. Carmichael by sight?"

"Yes."

"Had he been in H—— during the last few days?"

"He thought not, or he should have known of it."

"Was he quite sure that she had not been there?"

"He could not say; he had been a good deal occupied, and had heard nothing of such a thing. It was just possible, he wouldn't say for certain, that she had not been."

Mr. Carmichael hesitated: he looked at the landlord, who was a great overgrown man, with a somewhat stupid but honest countenance. Mr. Carmichael decided to make use of him.

"The gentlemen had come down on a matter of importance. The landlord could be of use to them. Might they depend upon him?"

The landlord of the small inn suddenly became great in his own eyes. Certainly, they might rest assured that their confidence would not be misplaced. And the landlord, swelling with incipient dignity and curiosity, listened.

"The stout gentleman, in the glossy broad cloth and massive gold chain was Mrs. Carmichael's brother."

"Like enough; he had always thought she belonged to gentlefolk. And now that he came to look more attentively at Mr Carmichael, he had a vague recollection of having seen him before. Yes, he remembered now, it must have been at the funeral.

"He, the landlord, might remember that, after Mrs. Carmichael's death, her daughter went to live with some of her mother's relatives?"

"Yes; the landlord had heard it and he had heard say what a fine thing it was for her, and he hoped she was well and happy, for she was too tender a young lady by far to go on living as she and her mother had been living. They'd had a deal to suffer, they had."

Here Mr. Lynn shrank further back into a corner of the sofa, and pressed his hands to his forehead; and Mr. Carmichael observed, somewhat sternly, that they did not wish to hear anything of that nature. Whereupon the landlord bowed obsequiously, and begged pardon.

"All they wanted was present information, Miss Carmichael had suddenly left her relatives, and it was believed that she had returned to some of her friends in Devonshire."

"They'd no friends of their own sort here," said the landlord; "they'd only been here four or five years, and there was no one about that she'd be likely to come to unless it was Widow Wilson at the Heath Farm: she used to be very kind to them, and it was many a fowl or a new-laid egg Mrs. Carmichael had had from there, to say nothing of new milk."

Mr. Lynn groaned in anguish. And he had been living in such luxury. And again Mr. Carmichael found it necessary to check the landlord's reminiscences.

How far was the Heath Farm?

Not over a quarter of a mile; he would step up himself, if Mr. Carmichael pleased; he should be more likely to find out if the young lady had been there than Mr Carmichael would, if so be as she had any reason for not wishing him to know.

The tone of which argument Mr. Carmichael appreciated, and accepted the landlord's offer accordingly. And the landlord went on his fruitless errand, for no Miss Carmichael had been there or had been heard of. And inquiries in other directions had been equally unsuccessful. However, Mr. Carmichael determined to see Mrs. Wilson himself the next day, and discovering that she had really spoken the truth on the previous evening, determined to go to the village where his sister had settled on her arrival in England. And so he spent Christmas day in vain endeavors to find the lost sheep. Miss Carmichael had been neither heard of nor seen, and so he returned to H—— to rejoin his companion. Mr Lynn had felt that business matters might be safely entrusted to his brother in-law, and so had remained behind. His Christmas Day was spent in wandering through the little village where his wife had lived, in picturing her life and trials. He had seen the room in which she died, and now he stood beside the humble grave wherein she rested from all her sorrow! Yes, it was all over now—

All the aching of heart, the restless unsatisfied longing,
All the dull, deep pain, and constant anguish of patience?

And he could never tell her what he too had suffered, for the dead hear not. As they left us, so they lie, and the tomb has closed upon their griefs, their wrongs, their agony. None can make reparation to them for injustice done, none can be forgiven by them or forgiven in turn. For the battle is over, and the Death Angel, sounding his trumpet over the hard-fought field, proclaims a truce—a truce that ends not until a louder trumpet sounds, and the dead, small and great, are summoned to their last account.

[*To be Continued.*]

The following curious accident happened near Warsaw, Ind., a few days ago.—Mr. Markly was engaged in threshing with a machine, and it appears that some straw had wound around the cylinder in such a manner that its rapid motion caused it to ignite, thereby setting fire to the loose straw which was scattered around. All the efforts to put out the fire were ineffective, and the barn was entirely consumed.

Land Monopoly in Great Britain.

Mr. Ernest Jones recently made a speech on reform in Dublin, and gave some figures to show how the land monopolies hold the soil. In the three kingdoms there are seventy one million acres, and only forty thousand landlords. The Duke of Cleveland can ride twenty three miles through his own estates; the Duke of Northumberland has ninety-six thousand acres of the county of Derby alone; the Duke of Richmond possesses three hundred and forty thousand acres; and the Marquis of Breadalbane can ride one hundred miles in a straight line through his property from his own house door. Sixty thousand men say to thirty millions, "Here you shall walk, and here you shall not; here you shall hold and there you shall not; here you shall live and die, and nowhere else, because it is our will." There are only eighteen million acres under tillage; twenty-six million are untouched by plough or spade, and the waste for all agricultural and almost all pastoral purposes.

Mr. Jones continued: "To the iniquity of this system there is superadded in Ireland insecurity of tenure. Half the land in England left waste was cultivated once. The Lord Marchioness of Stafford deprived her tenants of seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand acres, and turned their farms into deer forests or sheep walks. And all this while population was redundant, and capital lay heaped on one side."

THE EMPRESS AT THE PENITENTIARY.

A letter from Leslie says "When the Empress went to the prison of Les her Majesty visited the Penitentiary in its most minute details, inquiring into everything—the sanitary state, the dietary system, and the general spirit of the inmates; nothing escaped her investigations. The Empress excited astonishment at the precision and multiplicity of her questions on the most varied subjects, hygiene, discipline and administration—discussing everything with equal competency and solicitude. The young prisoners, who, knowing her Majesty's kindness of heart and charity, had given her a most hearty welcome on her arrival, were astonished to see so high a personage descend to all these details; they pressed her around and endeavored to touch her dress, while their looks showed even better than any applause could do how grateful they were to see the Empress interesting herself in their welfare and recommending that nothing should be neglected for their improvement. The Imperial visitor in examining the dormitories turned down several beds to ascertain the state of the linen. One of them being badly made, the sheets being too short, her Majesty observed it, and, joining example to precept, remade the bed with the precision of an accomplished housewife. The folding of the sheets would have done honor to a pupil at St Cyr, where the dormitories are models of the kind. The Empress did not confine herself to receiving several petitions presented to her by inmates whose good conduct proved their repentance, and promising to meditate on them with the Emperor, but also conversed at length with some of them. 'You were at La Roquette,' she said to one lad, laying her hand on his shoulder. 'Yes, Madame.' 'How much longer have you yet to remain?' 'Six months.' 'And where will you go when you leave this place?' 'No, do not go to Paris, you will again meet with the bad acquaintances who led you astray; if you promise not to return there I will try to obtain your release earlier. . . . I have no need to add that the lad gave his word, and ran off shouting, 'Vive l'Impératrice!' with all his might to announce the news to his comrades. 'And you?' said the Empress to a boy of fifteen, 'what have you done to be here?' The young delinquent blushed, looked down, and remained silent. 'Come,' said her Majesty laughing and lying her arm on his shoulder, 'come with confidence, I will confess you and will not say a word to any one.' The Empress then walked aside with the lad, and when she returned a minute or two later, her companion was in tears. Her Majesty shook him by the hand, and he went away with his head more erect, and no longer despairing of his own reformation.

OUTLOOK FROM A NOVA-SCOTIAN POINT OF VIEW.—The following, from the Halifax Citizen, shows the general opinion in Nova Scotia concerning Confederation. The Governor-General is to be paid $50,000 annually. We are to be saddled with seventy-two senators to manage the affairs of 4,000,000 of people, while the neighboring Republic requires only sixty-eight senators to conduct the affairs of 34,000,000 of population. There the appointment is for six years; here it is for life. These senators are the people's choice; here they are the choice of the Governor-General, and in their selection we have no voice. All these additions to our former local government are attended with a corresponding increase of taxes. We shall henceforth know something of what it into be taxed.

OVERDOING IT.—The semi-weekly Signal says: To the great alarm of dealers, on that side, the customs officer at Saguenay, a day or two ago, clapped a duty of 5c per lb on plums exported from Canada. This would, of course, amount to a prohibition, but it seems that there was no authority for the step, and the officer will have to fork over to shippers, or report himself at Washington. The trade in plums in the favored district has been very large this year, good prices having been realized by both producers and shipper.

A man in Afton, Iowa, has escaped from punishment for adultery because the highly educated prosecuting attorney had charged him with "bloatry," which is not known as a crime in Iowa.

The only daughter of "Spotted Tail," the celebrated Indian chief, is "finishing her education" at Omaha. She is learning to sing Italian and play the piano.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Corporation of the TOWNSHIP OF SAUGEEN *from the 1st day of January, 1866, until the 1st day of July, 1867.*

Receipts.

1866.			
Jan. 1	To cash on hand at date		$778 56
	Taxes for 1865 collected in 1866		3181 67
	Taxes for 1866 received from Collector		5799 74
	Cash received from D. Ca. Treasurer on act. of Non Resident Taxes		217 03
	Do. do. Donald Currie for iron		2 70
	Do. do. Tavern Licences		320 00
	Do. do. Shop Licences		60 00
	Do. do. John Eastwood for Lot in Southampton		150 00
	Do. do. Fines		10 00
	Do. do. Clergy Reserve fund		172 03
			$10751 72
1867			
July 1	To Cash on hand		$615 33
	To which add additional amount received from Township Collector		58 85
			$674 18

Expenditure.

Expenditure expended on Roads and Bridges			$837 73
Paid School Section No 3 Taxes for 1865 $98 40 ; do. for 1866 $93			191 40
Do. 3 do.	282 91	do. 450	732 91
Do. 4 do.	226 27	do. 220	446 27
Do. 5 do.	252 00	do. 280	532 00
Do. 6 do.	66 56	do. 220	286 56
Do. 7 do.	225 46	do. 210	435 46
Do. 8 do.	84 85	do. 84 87	169 72
Councillors attending Council			81 00
Returning Officers $38, Selectors of Jurors $12			50 00
Inspector of Taverns for 1865 and 1866			21 00
Clerk and Treasurer, Postage and Stationery			14 43
For Printing and Poll Books			45 25
Pro. Co. Rates for 1865 $312 70; do. for 1866 $323 94			636 64
U. County Rates for 1865 $1175 70; do. for 1866 $2130 36			3306 06
Bank and P. O. Commission and Discount on Silver			52 84
Auditors for 1865			6 00
Councillors for giving out and superintending Contracts			19 00
Collector for 1865 and 1866			100 00
Assessor for 1866 and 1867			110 00
Pathmasters for Commuted Statute Labor for 1865			18 75
Clerk and Treasurer 1½ years Salary			217 50
Reeve and Clerks, Travelling expenses			21 00
Law Costs			105 80
Parties who had Sheep killed by Dogs, with expenses of investigation			37 50
Municipal Equivalent to Legislative School grant			405 00
Elias Phillips for keeping Paupers			414 00
John Stirton for clearing jam from bridge			17 50
James Muir, expenses connected with R Edgar's funeral			6 00
Sundry small sums			4 22
July 1, 1867, Cash on hand at date			615 33
			$10751 72

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account and the vouchers connected therewith, and find them all correct.

JOHN C. CURRIE, W. H. RUBY, } Auditors.

M. McNamara,

Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
McKechnie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of bijouterie to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding rings, Ear-rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slides, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

For silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss design. Hunting Cylinder Watches

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.

Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

Township of Greenock.

TENDERS WANTED!

THE undersigned will receive Tenders up to Saturday, the 12th day of October next, for

COLLECTING THE TAXES

in the Township of Greenock for the current year. Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Collector of Taxes," stating the salary or percentage required, together with the names of two or more good and sufficient sureties for the due fulfillment of the duties of said office, will receive due attention upon the next meeting of Council at Pinkerton, on Monday, the 14th day of October next ensuing.

By Order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk,
Riverside P. O.
Greenock.

Sept. 17, 1867.

JUVENILE CONCERT!

J. W. WARD

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will, with his efficient and interesting Paisley Class, assisted by several excellent voices from Southampton, give one of his popular entertainments in the

DRILL SHED, PAISLEY,

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th,

When an interesting Programme, of New Solos, Duets, Trios and Choruses will be rendered. The gallery to be erected for the occasion will be occupied by upwards of

70 YOUNG VOCALISTS!

Doors open at 7; Commence at 7½.

☞ Don't miss the opening Tableau, which is allowed to be worth the admission fee.

Tickets 25c. Children under 10, 10c.

Mr. Ward begs to remark that, as he has labored faithfully, not only for the interest of his class, but also for the pleasure of those who may favor him with their presence at his Concerts, he hopes to meet with liberal patronage.

McMILLAN & RAY,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency.
PAISLEY.
J. P. McMILLAN. N. A. RAY.

Auction Sale.

On Friday, Oct. 18, Farming Stock, at Mr. John Maxwell's, Lot 32, 4th con. Elderslie.

Markets.

Southampton, Oct. 1st, 1867.

Reported by J. A. Burnsah.

Fall Wheat $1 25 to 1 43; Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 20; Flour $6 to 6 50; Oats 30c to 32; Peas 45c to 50; Potatoes 40c to 50; Butter 12c to 15; Eggs 10c to 12; Hides $4 50 to 5; Sheepskins 75c to $1; Hay $7 8; Sheep $4 to 6; Pork $4 50 to 5 50.

Guelph, Oct. 1st.

Fall Wheat $1 35 to 1 45; Spring Wheat $1 30 to 1 35; Wool 27c to 28; Hides $6 75 to 7; Sheep Skins 45c to 75.

Toronto, Sep. 30th.

Fall Wheat $1 45 to 1 50; Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 42; Barley 70 to 78; Peas 75c to 78.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE INDIANS.—General Sherman made a speech to the Indians in the council on the North Platte last week. He told them the Pacific Railroad must be built, and that they could not be permitted to interfere with it. He added: If the Indians are damaged, they will receive compensation. He supposed they had agreed on the Powder River road in the Laramie treaty last spring. While the Indians continue to wage war, the road will not be given up, but if the Indians' right is found good, it will be given up, or compensation paid, if they keep the peace. Powder and lead would not be given them until a definite treaty was made. A railroad train had been attacked and men were killed who had no guns, but were bringing goods, some of which were to feed the Indians. A proposition was then submitted for the Indians to accept homes on the new reservations, and they were given until the first of November to answer at the council to be held at North Platte; at the same time that could hunt on the Republican. The General also represented that we were building costly roads, and they could not be stopped any more than the sun and moon in the east. You hardly think, he said, what you call war here is, but if you make up your minds it will come to the Plains thick where there are the largest herds of buffaloes, and kill you all. He also told the Indians that if they wanted to go east and see for themselves, they would be "dead headed" through. The chief responded that they only asked for ammunition, which the Commission finally concluded to give. The Commission returned to Omaha.

The Currency Question.—The Herald's Washington telegram says a plan has been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, which, it is understood, meets the approval of the bankers and financial men who have conferred upon the subject, by which it will be practicable to accomplish the resumption of specie payments in few years; secures all the National Bank notes within 90 days; substitute greenbacks as the sole currency of the country; give Commerce and the West $90,000,000 increased bank circulation, in greenbacks; and reduce the coin interest $300,000,000, and in a manner satisfactory to the bank and financial interests of all sections.

FALL OF 1867.

TREMENDOUS DISPLAY!

OF

New Fall and Winter Goods

AT

G. & W. SMITH'S

Cheap Cash Store,

PAISLEY.

CONSISTING OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING (our own Manufacture),
HATS AND CAPS, in every style,
BOOTS AND SHOES, in great variety;
AND AN

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Fresh Family Groceries!

Of the best brands, all of which will be sold as usual at Very Low Prices for Cash.

Below, we beg to direct your attention to a few leading lines, and respectfully request you to give them a personal inspection.

CLOTHING AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

First Class Canadian Full Cloth at 75c.
Do. Canadian all Wool Tweeds at 90c.
The usual prices of these Goods have been $1 to $1.25.
Moleskins, Corduroys and Velveteens, cheap.
English and Scotch Tweeds and Cloths, at remarkably low prices.
Black, Oxford and Fancy Doeskins from 90c.
Silk Mixed and Melton Coatings from $1.
Black Union and Coloured Mantle Cloths from $1
Witney cloths and Seal Skins from 1 dollar (double width)
West of England Black Broad Cloths from $3 50 to $6.
Overcoatings in Pilots, Witneys, Petershams, Reversibles, and Baltic and Moscow Blarers from $1.25 to 5.

DOMESTICS.

English and Canadian Flannels from 25c. English and Canadian Blankets from $2 50.
Quilts, Counterpanes and Sheetings at a great variety of Prices.
Tickings, Towelings, Clan and Regatta Stripes, Canton Flannels and Woollen Serges from 25c.
Forfars, Hessians and Table Linens. Window, Hollands and Table Oil Cloths.
Hemp Carpets at a variety of Prices.
36 inch Blue, Green, Yellow and Turkey Red Cottons.
6-4 and 8-4 Damask Table Cloths, and piles of Prints and Grey Cottons from 7c. per yard.

1000 yds. of the Celebrated "Lybster Mills."

Stout Grey Cotton, 33 in. wide at 12½c. by the piece. Friends, come and have a look at this Cotton.
Black Silks, French Merinoes and French Delaines. German and all Wool Plaids. Cheap.
Cobourgs, Lustres and Alpacas from 15c. Plain and Fancy Winceys from 12½c.
The new Kepp Cloth for Dresses, in every color.
Balmoral, Robe and Crineline Skirts, low.
Ladies' and Children's Woollen Hoods from 50c.
12 dozen assorted Clouds from 37½c, worth a good deal more.
48 dozen assorted Ladies and Gent's Woollen Scarfs from 12½c.
Ladies' Sontags, Rigoletts and Breakfast Shawls.
Also, a fine Stock of

GLOVES and HOSIERY,

Plain and Fancy Woollen Shawls at extremely low prices, and splendid value.
Woollen and Fur Victoreens and Muffs in the latest styles and colors, and a complete stock of

HABERDASHERY,

In which will be found everything belonging to that branch of the trade.
☞ Whatever you want, be it a spool or a piece of Factory Cotton,

G. & W. SMITH'S

IS THE PLACE.

The same will answer for your GROCERIES, or your BOOTS and SHOES, or your Hats & Caps.

GROCERIES.

For your Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Rice, Currants & Raisins, and your General Groceries, call at the

Commercial House,

Where you can get the best value for your money, and see the largest assortment of Goods west of Guelph.

Received for the Fall Trade, 12 chests newly imported Teas, in which will be found an excellent Tea at 50c., and some choice at 75c.

N.B. This 50c. Tea has given entire satisfaction to those who have used it, and their wonder is how such a Tea can be sold for the money.

Farmers and others, we have in stock 100 HORSE BLANKETS, at prices ranging from $1 upwards. Also GRAIN BAGS by the dozen or by the bale, very low. Constantly on hand, the celebrated "Lybster Mills" Cotton Yarn, the best extant, and sold at city prices.

GIVE THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE A CALL,

Whether you want Dry Goods, Hats or Caps, Boots or Shoes, or General Groceries, as it cannot be undersold, because it sells ONLY FOR CASH.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted throughout the County of Bruce for selling Cheap.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

Mr. Ward's Concerts.

Mr. Ward will give his first juvenile concert at Paisley on Tuesday evening next. The following testimonial will show the estimation in which he is held as a teacher of singing, and the pleasure his concerts have given.

Hespeler, July 30, 1866.

It affords me great pleasure in testifying to the ability of Mr. Ward as a Teacher of Vocal Music. Several of my children have attended his class, and I must confess that I was both pleased and surprised to see the wonderful progress they had made. He not only teaches them to sing, but he also teaches them to recite and how to appear in public. I have attended several of his juvenile Concerts, and must acknowledge that I never witnessed anything so delightful. People wonder how children can interest and please an audience so much; but they have only to attend one of his entertainments to be fully convinced that it is the case. It is remarkable to see the order and discipline which I believe he secures through kindness and firmness; no one could fail to perceive the attachment formed between Teacher and pupils, which I believe to be the secret of his success. This is no puffing but the plain and simple truth. I believe him to be the right man in the right place, and it is the feeling of the parents that he is a benefactor to society. I am confident that I speak the sentiment of his juvenile and adult class, and all who have made his acquaintance, when I say we hope that prosperity, joy, peace and happiness may smile upon him wherever his lot may be cast, and that he may meet with as warm a reception as he will should he ever return to the little town of Hespeler.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is officially announced that Parliament will meet on the 6th November. In all probability there will be a short session of two or three weeks and then an adjournment till February.

Minutes of Saugeen Council.

Smith's Hall, Port Elgin, Sep. 23th 1867.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met at the above time and place.

Present—the reeve and all the councillors.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report of committee appointed at last meeting of council to report at this meeting of council on bridge at Trafalet's mill, reports as follows:

Your committee beg leave to report that we have examined the bridge at Trafalet's mill and find that it has been built according to contract. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. ROWAND,
Chairman of Committee.

The auditor's report was presented embracing the time from the 1st January 1866 till the 1st July, 1867.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Don. Wilkie that the auditor's report be accepted, and that the clerk be and he is hereby instructed to have it published in the Paisley Advocate, together with fifty copies of the report to be sent to this council. Carried.

A petition was presented from James Craig and others praying to have a road established on private property on the 8th concession, instead of following the 8th concession line, &c.

Moved by Donald Wilkie and seconded by R B Fleming that the reeve and deputy reeve be, and are hereby appointed a committee to examine and report at the next meeting of council on the above petition. Carried.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Wilkie that the sum of $12 be granted for the purpose of building approaches to the bridges now being built on the side line between lots No 13 and 14, concession 5. Carried.

The following accounts were presented—namely:—

Thomas Bell, for ditching &c., on side line between lots 18 and 19, concession 6, certified by R B Fleming, $32 60; W O Lumpkin, ditching &c. on blind line between 5 and 6 concession, certified by R B Fleming, $30; W C Richardson, contract for bridge at Trafalet's mill, certified by Messrs Rowand and Wilkie, $187; Archibald McLeod contract for bridge at Beisner's mill, certified by John Stafford, $105; James Rowand and Archibald Roy, J P's, presented report respecting an investigation and examination of parties who had sheep killed by dogs, amounting, together with costs of investigation, to $27.

Moved by Donald Wilkie and seconded by Donald Currie that the above accounts be paid. Carried.

Archibald Roy, having tendered his resignation of the office of clerk for this township, it was moved by James Rowand and seconded by R B Fleming that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to advertise for applications for the office of clerk for this municipality. Applications to be received till the 7th October next. Carried.

Moved by Donald Currie and seconded by John Stafford, that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to advertise for tenders for keeping Widow Hood and boy at so much per month for each party for one year from the 10th October next, the council not to be bound to take the lowest or any tender. Carried.

Moved by James Rowand and seconded by John Stafford that the clerk be, and he is hereby instructed to advertise for tenders for the office of collector for this township for the current year. Tenders to be received till the 20th day of October next.

The tenders to give the names of two responsible sureties. The council not to be bound to take the lowest or any tender that may be put in. Carried.

Moved by Donald Wilkie and seconded by John Stafford that this council do now adjourn and meet at Fraser's Hotel, Port Elgin on Monday the 7th day of October next at 10 o'clock a. m.

ARCHIBALD ROY, Clerk,
Township of Saugeen.

Condition of Vancouver's Island.

Correspondence of London Free Press.

Vancouver Island papers and private letters give a very melancholy picture of the state of that colony. It appears that a short time before the departure of the late Governor, the Colonial Office sent out a Mr. Birch, to be Colonial Secretary, and, in the interregnum between the departure of one Governor and the arrival of the next, he became the acting Governor. Contrary to the general wishes of the country, the Government, on the union of the island with British Columbia, removed the seat of Government to the mainland. But, on finding, by experience, the evil results of that step,—which it ought to have been able to anticipate by the wisdom of competent advisers, if it had possessed them, or had listened to them,—it was compelled to return and re-establish itself in Victoria. This in itself indicated no slight want of foresight in a government; but it would, if it had stood alone, been a comparatively small ground of complaint. Unfortunately, it does not stand alone. The chief and most just complaint of the people is the great expensiveness of the government, the large number of officials employed, great enough for a kingdom, at the cost of a few millions of money, and the neglect of sound advice offered by those who have a real stake in the country by the Governor and his Secretary, thrust upon the colony by men who by distance, as well as by want of information, are totally unfit to hold supreme control. To govern 8,000 white people, with a revenue of $350,000 (an enormous revenue it seems to us at a distance), they have a governor, with a salary exceeding $4,000, and so large a staff of honorable gentlemen, as to make the income, which, the income will fall short of the expenditure by one half. It will require $200,000 to meet the extravagant demands of the government for 8,000 people, being $27 50 per head for the cost of ruling this official ridden community,—a sum greater than that of Great Britain, with all its fleets and armies, and burdened with the obligations of centuries. There is some doubt expressed, whether in this wretched state of affairs, the Governor will consent to a reduction of his salary to $12,500 per annum, which at that amount, is twice as large as the people of California find it necessary to pay their Governor for superintending the interests of nearly 400,000 people!

Two parties seem to have arisen, one in favor of annexation to the States, and the other in favor of British connection, either through Confederation with the Eastern Provinces, or by an improved local administration, with full control by the people. The party nationally wishes to elicit expressions of sympathy and great feeling from the inhabitants of this dominion, and such sympathy should be freely given, together with all the assistance the Dominion can give to help them to attain their most laudable object. It is true there is no such plan to carry out their wishes, but for the people of Canada to give every facility for carrying out that plan, that our government may find it feasible to render. The people of the neighboring Statesor Territory of Oregon have the strongest sense that facility of inter communication is by far the most certain method of attracting a population to their State, and of making it great and powerful. They therefore give to the railway necessary to unite them to their neighbors, and to afford an outlet to their produce and an inlet to their manufacts, 12,000 acres to each mile of length of railway, and for the first hundred miles, a state aid of $10,000 per mile. This seems an enormous grant for a new and poor State to give at the very outset of its existence; but it is no doubt true wisdom on one of those practical points in which the American mind so far exceeds the British. It is an example that ought to have its effect not only on the Colony of Columbia, but also on the Dominion. 10,000 acres for each mile of railway would be giving the country for eight miles on each side of the railway to its promoters.

The Kingston Murder.

CONFESSION OF GEMMEL.

The prisoner Gemmel dictated the following confession to Mr. O'Reilly, and signed it as below:—

About the 11th of September, the prisoner Howard and I left Hamilton and came to Toronto, where we remained three days, and then came to Kingston (stopping at Oshawa for supper), and put up at the Burnett House, where we remained a day and a half, and then went to Martin's Hotel, in Princess street. This was about eleven o'clock on Monday morning. On that afternoon, Howard came to me and said that he had a big job at a distillery. He wanted me to find out if there was a watchman there. Next day I went out and examined the place; I spoke to a man in the yard, the office was locked; I went to the door; I asked the price of liquors; and then went to the corner saloon (Holland's) and had a drink. I told Howard a watchman must be there. He telegraphed to Eddy (Jones) to come on with the tools, signing his name Ward. Eddy arrived on Friday, and I met him at the station. He had a black carpet-bag, in which were the tools. We remained in the Bowling Alley all night. On Saturday morning I was introduced to Susie Allen by Howard. Susie said he was a good man and had just put in four years. Howard and I had a private conversation. We four left and went to Molland's, where Howard and I went in and had a drink. Eddy and Allen went to the distillery. Eddy said on his return there was a big pile, and Howard said "we will have it anyway." We then all four had a drink in Molland's. Howard and Eddy inquired about the watchman. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock. We then had dinner and went to the Bowling Alley until supper. At 7 o'clock we met at the Bowling Alley and remained there until 12 o'clock; took some drinks; the bag with the tools was there. Howard and Eddy went into a side room and came out and fixed the lamp; cut off three feet of fuse; had a flask of powder, which I purchased after leaving the distillery; we then started for the distillery. Howard and Allen on the way left us, and got a sledge. We then went to the distillery; met no person; turned into a field on the left; went in and saw the watchman in front of the office, with a lamp; saw him go into the yard. Howard said, "Now is the time when he is down in the yard!" He told me to go to the corner of the yard and watch. I sat on a stone at the left hand corner; saw the watchman coming, and give the alarm. Allen was at the gate; the other two in the office. I told Allen and the others. One of the two said, "He must be anybody; there is only one bolt to come off." We went to the gate. Allen said, "by ——, I will stop him." He had an iron bar in his hand. I had a small chisel in my hand, which Allen gave me on the way out. The watchman turned into the left. Allen stood on the left of the gate, and asked Eddy for the other jemmy, which he got, and returned into the office. Allen then said, "by ——, I will stop him." He had a sledge hammer in his hand. I said, "For God's sake, don't hit the man with that, or you will kill him." I took it from him, and he took hold of the iron bar which Eddy had left against the wall. I left to go towards the office. I saw Allen give the watchman the blow with the iron bar at the gate; he gave a groan and fell towards me. Allen jumped on him, and, when I got down, he was kicking him. I caught hold of Allen, and said, "Don't do that." He replied, "We can't have him grunting here." He put out the light. Eddy came out and said, "I will keep the fellow still; he was tired out, and we must go into the office and work." Allen and I went in. Deceased was alive. We got the safe open, and took a bag out. Howard said, "send Eddy in;" he did; I heard the man groaning, went to him, and put him sitting up on the walk. I wiped his face with my pocket handkerchief. The three then came out of the office. Howard said, "What in ——— are you doing?" Howard asked how he was. I thought he was only stunned. We then went to a tree and changed some of the money bags; a portion of the money was dropped. Howard and Eddy threw the tools in the water. We then went to a brewery yard where there were three boats. We took one. I cut Allen's hand with a knife accidentally. We pulled over, having no oarlocks. We had all revolvers. Out to the island near the church; steered by a red light; pulled the boat up. Threw the oars into the water. We then went on, and hid the money as described by me (three large bags). We left the carpet bag in the woods. We went in a buggy to Watertown and divided the money. ALEX GEMMEL.

The inquest in the murder case at Kingston was adjourned on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder," against all the four prisoners, and they were committed for trial at the next assizes.

DEFIANCE OF THE ANGUS AND DURHAM RAILWAY PROMPT.

The Durham Chronicle of last week has the following:

The last of the series of by laws prepared by the respective corporations of the Township included in the South Riding of Grey has been submitted to the ratepayers of Melancthon Township. The two first, in the order of time, were carried in the two townships of Heathwick and Glenelg, and the last, also carried, was disposed of by the ratepayers of Artemisia, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, Melancthon and Osprey rejected the proposal and the three north westerly townships already named accepted it. Osprey is reasonably accommodated by several stations on the Northern Road, and being satisfied with its own advantages, it decides that it has no duties to discharge towards its neighbors. Melancthon and Proton are no doubt perfectly satisfied with themselves, but we are unable to say whether they had any or what reasons for the course they pursued. In the absence of any information we should rather conclude that they acted in defiance of both common sense and sound policy. The opposition of Egremont and Normanby we can account for and appreciate, they would on the whole be best accommodated by a Railroad touching at Mount Forest, and they have persuaded themselves to be persuaded that such a project is not only practicable but probable. So long as this delusion prevails over the minds of a majority of the ratepayers, so long difficulties of more or less force will lie in the way of the only project which, for a number of years at all events, can command an equally favorable position with the Grey and Simcoe. The charter for this line will expire in the month of March next, and, judging from the ordinary course of things, we have no reason to expect that any effort will be made to revive it unless a great change should pass over the spirit of the dreams of the Electors of South Grey. The smallness of the amount required from the respective Municipalities supplied a reasonable ground to expect that they would gladly avail themselves of the proposal, especially as the amounts asked from each township bore a joint proportion to the measure of accommodation supplied. What the townships have refused a new county may accept. Let in the meantime we have only to accept the verdict of the Electors and bow to their decision, however much we may differ from them in opinion.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Florence, Sep. 24.

Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan for the Pontifical territory, which embraces the immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the capital of United Italy, by the leader of the party of action.

The army and war munitions intended for the Garibaldian troops were seized on the frontier. The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners. Intense excitement prevails in the city.

Rome, Sep. 24.

Eternal City is greatly excited by the important events which are transpiring in Italy. The Papal troops, including the famous Antibles Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of Gen. Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

Paris, Sep. 24, evening.

The city is excited in a great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's arrest and the general frustration of the revolutionary advance on Rome.

Florence, Sep. 25th.

When it became known here that Garibaldi had been arrested his partisans in this city were greatly exasperated, and appearance in the streets in a tumultuous demonstration of sympathy for their leader. The manifestations finally developed into a riot, but the disturbance, though threatening, was suppressed by the Government. All the volunteers of Garibaldi, who had gathered at various points on the Roman frontier, have been compelled to disperse and retire by the Italian troops. King Victor Emmanuel has issued another proclamation, in which he says that the faith of the Government, pledged in its treaties with foreign powers, expected of it the painful duty of arresting Garibaldi, the acknowledged leader of the movement, in direct violation of these treaties. It is said that the Italian Government has offered to send Garibaldi to his home at Caprera, and relieve him of all constraint, if he will give his parole not to engage in further hostilities against the Roman States.

Dublin, Sept. 27.

Fears are entertained that the Fenians here, emboldened by the success of the mob at Manchester, will make a similar effort to rescue Captain Moriarty, who is now undergoing his sentence of imprisonment. Forty of the Fenian convicts, who have hitherto been imprisoned in the Irish gaols, have been sent to Portland, England, for safe keeping.

London, Sept. 27.

Owing to the report that a supposed Fenian vessel had been seen off the county of Kerry, the Government has despatched a number of gunboats to guard the southern and northern coast of Ireland.

Florence, Sept. 28.

The recent riots by Garibaldian partisans, in various parts of the kingdom, have been suppressed, and it is officially announced to-day that the country is tranquil.

London, Sept. 28.

Fenian rumors are still current. It is announced this morning that another Fenian cruiser was recently seen hovering about the Irish coast. Government is taking every possible measure to prevent an outbreak.

London, Sept. 28.

The reports from Italy are very conflicting. The latest despatches received tend to make mention of serious riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa, and Naples. General Garibaldi was going to Caprera. The pope has sent a message to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

Manchester, Sept. 27.

The police are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the Court; nothing being proved to warrant their detention, or being satisfied as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elected.

Florence, Sept. 29.

The particulars of the riots last week in various parts of Italy show that they were even more serious than at first reported. In some cities the mobs were fierce and obstinate, and the troops were frequently obliged to use their bayonets, and some times to fire upon the people. Many civilians and some soldiers were killed and a large number wounded.

Florence, Sept. 29.

Garibaldi has written a letter from his prison, saying the Romans have the right which all slaves have to the aid of their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellow patriots will not be disheartened by their last reverse, and exhorts them to reorganize and march on to the achievement of their great purpose—the liberation of Rome. The letter concludes with an eloquent appeal to the men of the liberal party of Italy, declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and that the success of the party will depend on the result of their action in the present crisis.

The Iron Mines of Lake Superior.

In 1855 the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association wrote "one-eighth of all the iron now made in the United States is dug from the mines of Marquette county, and yet, ten years ago a piece of Lake Superior ore was a curiosity to most of our practical metallurgists." This may seem to eastern readers a somewhat exaggerated statement, but it is well sustained by a detailed account of the Lake Superior iron mines, which we find in the Chicago Republican. From this it appears that the iron product of these mines has increased in the rapid ratio shown by the following table.

In 1855, the first year in which Sault Ste. Mary's canal was opened, shipments of ore were 7,442 tons; since that they have been as follows:

In 1856	11,594 tons
In 1857	28,184 tons
In 1858	31,135 tons
In 1859	65,679 tons
In 1860	116,944 tons
In 1861	43,436 tons
In 1862	131,720 tons
In 1863	185,275 tons
In 1864	235,123 tons
In 1865	178,708 tons
In 1866	285,243 tons

The total product of the mines in 1866 was 308,252 tons of ore, a large quantity having been sold to the blasting furnaces near the mines. The reasons for this rapid development of the Lake Superior mines are many and obvious. The deposits are continuous, easily worked, and hardly less from those mineral elements which render the flux of most iron ores difficult and expensive. None of the mines are over thirty miles from water transportation, while the most are only fifteen or sixteen miles distant. The lake freight is cheap—not more than from two dollars and a half to three dollars a ton to Detroit or Cleveland, where coal for manufacturing is cheap and abundant. With such advantages it is not strange that the iron manufactures of these and the other lake cities have received such an impetus within the last decade. With ten years more of such growth they will rival even the great shipping interests of these flourishing cities.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says that the ambitious designs of the United States with regard to Canada and the other British possessions on the continent are exciting much comment in England. He says: "What England might do we will do eventually, I cannot say; but I can tell you what the actual Government is doing. It is trying the Roman gun at Shoeburyness; and sending off troops to cover the forts at Bermuda. It is also rolling iron plates fifteen inches thick at Sheffield for other fortresses. England does not wish to have war with America, but iron-plating the fortifications of Bermuda, and of course those at Halifax and Quebec, can mean nothing but a preparation for, and the admission of the possibility of such a calamity."

"Susie" Allen.—This culprit, one of the four arrested for the robbery of Morton's brewery at Kingston, and the murder of the watchman Driscoll, and who has been marked by the confessions of his accomplices long in guilt as the murderer direct, is a character well known in this city. He belongs in Buffalo, and is noted as one of the most desperate thieves and ruffians hailed from that city. Among those of his class he has the reputation of having committed numerous murders, and during the late war he is said to have killed several sentinels, while effecting his escape from military service, after having secured bounty money. The circumstances of the bodily deed at Kingston would suggest that his career of atrocious wickedness will soon be shortly terminated by the severest penalty known to the law.—Times.

Mr. McDougall, in a speech at Ottawa, stated that he had received a communication from a leading politician in Newfoundland, to the effect that the sentiment a term to assemble there would pass a resolution asking for admittance into the Confederation of Canada; and also that at the session soon to be held in Ottawa, resolutions would be passed, sanctioned by the Imperial Government, also admitting the Hudson's Bay Territory.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle thinks that if Canada wishes to be just to Nova Scotia, it should grant,—not a repeal of the Union,—but a larger proportion of Antis to represent Nova Scotia in the Dominion Senate.

Captain David Hinkley, of Livermore, Maine, rode six miles on horseback to-day, the day of this month, and voted for General Chamberlain for Governor. Captain Hinkley was born in 1765, and is, therefore, one hundred and two years of age. He began to vote, to live to vote for General Grant for President in 1868, and he will then have voted for him who founded, for him who liberated and him who saved the republic—Washington, Lincoln and Grant.

Mr. George McPherson has tendered his resignation as Reeve of Emmikillen. He had been active in canvassing for Messrs Vidal and Rae, and after having got the promise of a large number to vote for the government Candidates, these same individuals, to a man single or other, suddenly changed their views and voted the McKenzie and Parlee ticket. He retires in disgust.

NEWS FROM CAPT. HALL THE EXPLORER.—Captain White, of the whaling bark Black Eagle, which arrived at New Bedford on the 23rd inst., brings news from Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, who was at Repulse Bay, where he has remained for about two years. A year ago last winter he made a journey to Fisher Bay, about 150 miles north. Next spring, in company with six white men, who have joined him from the whaling fleet, he intends to proceed to King William's Land.

Jenny Lind left many friends and admirers in America, who will be sorry to hear that her latest appearance in public has been a failure. That the freshness of her voice should be gone was inevitable, but it seems to be agreed that its splendour and strength are also gone. "In plain truth," writes one correspondent, "it is now little better than a beautiful wreck, which the frequent ardour of the still aspiring artist only makes the more apparent."

RESTORATION OF WAR MATERIAL TO THE FRANKS.—The late visit of F H Gallagher and James Gibson to Washington has resulted in the delivery of 150 tons of war material to the Fenian Brotherhood. This property was captured by the United States government during the invasion of Canada in 1866 and held at Fort Ontario, Oswegatchie, N.Y.

The Baraboo (Wis.) Independent says these are fully fifteen thousand girls and women, and not less than two thousand men and boys, at present laboring in the hop fields of Sauk county. Sixty cents a box is the usual price, and two boxes a day is a fair day's work. There are at least ten thousand strange girls in the county from all over the state, hop picking and cooking for the pickers.

An old man of seventy eight years, Mr. Burrell D. Munson, of Williston, Vt., has completed an eight day clock which keeps a record of the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years, to the close of this century. It is eight feet high, was three years in construction, and is valued at $500. Mr. Munson made all the castings and moulings himself.

It is as much as a man's life is worth to travel any distance on the high roads leading from Memphis to the interior. They are infested with gangs of robbers, horse thieves and murderers, white and black; and almost every Memphis journal we read has an account of some atrocious deed perpetrated on the highway.

DROWNED.—A young man named James McLeod, fireman on the Bonnie, fell into the harbor on Monday night last, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is met with at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 28th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEG leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H A WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - - first week of each Month
SOUTHAMPTON second do.
MT. CARMEL - third do.
FORT ELGIN - fourth do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style.

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

W. Julius Paumore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M. B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Carsden, Esq., M B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Propietor.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT FORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Tak' Things as they Come.

Contentment is a happy thing,
And they wha hae't are blest;
It mak's nae odds how things may gang,
Their minds are aye at rest;
Be't guid or bad it's a' the same,
They never fash their thoom,
But mak' the best o't that they can,
And tak' things as they come.

Sufficient for ilk day is aye,
The ill it brings alang;
Then dinna ye mak' o' your griefs,
A never-ending sang.
Draw in your stool beside the fire,
Let care gae up the lum,
Sit doon and smoke your pipe in peace,
And tak' things as they come.

Ye maunna think that ye'll get leave
To lie in Fortune's lap,
An' bask forever in her smiles
An' ne'er hae nae mishap.
The wilfu' jade is fu' o' tricks,
An' whiles she'll play you some
That's hard to bear, sae ye maun learn
To tak' things as they come.

I dinna want ye to sit doon
An' feed yoursel on hope,
Nor idly waste awa your time,
But gi'e your talents scope—
Pu' oot your han' an' help yoursel',
Nor stan' as ye were dum',
Just do what's richt, and be content,
An' tak' things as they come.

A. H. W.

Missouri.—We have the elements of a great country here. The soil is mostly a vegetable mould eighteen to thirty inches thick, underlaid by a stratum of red marl, beneath which is a tenacious clay. The small grains are not so much cultivated, though wheat and oats are raised in considerable quantities. Corn is the chief staple; is concentrated into the form of beef, pork and mutton, and thus sent to a ready and remunerative market at St. Louis, one hundred miles distant. No farmer of any energy raises less than forty acres of corn; large farmers frequently as many as five or six hundred acres. All kinds of stock graze on the free pasturage of the prairies in summer, and every man may keep as much stock as he can raise winter supplies for. The yield of grasses of this entire region is varied and enormous. I question if there is any other portion of the United States so natural to their growth. Those indigenous to the prairies are considered quite equal, in nutritive quality, to the best clover and timothy; and blue grass—which is used exclusively for winter pasturage—grows even better here than in the famous blue districts of Kentucky. Hence this is emphatically a stock country, and no system of grain-raising can compare with stock raising for actual profit.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

Rather an amusing story is going about of a verdant youth who recently came down from Castleton to Strabane on some business, and who, in returning again to the station, found he was almost in time to be too late. He hurried up to the gate at full speed, but it was to hear the fatal signal given and to see the train passing quietly off at increasing speed. With a face full of excitement, and with as much authority as he was capable of commanding, he shouted to the guard at the top of his voice, 'Stop, for Lord Lifford's coming!' It acted like magic, the obsequious guard instantly signalled, the speed slackened, the train stopped, moved back, and took its place by the platform to await the Lordship's arrival. Meantime, the very anxious herald secured a third-class carriage. Then putting his head out at the window, he informed the obliging guard that his lordship had entered and that he might move on. He was obeyed.

What Good Farming will do.—Dr. George B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society, told some important truths, which were aptly illustrated. He congratulated the country on the fact that within the past few years the farmers had done so much towards utilising the inductions of the scientific theorists, and that the latter had materially aided the farmers in their practical applications of scientific methods of culture. What can be done be illustrated by this example: "He knew a man in Massachusetts who in 1825 bought twenty acres of land. He has applied to it all the accurate knowledge he could get. There is no month in the year that something does not bloom on his farm; there is something green there always; and he always has some crop to send to market. You walk through it and find everything going on just as regularly, accurately and carefully as the cotton goes through the loom. He has managed his affairs with prudence, accuracy and care, and has made from his farm of twenty acres $250,000 in forty years. There is no illegal farming, no illegitimate farming, no careless farming that will thrive in New England."

The credit system has been carried to a pretty fine point in some of the rural districts in the United States, if we may judge from the following dialogue, said to have occurred between a customer and the proprietor. 'How's trade, squire?' 'Wall, eh, trade's kinder dull neow, major.' 'Dun anything yesterday?' 'Wall, only a little on credit. Aunt Betsy Pushald has bort a egg's worth of tea, and got trusted for it till her speckled pullet lays.

A distinguished physician recommends the application of slippery elm bark to the bite of a mad dog. Who could suppose that the bark would cure the bite!

'Am I not a little pale?' inquired a lady, who was short and corpulent, of a crusty old bachelor. 'You look more like a big tub!' was the blunt reply.

A clergyman gave a toast that was not very gallant, at a late firemen's celebration; 'Our fire engines—may they be like old maids—ever ready, but never wanted!'

Discussion on Land Draining.

At the Convention of Michigan farmers, at Ann Arbor in February last, there was a very interesting discussion consisting mainly of plain talks, by Messrs. Taft, Allen, and Green, each of whom related the result of their experience in underdraining on their own farms. The following condensed report gives the most important statements made by each speaker:

Mr. Taft stated that underdrained land is often much better than worn, dry land, and that wet lands can be under-drained cheaper than worn out lands can be restored. Round tile is decidedly the best. Horseshoe tile set on boards or on clay will ultimately fail in all cases. In putting in tile, the effort should be to leave the land as nearly in its natural state as is possible. The first thing to be done is to engineer the matter—level and stake out the line of the drain. Commence at the foot of the drain, which should not be less than three and a half feet deep. The ditch should be cut as narrow as possible. In fixing the bottom of the drain, a 'scoop' made for the purpose, should be used, and this work should be carefully done. Standing in the bottom of the drain should never be allowed. Clean off four or five feet and put in the tile with a hook.

In a clayey, retentive soil, Mr. Taft had put the drains fifteen feet apart and three and a half feet deep. In this soil it took four years to fully complete the work, but now the soil was good and friable. On soils with wet quick-sand the drains should be fifteen to twenty-five feet apart. Shallow draining are not advisable where greater depth can be had. The fall should not be less than from half an inch to an inch per rod. In answer to objections, Mr. Taft insisted on this and gave one-quarter of an inch as the very least fall that should be used.

The effects of underdraining are surprising. Sometimes the increase in the first crop pays for the cost of drainage. Almost every farm needs some underdraining. The Wayne county farm is a good illustration. Formerly it was difficult to get water—most of the supply had to be drawn from pools. After underdraining, with reference to this subject there has been an abundant supply of good water. At present prices the cost of underdraining might be given at $1 per rod.

Mr. Allen, of Wayne Co., thought there was no subject more important to Michigan farmers than this of underdraining lands. Half the land in the State could be underdrained so as to pay. It will pay to drain some high lands, even on hill sides. Draining with stone had not paid with him. More work and ditch is needed when stone is used. He would rather go five miles for tile than use stone delivered at the ditch. He had drained land ten years ago—land that was thought unreclaimable, but which was now as productive, of any crop, as any land on his farm. This land was very wet indeed. The tile was laid three feet deep. At first he used boards. Lateral drains were cut four rods apart; in the wetter parts only two rods apart and some still closer. Very little fall was necessary. Round tile is the only kind that should be used. Laying on the ground is much better than laying on boards. Should not step on the bottom of the drain. Unlike Mr. Taft, he does not use the hook in laying the tile, laying them with the hands and stepping on each one. This tests their strength and shows where soft places are in the bottom of the drain, which can then be filled up level with the rest. He has some three or four miles of drain. Has been troubled with a substance like wet moss.

In case of an obstructed drain the place of the obstruction can often be told by the water rising to the surface at that point. In other cases it is necessary to open the drain near the lower end. If the water 'back,' the obstruction is below. If it does not, run a rod as far up as possible. If it does reach the obstruction, dig another hole further up. It would be advisable to put down tile, even if the drains cannot be over two feet deep. A ditch three and a half feet deep need not be more than sixteen or seventeen inches wide at the top. Before the war, it cost fifty cents a rod to lay tile—mostly three inch tile.

Mr. Green, of Oakland Co., President of the Convention, is quite an enthusiast on the subject, as he has reason to be from the good results of underdraining on his own farm. He said most of the land in Michigan needed draining. He once thought his own did not. He has now underdrained one half and knows the other half needs it. No expenditure of capital in farming will pay so large a percentage of profit. On his own farm, land of such tenacious clay that in digging it had to be picked, is now fine land producing fine crops—drains four rods apart.

About forty rods of drains to the acre is the average amount needed. This will cost $25 to $30 per acre. If the land is worth $50 an acre, drain it all, and if money cannot be had for this, it will be better to sell one half the land and underdrain the other half. One crop will often pay the cost of draining. Open drains are pests and eyesores. Every man who undertakes the draining is pleased with it and keeps at it. He could not get round tile and used sole tile. The best depth, generally, is three feet. By underdraining land, at least three weeks are gained in the season. The land can be worked from seven to ten days earlier in the spring. A frost last fall destroyed vegetation in all the region near him while on his underdrained land it did no injury.

See it?—To learn to read the following so as to make good sense is the mystery,

I thee read see that me
Love is up will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you if.

'Where are you going?' said one boy to another, who had slipped down on an icy pavement. 'Going to get up,' was the blunt reply.

The Sour Lake in Texas.—About sixty miles from Houston, in Texas, in a low, wet prairie country, but itself on quite high and dry ground, and surrounded by a fine little forest, is a small lake, whose diameter may be counted by rods, the waters of which are so sour that it is almost impossible to drink them. A number of wells have been dug in the immediate vicinity, and the water of these contains iron, alum, magnesia and sulphuric acid. Notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching the place, and the poor accommodations, large numbers of invalids go there from Southern States to drink the waters of the wells and bathe in the lake; and they experience immediate and remarkable benefit. The effect of the bath is sedative, and persons who have not slept comfortably for weeks, after taking a bath in the lake in the evening, enjoy a refreshing night's rest. The water becomes more pleasant to the taste after a few glasses, and may be bottled or put in wooden casks without losing its strength. The soil is so strongly impregnated with the same qualities as the water, that if the mud be dissolved in pure water, and a little soda or saleratus put into it, it will foam and effervesce, and will be as sour as lemonade.

'Personal.'—In the newspapers are many odd subjects for sport, but here is a 'Wanted' and an answer worthy of being copied:—

Personal—Wanted, a hand to hold mine own as down life's vale I glide; wanted an arm to lean upon, for ever by my side. Address Miss Emma M. Candid, Chicago, P. O.

Personal—I have a hand for Emma C., its hanging by my side, but willing with hers will hitch, and down life's vale will glide. Address Typpoo Saib, Chicago, P. O.

A case is mentioned in London where an upholsterer, who had invented a paper-hanging machine, attempted in vain to bring it to the notice of master-tradesmen, who were afraid of their men. He was invited by some operative paper hangers to take the machine to a certain place, and show its operation. He did so, and was severely beaten for his pains. He was then persuaded to leave a machine with an upholsterer in another part of London, and all he got for that was the destruction of his machine.

The way to cure balky horses is to take them from the carriage and whirl them rapidly round till they are giddy. It requires two to accomplish this, one at the horse's head, the other at his tail. Don't let him step out. Hold him to the smallest [illegible] circle. One dose will cure him; two doses generally will; three doses are fatal with the worst horse that ever refused to stir. I've seen a very balky horse started off, as lively as a lark, by merely hearing the remedy talked of. Try it, sirs.—[Augusta Moore.

Lady Subscribers.—An experienced editor pays a high and deserved compliment to the fair patrons of the press. Women, he says, are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, etc. We have been editor for forty years, and never lost a dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscientious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay, than all the rest put together.

England uses about 220 million pounds of paper annually. France yearly consumes 195 millions, while the United States demands more paper than both these countries combined—440 million pounds.

'A witty clergyman, accosted by an old acquaintance by the name of Cobb, replied, 'I don't know you, sir.' 'My name is Cobb,' replied the man, who was half seas over. 'Ah, sir,' replied the clergyman, 'you have so much of the corn on that I did not see the cob.'

List of Letters

Remaining in the Normanton Post-office, up to the 3rd September, 1867.

Benson William	McGillivray John
Knox William	McKechnie John
Kruger Charles	McMillan Alexander
Kepkey Frederick	Wittrug Charles
Merlhou Jennet.	

J. J. LEHNEN, P M.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Gentlemen,

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Sugars, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 20 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould-board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn-door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to Incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 30th, A 1867.D.

ONTARIO CHEAP CASH STORE.

For the Cheapest and Best

School and Miscellaneous Books,
Plain and Fancy Stationery,
Wall Papers and Window Shades,
Family Groceries,
Coal Oil, Hair Oil, Castor Oil,
Earthenware,
Fancy Goods and Jewelry, &c.

GO TO W. KEYES'

Queen Street, Paisley.

Important to Cash Buyers!

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

☞ Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, an inspection is invited, as he feels confident that his Goods, considering quality and price, will compare favorably with any goods offered to the public in this locality.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, June 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bell, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the Estate of D. S. KINSEY, of Port Elgin, in the County of Bruce, are hereby notified that a DIVIDEND will be paid some time during the month of September next.

All those having claims against the estate are required to furnish the undersigned assignees with a detailed account of such claim, with the necessary vouchers, on or before the 1st of September next, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

J. J. LEHNEN,
DILMAN BRICKER,
Assignees

Port Elgin, July 27, 1867.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

Province of Ontario, County of Huron.

In the County Court of the County of Huron

In the matter of Robert Young, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the twenty-third day of October next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ROBERT YOUNG,
By D. A. Cameron,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

Tara, 1st August, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

NOTICE.

THE Township Council of Greenock intend at their next meeting, to be held at Pinkerton Oct. 14th, to pass a By-Law establishing a deviation in the road allowance along the Base Line, opposite the 20th con. of said Township.

By order,
J. [illegible], Clerk.

Greenock, September 15th, 1867.

Notice to Sabbath Schools!

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep 13th, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly [illegible]

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible]

TERMS, $1.50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines and under, one month			[illegible]
do.	do.	two months	[illegible]
do.	do.	three months	[illegible]
do.	do.	four months	[illegible]
do.	do.	six months	[illegible]
do.	do.	twelve months	[illegible]

Over eight lines, first insertion	6 cents per line.		
Every additional insertion	2	"	"
Double column (one insertion)	9	"	"
Every additional insertion	3	"	"

At the above rates per line, a discount will be allowed of [illegible]

Advertisements [illegible]

Advertisements without written instructions will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

[illegible]

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 34.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, arch 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The Issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Hurrah for the New Dominion.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

"In spite o' might, in spite o' flight,
In spite o' jeers, an' a' that,
The lads that battled for the right,
Hae won the day for a' that.'

Hurrah for the New Dominion!
'Tis founded on public opinion;
Mid the blessings of peace
May the nation increase,
Till the twin oceans bound the Dominion.

Hurrah for the statesmen who reared it—
Who the cope-stone have laid while we cheered it,
Who have roused up the land
For the Union to stand,
And to ev'ry true heart have endeared it.

Hurrah for the "good men and true,"
Who have stood by 'The red, white and blue,'
Who, when Faction assailed,
Neither lingered nor quailed,
But went in with a rush and went through.

Hurrah, for the victory won!
For the Chief who the rally led on!
Who, when cowards stood aghast,
Nailed the flag to the mast,
Toss up ev'ry cap for Sir John!

Hurrah for the land of renown,
On whose banners the sun ne'er goes down!
For our leal-hearted Queen,
Whom we love and esteem—
For our kinsmen who rampart the Crown!

Hurrah for the New Dominion!!
For *all* our brave men and fair women!
Now the conflict is o'er,
Let us combat no more:
But all aid to build up the Dominion.

October.

The leafy robe that clad the year
Assumes sear Autumn's dye;
The golden grain that crowned the field
Now worldly wants supply;
The floral garb of gardens gay
Has lost its richest hue;
The fairest floweret of the vale
Has shed its sweetest bloom.

Fit emblems of this life below
With all its transient dreams,
Wending to that mystic bourne
To searching science sealed.
When happy Spring of youth will dawn
On pleasure's sylvan bowers,
Sweet May day with its siren song
Soon steals away the hours.

The mermaid mirth with coyest smile
Now folly's guests regale,
Forgetful of those joys divine
Which last beyond the grave.
Lo! now revolve the aged years
Of Autumn's short lived days;
How fleet the eventide draws near
To spread its sable veil.

The fairest forms of earth adorn
The sanctum of our home;
The charnel house their beauty shrouds
And claims it for its own.
Yet virtue sheds a rich perfume,
Whose fragrance never dies;
It shall not moulder in the tomb,
But scale the starry skies.

N. A. R.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BOWDEN.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

My story still runs on. I sit in my little porch-room and meditate, with my feet on the fender, and my feet staring into the fire as if I could see therein, as in a fiery mirror, the scenes that made the chapters in my story; and I feel myself an involuntary authoress to whom incidents are brought by the outside world, which are laid down before me, giving me nothing to do but to write them out fairly in my book, and number the pages. And when I have copied them out, and have read them over, they fit in so neatly that it surprises me how well I have arranged them. But I believe all writing to be a sort of inspiration, and people go on and on, and words shape themselves into sentences, and sentences into paragraphs, and they scarce know how it has all come, or what they write until after it is written. Some subtle influence causes the hand to move the pen ere one is fully conscious of thought.

How wonderful is everything connected with thought and intellect, how impossible to define or explain. Marvellous as is our physical structure, especially when taken in connection with the adaptation of the different organs to their different uses; of sight for seeing, of hearing for drinking in sweet sounds and words that thrill to the very heart, of speech for giving utterance to thought and idea; yet, still more wondrous is our mental mechanism, our immaterial organization. How little we understand of ourselves—how little time or attention do we devote to that greatest of all studies.—if we may believe the poet—man himself, "Fearfully and wonderfully made." Who shall try to reveal himself to himself and not feel things? Not stand in awe as he strives to comprehend his inner life; his being; the never-ending principle within him; his after life? All that he gets at best, after perhaps an almost lifelong pondering, is a momentary flash that ends in darkness. He cannot see far enough—clouds that he cannot pierce hide from him the revelation of himself.

But why these perplexing thoughts? Why do I not content myself with chaos? Alas! the thoughtful mind cannot be satisfied with chaos, it fain would struggle into order. It seems to me that man, the microcosm, is yet in that chaotic mould in which the world lay when it was "without form and void," and that the voice has yet to come saying, "Let there be light." Oh, that the Spirit might move on the face of these dark, overwhelming waters, and so regenerate the intellect that, seeing, we might see and understand, and satisfy our intellectual cravings.

Oh! how I ramble off when once I begin these speculations. It is well that Doris is not to peep into my diary just at present, or she would think that quiet Joyce Dormer's senses were taking leave of her. Therefore, I will return to the thread of my discourse and let such digressions alone.

It is a fortnight since Doris went away, but I feel no uneasiness about her now, since the letter I received assures me that she is safe and with a friend. Who can it be? Can Mr. Chester know? It is so strange that I have had no answer to my letter, I ought to have heard from him before now.

Mr. Carmichael is possessed with the idea that I know where Doris is; though I have told him over and over again that I am quite ignorant of it, and have answered all the questions he has thought fit to ask me, with the most perfect equanimity. Yet, still he doubts me. He has not much faith in the truthfulness of others. Perhaps because he is not particularly truthful himself. Possibly this is the reason why truthful people are oftenest deceived; they judge others by themselves, and believe others (until they find themselves mistaken,) to be of their own standard. But people can't go on trusting for ever. Trust and distrust require an exercise of discretion, and blind trust is a weakness productive of much evil in spite of a certain halo of faith that hovers over it. Once upon a time Mr. Carmichael's trust in his neighbor's might have been upon a larger scale. And then, *I* dont trust *him*. But I have grounds, and he has none. He's told me several untruths, and, of course, after that one can't quite go on believing in people. Oh dear! I hope I shall always be truthful; I *know* I am at present. Still, Mr. Carmichael does not thoroughly believe me, though he pretends to be satisfied at the present time. I showed him Doris's letter. The postmark was London: but London is a wide place. Mr. Carmichael is there now, and is employing detectives; but, so far, without any result.

I am sure I am as anxious as any one else can be that she should return, for I perceive that Aunt Lotty is fretting sadly, and Mr. Lynn is quite unnerved. Indeed, he is altogether shattered by recent events. I do wish that Doris could see him. She is the person of all others to soften the fearful shock that he has experienced. He finds a ready sympathiser in Aunt Lotty, but that is not like having his own daughter to console him. Mr. Lynn has confided his wife's story to Aunt Lotty, and Aunt Lotty has confided it to me. And it works into my tale as an episode that casts a deeper shade of interest round my heroine. But my heroine is lost, and my hero is abroad.

For Mr. Chester is the hero of my story, and always has been. The hair talisman has had nothing to do with it. He is the horseman in the cloud of dust that I saw in my reveries by the dear old river long and long ago, and I, like sister Anna, have waved the signal, and he is coming to help in the hour of need. Yes, I have a presentiment that through him Doris will be brought back to us, and then of course the nursery legend will be carried out: the horseman is the old lover who comes and marries Fatima, and thus I shall find a legitimate novel ending to my romance.

Aunt Lotty mourns first over her husband's sister, then over Doris, then over Mr. Lynn. Her tender heart is torn, and she goes about with a gentle depressed air. Poor Aunt Lotty! how much capacity there is in her for love and tenderness, and how little it has been drawn forth. The little Lynns have already become quite attached to her, and it is pleasant to see how quickly she understands them. Truly the evening of her life promises to be its happiest time. She cannot get over the mention of herself as one whom the poor wife could have loved.

"It will make me doubly fond of Doris when she comes back," said she, "and to think, dear, that the poor thing saw me there in the church yard, and I never to have known it, and she Mr. Carmichael's only sister. We're surrounded by wonders, dear. Never did I think that I should come to be connected with such mysteries. Everything was so straightforward and unromantic in the Dormer family; but one never can tell what one may marry into. Marriage is a lottery!"

Though how Aunt Lotty intended her last remark to apply to the subject under discussion I cannot say. It was one of Aunt Lotty's staple quotations that linked itself on with matrimony, as a word rather than as an abstract idea.

Yes, the Dormers were matter-of-fact and straightforward in all their ways, as Aunt Lotty truly observed. I never heard of anything approaching romance in connection with any of the family. They lived, married, died, and were buried in the most orthodox manner. They were never very rich, nor very poor. They lived in comfortable houses, and some of them kept a carriage, but they never went beyond one horse, and the one horse being of the steadiest description there was no fear of accidents or hair-breadth escapes that are occasionally productive of results bordering on the romantic. They never met with any extraordinary piece of luck, nor, on the other hand, with any very great misfortune. They never broke their arms or legs as other people did, though this was not owing to good fortune in time of danger, but simply to their never being placed in any situation in which such catastrophes were likely to occur. In fact, "to live and die," virtue of course filling up the "space between," was about all that could have been summed up as a matter for a biographical sketch of any one of the family.

You may see their graves at Crellington, and will find that they mostly lived to the same age, or if they died young, they generally died before they had attained their fourth year. And it is recorded on all their tombstones that they died "in hope," which most people appear to do, though whether their hopes will be realized is not for us to determine.

In fact, a general sameness pervaded the Dormer family, though at the same time a great deal of quiet happiness reigned in it, which was satisfying as long as one's mind was willing to confine itself within a narrow circle, and had taken no covert glances into a newer or a larger world.

My own life had partaken largely of the Dormer character as far as outward circumstances and influences were brought to bear; but I was an only child, and left very much to my own devices; so journeying daily in the realms of fiction I discovered in my books that there were other paths not quite so smoothly beaten as those that the Dormers trod—paths leading into wilder, fresher regions; and so, though my outer life flowed peacefully as a summer stream, my inner life was like a torrent that, escaping from its native mountains, dashed over rocks and precipices, and strove to make its way to the unknown ocean.

Sometimes, when I had paused to consider some passage that had particularly struck me in my reading, my father would say to me,—

"Joyce, child; of what are you dreaming?"

And then my thoughts would travel back from the Utopia that lay outstretched before me, and settle down quietly in Dormer land, and I used to laugh and answer,

"I have been far away to a grand castle; but you have knocked it down, and I have to come home to the old home in Crellington."

And a very happy home it was. And it will be a green spot to look back upon all my life, whatever may befall me. But nothing is likely to befall me, for am I not a Dormer? Here are all things of romances happening around me, and I pass unscathed through the midst of them; Aunt Lotty and I, being Dormers, are passive agents, so slightly acted upon that we are after all but mere spectators of the drama played out around us. The Dormer atmosphere effectually acting as a non conductor.

And, as I remain calmly at Green Oake, and the little porch room sees me day after day noting down the affairs of others in my diary, and so weaving them into a tale that I perversely enough persist in calling "Joyce Dormer's Story."

[To be Continued.]

"Professor" Johnson, a "fakir," performing in Marion, Iowa, on Friday night, placed a pistol in the hand of a man, intending to perform the common trick of catching the ball. The tube on the ramrod, by which the charge is drawn, usually, had become loosened and remained with the bullet in the pistol, and when the weapon was discharged, the contents lodged in the magician's hand, inflicting a fatal wound.

"KANDELL."—In a speech delivered by Sir John Bowring at Dundee, before the British Association, he urged that greater attention should be paid at the public schools to reading, writing and arithmetic. He stated that when he was Governor of Hong Kong a highly connected young gentleman was sent out to him for public employment, bringing recommendations from very influential quarters. A report having shortly afterwards reached him of the gentleman's ignorance he sent for him and examined him as to his proficiency in spelling. When required to spell the word candle the highly connected young gentleman spelled it "kandell."

ROMANTIC CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Two years ago, Hugh Crawford Pollok, a young gentleman then about twenty years old suddenly disappeared from his home in Scotland, much to the dismay of his relatives and acquaintances. It subsequently became known that he had come to this country with £500 in his pocket. He sported about New York and other cities until his funds commenced to run short, when, in a fit of desperation, he enlisted in the Fifth United States cavalry as a private soldier, and in this humble capacity struggled against hardships and privations to which he had been wholly unused. In the meantime his father died, some four months ago, leaving Hugh heir to a baronetcy and a snug little income of £5,000 per annum, or about $25,000 in gold. The young baronet was duly sought for, and, after an expenditure of $900 in advertisements, it was ascertained that he was stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, discharging the duties of a farrier. Colonel William S. Hillyer, of New York, who became interested in the case, induced Sir Frederick Bruce to procure the discharge of Pollok, which was promptly acceded to by General Grant. The young Sir Hugh Crawford Pollok has, therefore, been telegraphed for, and has given up the occupation of shoer and curer of horses to enter upon a Scotch baronetcy and £5,000 a year.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—The origin of the electricity with which animal bodies are charged is no longer a mystery, according to Herr Schultz, of Berlin, who announces the theory that the electricity of the tissues results from the action of the common salt which is abundantly distributed through the system. He has found that the electricity is much more abundant when the proportion of salt present is large than when it is small. M. Schultz has described numerous experiments which support his views, and begs the French Academy to submit his memoir to a commission.

DISCOURTESY.—The King of Prussia cannot have enjoyed himself during his recent tour in South Germany. In a great many places they did not even take off their hats to him. At Frankfort it was still worse. He went to see the ruins of the cathedral. The firemen were throwing water on the heaps of smouldering embers. Accidentally, of course, one of them turned the pipe which he was holding in the direction of King William and drenched him in an instant.

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—On the 23rd of August there was a hot rain at Vienna, which left the banks of the canal covered with millions of little frogs. In some spots they lay in heaps.

Joseph Howe's Triumphal Entry into Halifax.

The Hon. Joseph Howe made a triumphal entry into Halifax on the evening of the 24th ult., accompanied by Messrs. Annand and McLelan. On arrival at the station he entered a carriage, drawn by six greys, and proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the Parade. All along the line of the procession the streets were thronged by thousands. Nearly every window was filled with ladies, who testified their sympathy of the demonstration by waving handkerchiefs, &c. A very large number of carriages were in the procession. The bands of the Union Protection Company and Volunteer Artillery discoursed sweet music as they passed along. Banners bearing appropriate mottoes, and hundreds of torch lights enlivened the scene. There was a brilliant display of fireworks from carriages in the procession, and also from the buildings in the streets through which they passed. At the Parade the cortege stopped, and in a short time the enclosure was thronged with people. Mr. Howe addressed the people for a few minutes, referring to the splendid victory the people had gained over their opponents. He said they must thank the God of battles for their triumph. In Dartmouth a salute of 18 guns was fired and a huge bonfire lit. Many of the buildings in Halifax and Dartmouth were brilliantly illuminated.

HOW MILLSTONES ARE MADE.—A visit to the works of Mr. John McDougall, Montreal, will afford an opportunity of learning how the millstones are made with which our grain is ground. We say that millstones are made; but this is not correct; they are simply shaped. The material is that called the burr stone, which is that brought from France, and which is one of the hardest stones known. It is remarkable for its cellular structure and rough surface, however worn and levelled, there being just the requisites of a stone for grinding. This stone is brought here in rough blocks, generally from one to two feet across the surface, and of the usual thickness. These blocks are then fitted together in a circular form of the required size and united by a cement when a stout heated iron band is put around the whole. The contraction of this band presses the pieces firmly together, and the cement, after hardening, causes them so thoroughly to adhere as to render the whole as solid as a single stone.

A CURIOUS ORDER.—"Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Malta," has published an order forbidding the officers of the garrison to appear in public "dressed otherwise than they would were they going to their club in Pall Mall." "Should," it is added, "his Excellency find that some officers persist in wearing fancy hats, or caps, or coats, made out of the same material and cut after the manner of those worn by cattle drovers and stable boys, he will have no alternative but to enforce Her Majesty's regulations on the subject of dress." A day or two before the publication of this order the Maltese thermometers indicated ninety degrees in the shade.

General Ord has appointed a former slave of Jeff Davis justice of the peace for the Davis's Bend precinct in Warren county, Mississippi. The New Orleans Times says, curiously, that, "like all who were faithful as slaves, he now possesses the confidence and respect of the white people."

Memphis, Tenn., claims a population of seventy thousand, or more than three times greater than in 1860. It is not doubted that in 1870 more than one hundred thousand people will dwell on the Chickasaw Bluffs.

A man in Maine has invented a machine for digging potatoes. It consists of a scoop made of boiler iron, which is driven under the potatoes and lifts them with the earth upon a hopper on which the earth is shaken off, and the potatoes thrown into the furrow behind the machine.

The people of Canaan, Connecticut, are very much excited about a big snake which is reported to infest the neighborhood. A man who says he saw the monster the other day reports that his snakeship is thirty feet long and thirty inches thick. He should have added that the snake regularly consumes thirty chickens for breakfast, thirty young Canaanites for dinner, and thirty pigs for supper.

Some days ago a barrel marked "crockery" arrived from New York at the depot in Lawrence, Mass., addressed to a clergyman there. By accident the expressman knocked the top out of the barrel, and—anxious about the crockery—he looked in, and found the contents to be a ten gallon keg of brandy nicely packed in hay.

Incendiarism.—On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, a lurid glare was observed by people in Seaforth. Next morning the people were thrown into intense excitement on being apprised that Mr. Samuel Hunnish's new barn, sheds, and outhouses with all their contents, as well as stacks, utensils of every description, &c., was consumed by the work of an incendiary.

There is a woman in the town of Groton, Mass., who has not been half a mile from her residence in twenty years. She has not seen the lower part of the village in which she resides more than twice in that time, and has no idea how the saloon of a steamboat looks, or how a railroad car is fitted up, though steamboats and cars pass within a short distance of her house.

The receipts of wheat at Milwaukee week before last were seven hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and forty bushels. During the corresponding week of last year they were three hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-five bushels. Number one wheat bought from $1 87 to $1 94 a bushel.

Mr. Violins, the greatest wine merchant in England is dead. He was a spo. tsman; never had but one kind of wine in his cellar; never kept a clerk; never sent in a bill; never was in London, and never rode on a railway.

LOST TIME.—Let any man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep or gets up next morning with its state some other day, when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs, by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines in natural science, learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself, by careful examination, of the grounds on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines of themselves, but able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true; he will find as great a difference as can exist in the same being—difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted, and time spent in self-improvement; he will feel himself in one case listless and dissatisfied—in the other, comfortable and happy; in the one case, if he did not appear to himself humble, at least will not have earned any claim to his own respect; in the other case, he will enjoy a proud consciousness of having, by his own exertions, become a wiser and therefore a more exalted nature.—[Lord Brougham.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—General Sickles said in Philadelphia on Friday night: "This government is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. This maxim, so full of wisdom and truth, we have from Grant, General in Chief of our armies. No military authority has been exercised in rebel states not authorised by Congress and sanctioned by the laws of the land. Military force is there only to execute the laws. Under military protection loyal civil governments will be established and maintained by ballots put in the hands of loyal men. If that could have been done ten years ago we would have had no rebellion. If we do it now we will not have another."

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.—The Italian advocate Panattoni was recently defending a man who had swindled the government. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "I have practiced my profession honorably. I believe my client innocent. If you refuse to acquit him, what influence will I have in pleading future cases."

A startling letter from Marshal Bazaine is published in the Liberal papers of France. It is a confidential circular to the officers of the French Army, in which he directs them to make no prisoners, but to put to death all the captured Liberals. As the Government organs do not deny the authenticity of the document, it seems to be genuine. If so, it is the most powerful defence of Juarez which has yet been published.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE IN ENGLAND.—The death of Sir Frederick Bruce has caused profound grief in England. He is eulogized no less as a man than as one of the ablest diplomatists in the Queen's service. The Times says it is no secret that it was in accordance with his repeated advice and exhortations that a wise overture towards a settlement of the Alabama claims was made by Lord Derby's government, and he "always cherished the hope that he would be able to render his country the service of removing a fertile ground of contention from the path of the two Governments, and thus bring them into closer and more friendly relations." There is no little discussion as to who shall be appointed his successor at Washington, and there is much feeling as to the importance of obtaining a man who shall display his spirit and carry out his purposes.

RETURNED TO DIE.—A correspondent of the Stratford Beacon relates the following: The village is much affected by an incident which has just occurred. Ten years ago a man named John Warner left West's Corners to take up his residence in Michigan, and when he went away he said he should return to die on the plot of land he formerly owned and lived on here. Meanwhile he was forgotten, but on Friday he reappeared in our midst. He said he had come back—as he stated he would do when he left—to die. And so it was to be. For only the Monday morning following he expired.

At Cheyenne, Nebraska, flour is $28 per barrel; potatoes, 10 cents per pound; bacon 35 cents; beef, 18 cents. Board, $12 per week. Carpenters, $7 per day. Common laborers, $75 a month.

Under the Homestead law one hundred and sixty acres of land can be obtained in Missouri for $18 expense. Improved farms can be bought at from $5 to $10 per acre.

Israel, better known as "Izzy," Lazarus, a notorious prize fighter and trainer of fighting men, died in New York lately. He was an Englishman.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that Southwest Missouri is entirely quiet and free from disturbances.

The largest invoice of fine furs ever sent from St. Paul, Minn., was shipped last week. The aggregate weight was 75,000 pounds.

Ellick Mahaly, of Crawford County, Georgia, a black man, offers himself to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District as a candidate for congress. Mr. Mahaly, in a published address, says that in case of his election, while his greatest efforts will be directed to the interest of his own race, he will do his best to ameliorate the condition of the whites.

Congresses are the European order of the day just now. There is a workingmen's congress at Lausanne, a peace congress at Geneva, a Catholic congress at Malines, another at Innspruck in the Tyrol, the Pan Anglican Congress in London, and others of less note elsewhere.

A negro lad at St. Joseph, Mo., died suddenly on Saturday. A fruit vendor, who had been subject to small peculations, had placed poison on an apple, and the unfortunate lad had stolen and eaten the apple in question.

SANTA ANNA.—Reports from Mexico state that Santa Anna is very rampant in the Castle San Juan de Ulloa, where he remains a prisoner. He refused his meals, and passed his time in cursing and stamping.

Paisley Advocate.

PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 34.

Hurrah for the New Dominion.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE GUELPH HERALD.

In spite o' might, in spite o' flight,
In spite o' jeers, an' a' that,
…lads that battled for the right,
Hae won the day for a' that."

…for the New Dominion!
…ended on public opinion;
…the blessings of peace
…the nation increase,
…twin oceans bound the Dominion.

…for the statesmen who reared it—
…the copestone have laid while we cheered it,
…have roused up the land
…the Union to stand,
…ev'ry true heart have endeared it.

…for the "good men and true,"
…ve stood by 'The red, white and blue,'
…, when Faction assailed,
…er lingered nor quailed,
…nt in with a rush and went through.

…, for the victory won!
…Chief who the rally led on!
…, when cowards stood aghast,
…il the flag to the mast,
…ev'ry cap for Sir John!

…for the land of renown,
…e banners the sun ne'er goes down!
…ur leal-hearted Queen,
…n we love and esteem—
…kinsmen who rampart the Crown!

…for the New Dominion!!
…our brave men and fair women!
…he conflict is o'er,
…combat no more:
…ld to build up the Dominion.

October.

…afy robe that clad the year
…mes sear Autumn's dye;
…lden grain that crowned the field
…worldly wants supply;
…ral garb of gardens gay
…lost its richest hue;
…rest floweret of the vale
…shed its sweetest bloom.

…blems of this life below
…all its transient dreams,
…ng to that mystic bourne
…arching science sealed.
…happy Spring of youth will dawn
…leasure's sylvan bowers,
…May day with its siren song
…steals away the hours.

…rmaid mirth with coyest smile
…folly's guests regale,
…ul of those joys divine
…h last beyond the grave.
…revolves the aged years
…utumn's short lived days;
…et the eventide draws near
…read its sable veil.

…rest forms of earth adorn
…anctum of our home;
…rnel house their beauty shrouds
…laims it for its own.
…ue sheds a rich perfume,
…e fragrance never dies;
…not moulder in the tomb,
…ale the starry skies.

N. A. R.

…e Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

…ntinued from last week.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

…M JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

…y still runs on, I sit in my little
…n and meditate, with my feet on
…, and my feet staring into the fire
…ld see therein, as in a fiery mirror,
… that made the chapters in my
… I feel myself an involuntary au-
…whom incidents are brought by
…world, which are laid down be-
…ving me nothing to do but to
…out fairly in my book, and num-
…ges. And when I have copied
…and have read them over, they
…ntly that it surprises me how
…arranged them. But I believe
…to be a sort of inspiration, and
…on and on, and words shape
…into sentences, and sentences
…aphs, and they scarce know how
…me, or what they write until af-
…ritten. Some subtle influence
…hand to move the pen ere one is
…ious of thought.

…derful is everything connected
…ht and intellect, how impossible
…explain. Marvellous as is our
…ucture, especially when taken
…with the adaptation of the
…ans to their different uses! of
…ing, of hearing for drinking in
…s and words that thrill to the
…of speech for giving utterance
…and ideas; yet, still more won-
…mental mechanism, our imma-
…ation. How little we under-
…elves—how little time or atten-
…devote to that greatest of all
…we may believe the poet—man
…"Fearfully and wonderfully
…who shall try to reveal himself to
…not feel things? Not stand in
…lves to comprehend his inner
…ng, the never-ending principle
…his after life? All that he
…, after perhaps an almost life-
…ing, is a momentary flash that
…ness. He cannot see far en-
…s that he cannot pierce hide
…e revelation of himself.

…ese perplexing thoughts? Why
…ent myself with chaos? Alas!
…ful mind cannot be satisfied
…t fain would struggle into or-
…ms to me that man, the micro-
…n that chaotic mould in which
…y when it was "without form

and void," and that the voice has yet to come saying, "Let there be light." Oh, that the Spirit might move on the face of these dark, overwhelming waters, and so regenerate the intellect that, seeing, we might see and understand, and satisfy our intellectual cravings.

Oh! how I ramble off when once I begin these speculations. It is well that Doris is not to peep into my diary just at present, or she would think that quiet Joyce Dormer's senses were taking leave of her. Therefore, I will return to the thread of my discourse and let such digressions alone.

It is a fortnight since Doris went away, but I feel no uneasiness about her now, since the letter I received assures me that she is safe and with a friend. Who can it be? Can Mr. Chester know? It is so strange that I have had no answer to my letter, I ought to have heard from him before now.

Mr. Carmichael is possessed with the idea that I know where Doris is; though I have told him over and over again that I am quite ignorant of it, and have answered all the questions he has thought fit to ask me, with the most perfect equanimity. Yet, still he doubts me. He has not much faith in the truthfulness of others. Perhaps because he is not particularly truthful himself. Possibly this is the reason why truthful people are oftenest deceived; they judge others by themselves, and believe others (until they find themselves mistaken,) to be of their own standard. But people can't go on trusting for ever. Trust and distrust require an exercise of discretion, and blind trust is a weakness productive of much evil in spite of a certain halo of faith that hovers over it. Once upon a time Mr. Carmichael's trust in his neighbor's might have been upon a larger scale. And then, *I* dont trust *him*. But I have grounds, and he has none. He's told me several untruths, and, of course, after that one can't quite go on believing in people. Oh dear! I hope I shall always be truthful; I *know* I am at present. Still, Mr. Carmichael does not thoroughly believe me, though he pretends to be satisfied at the present time. I showed him Doris's letter. The postmark was London: but London is a wide place. Mr. Carmichael is there now, and is employing detectives; but, so far, without any result.

I am sure I am as anxious as any one else can be that she should return, for I perceive that Aunt Lotty is fretting sadly, and Mr. Lynn is quite unnerved. Indeed, he is altogether shattered by recent events. I do wish that Doris could see him. She is the person of all others to soften the fearful shock that he has experienced. He finds a ready sympathiser in Aunt Lotty, but that is not like having his own daughter to console him. Mr. Lynn has confided his wife's story to Aunt Lotty, and Aunt Lotty has confided it to me. And it works into my tale as an episode that casts a deeper shade of interest round my heroine. But my heroine is lost, and my hero is abroad.

For Mr. Chester is the hero of my story, and always has been. The hair talisman has had nothing to do with it. He is the horseman in the cloud of dust that I saw in my reveries by the dear old river long and long ago, and I, like sister Anna, have waved the signal, and he is coming to help in the hour of need. Yes, I have a presentiment that through him Doris will be brought back to us, and then of course the nursery legend will be carried out; the horseman is the old lover who comes and marries Fatima, and thus I shall find a legitimate novel ending to my romance.

Aunt Lotty mourns first over her husband's sister, then over Doris, then over Mr. Lynn. Her tender heart is torn, and she goes about with a gentle depressed air. Poor Aunt Lotty! how much capacity there is in her for love and tenderness, and how little it has been drawn forth. The little Lynns have already become quite attached to her, and it is pleasant to see how quickly she understands them. Truly the evening of her life promises to be its happiest time. She cannot get over the mention of herself as one whom the poor wife could have loved.

"It will make me doubly fond of Doris when she comes back," said she, "and to think, dear, that the poor thing saw me there in the church yard, and I never to have known it, and she Mr. Carmichael's only sister. We're surrounded by wonders, dear. Never did I think that I should come to be connected with such mysteries. Everything was so straightforward and unromantic in the Dormer family; but one never can tell what one may marry into. Marriage is a lottery!"

Though how Aunt Lotty intended her last remark to apply to the subject under discussion I cannot say. It was one of Aunt Lotty's staple quotations that linked itself on with matrimony, as a word rather than as an abstract idea.

Yes, the Dormers were matter-of-fact and straightforward in all their ways, as Aunt Lotty truly observed. I never heard of anything approaching romance in connection with any of the family. They lived, married, died, and were buried in the most orthodox manner. They were never very rich, nor very poor. They lived in comfortable houses, and some of them kept a carriage, but they never went beyond one horse, and the one horse being of the steadiest description there was no fear of accidents or hair-breadth escapes that are occasionally productive of results bordering on the romantic. They never met with any extraordinary piece of luck, nor, on the other hand, with any very great misfortune. They never broke their arms or legs as other people did, though this was not owing to good fortune in time of danger, but simply to their never being placed in any situation in which such catastrophes were likely to occur. In fact, "to live and die," virtue of course filling up the "space between," was about all that could have been summed up as a matter for a biographical sketch of any one of the family.

You may see their graves at Crellington, and will find that they mostly lived to the same age, or if they died young, they generally died before they had attained their fourth year. And it is recorded on all their tombstones that they died "in hope," which most people appear to do, though whether their hopes will be realised is not for us to determine.

In fact, a general sameness pervaded the Dormer family, though at the same time a great deal of quiet happiness reigned in it, which was satisfying as long as one's mind was willing to confine itself within a narrow circle, and had taken no covert glances into a newer or a larger world.

My own life had partaken largely of the Dormer character as far as outward circumstances and influences were brought to bear; but I was an only child, and left very much to my own devices; so journeying daily in the realms of fiction I discovered in my books that there were other paths not quite so smoothly beaten as those that the Dormers trod—paths leading into wilder, fresher regions; and so, though my outer life flowed peacefully as a summer stream, my inner life was like a torrent that, escaping from its native mountains, dashed over rocks and precipices, and strove to make its way to the unknown ocean.

Sometimes, when I had paused to consider some passage that had particularly struck me in my reading, my father would say to me,—

"Joyce, child; of what are you dreaming?"

And then my thoughts would travel back from the Utopia that lay outstretched before me, and settle down quietly in Dormer land, and I used to laugh and answer,

"I have been far away to a grand castle; but you have knocked it down, and I have to come home to the old home in Crellington."

And a very happy home it was. And it will be a green spot to look back upon all my life, whatever may befall me. But nothing is likely to befall me, for am I not a Dormer? Here are all things of romance happening around me, and I pass unscathed through the midst of them; Aunt Lotty and I, being Dormers, are passive agents, so slightly acted upon that we are after all but mere spectators of the drama played out around us. The Dormer atmosphere effectually acting as a non conductor.

And so I remain calmly at Green Oake, and the little porch room sees me day after day noting down the affairs of others in my diary, and so weaving them into a tale that I perversely enough persist in calling "Joyce Dormer's Story."

[To be Continued.]

"Professor" Johnson, a "fakir," performing in Marion, Iowa, on Friday night, placed a pistol in the hand of a man, intending to perform the common trick of catching the ball. The tube on the ramrod, by which the charge is drawn, usually, had become loosened and remained with the bullet in the piece, and when the weapon was discharged, the contents lodged in the magician's head, inflicting a fatal wound.

"KANDELL."—In a speech delivered by Sir John Bowring at Dundee, before the British Association, he urged that greater attention should be paid at the public schools to reading, writing and arithmetic. He stated that when he was Governor of Hong Kong a highly connected young gentleman was sent out to him for public employment, bringing recommendations from very influential quarters. A report having shortly afterwards reached him of the gentleman's ignorance he sent for him and examined him as to his proficiency in spelling. When required to spell the word candle the highly connected young gentleman spelled it "kandell."

ROMANTIC CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—Two years ago, Hugh Crawford Pollok, a young gentleman then about twenty years old suddenly disappeared from his home in Scotland, much to the dismay of his relatives and acquaintances. It subsequently became known that he had come to this country with £500 in his pocket. He sported about New York and other cities until his funds commenced to run short, when, in a fit of desperation, he enlisted in the Fifth United States cavalry as a private soldier, and in this humble capacity struggled against hardships and privations to which he had been wholly unused. In the meantime his father died, some four months ago, leaving Hugh heir to a baronetcy and a snug little income of £5,000 per annum, or about $25,000 in gold. The young baronet was duly sought for, and, after an expenditure of $800 in advertisements, it was ascertained that he was stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, discharging the duties of a farrier. Colonel William S. Hillyer, of New York, who became interested in the case, induced Sir Frederick Bruce to procure the discharge of Pollok, which was promptly acceded to by General Grant. The young Sir Hugh Crawford Pollok has, therefore, been telegraphed for, and has given up the occupation of shoer and curer of horses to enter upon a Scotch baronetcy and £5,000 a year.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—The origin of the electricity with which animal bodies are charged is no longer a mystery, according to Herr Schultz, of Berlin, who announces the theory that the electricity of the tissues results from the action of the common salt which is abundantly distributed through the system. He has found that the electricity is much more abundant when the proportion of salt present is large than when it is small. M. Schultz has described numerous experiments which support his views, and begs the French Academy to submit his memoir to a commission.

DISCOMFITURES.—The King of Prussia cannot have enjoyed himself during his recent tour in South Germany. In a great many places they did not even take off their hats to him. At Frankfort it was still worse. He went to see the ruins of the cathedral. The firemen were throwing water on the heaps of smouldering embers. Accidentally, of course, one of them turned the pipe which he was holding in the direction of King William and drenched him in an instant.

A SHOWER OF FROGS.—On the 23rd of August there was a hot rain at Vienna, which left the banks of the canal covered with millions of little frogs. In some spots they lay in heaps.

Joseph Howe's Triumphal Entry into Halifax.

The Hon. Joseph Howe made a triumphal entry into Halifax on the evening of the 24th ult., accompanied by Messrs. Annand and McLelan. On arrival at the station he entered a carriage, drawn by six greys, and proceeded through the principal streets of the city to the Parade. All along the line of the procession the streets were thronged by thousands. Nearly every window was filled with ladies, who testified their sympathy of the demonstration by waving handkerchiefs, &c. A very large number of carriages were in the procession. The bands of the Union Protection Company and Volunteer Artillery discoursed sweet music as they passed along. Banners bearing appropriate mottoes, and hundreds of torch lights enlivened the scene. There was a brilliant display of fireworks from carriages in the procession, and also from the buildings in the streets through which they passed. At the Parade the cortege stopped, and in a short time the enclosure was thronged with people. Mr. Howe addressed the people for a few minutes, referring to the splendid victory the people had gained over their opponents. He said they must thank the God of battles for their triumph. In Dartmouth a salute of 18 guns was fired and a huge bonfire lit. Many of the buildings in Halifax and Dartmouth were brilliantly illuminated.

HOW MILLSTONES ARE MADE.—A visit to the works of Mr. John McDougall, Montreal, will afford an opportunity of learning how the millstones are made with which our grain is ground. We say that millstones are made; but this is not correct; they are simply shaped. The material is that called the burr stone, which is that brought from France, and which is one of the hardest stones known. It is remarkable for its cellular structure and rough surface, however worn and levelled, these being just the requisites of a stone for grinding. This stone is brought here in rough blocks, generally from one to two feet across the surface, and of the usual thickness. These blocks are then fitted together in a circular form of the required size and united by a cement, when a steel band is put around the whole. The contraction of this band presses the pieces firmly together, and the cement, after hardening, causes them so thoroughly to adhere as to render the whole as solid as a single stone.

A CURIOUS ORDER.—"Lieutenant General Sir Patrick Grant, Governor of Malta," has published an order forbidding the officers of the garrison to appear in public "dressed otherwise than they would were they going to their club in Pall Mall." "Should," it is added, "his Excellency find that some officers persist in wearing fancy hats, or caps, or coats, made out of the same material and cut after the manner of those worn by cattle drovers and stable boys, he will have no alternative but to enforce Her Majesty's regulations on the subject of dress." A day or two before the publication of this order the Maltese thermometers indicated ninety degrees in the shade.

General Ord has appointed a former slave of Jeff Davis justice of the peace for the Davis's Bend precinct in Warren county, Mississippi. The New Orleans Times says, curiously, that, "like all who were faithful as slaves, he now possesses the confidence and respect of the white people."

Memphis, Tenn., claims a population of seventy thousand, or more than three times greater than in 1860. It is not doubted that in 1870 more than one hundred thousand people will dwell on the Chickasaw Bluffs.

A man in Maine has invented a machine for digging potatoes. It consists of a scoop made of boiler iron, which is driven under the potatoes and lifts them with the earth upon a hopper on which the earth is shaken off, and the potatoes thrown into the furrow behind the machine.

The people of Canaan, Connecticut, are very much excited about a big snake which is reported to infest the neighborhood. A man who says he saw the monster the other day reports that his snakeship is thirty feet long and thirty inches thick. He should have added that the snake regularly consumes thirty chickens for breakfast, thirty young Canaanites for dinner, and thirty pigs for supper.

Some days ago a barrel marked "crockery" arrived from New York at the depot in Lawrence, Mass., addressed to a clergyman there. By accident the expressman knocked the top out of the barrel, and—anxious about the crockery—he looked in and found the contents to be a ten gallon keg of brandy nicely packed in hay.

Incendiarism.—On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock, a lurid glare was observed by people in Seaforth. Next morning the people were thrown into intense excitement on being apprised that Mr. Samuel Hannah's new barn, sheds, and outhouses with all their contents, as well as stacks, utensils of every description, &c., was consumed by the work of an incendiary.

There is a woman in the town of Groton, Mass., who has not been half a mile from her residence in twenty years. She has not seen the lower part of the village in which she resides more than twice in that time, and has no idea how the saloon of a steamboat looks, or how a railroad car is fitted up, though steamboats and cars pass within a short distance of her house.

The receipts of wheat at Milwaukee week before last were seven hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and forty bushels. During the corresponding week of last year they were three hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-five bushels. Number one wheat bought from $1 87 to $1 94 a bushel.

Mr. Violins, the greatest wine merchant in England is dead. He was a substantial; never had but one kind of wine in his cellar; never kept a clerk; never sent in a bill; never was in London, and never rode on a railway.

LOST TIME.—Let any man pass an evening in vacant idleness, or even in reading some silly tale, and compare the state of his mind when he goes to sleep or gets up next morning, with its state some other day, when he has spent a few hours in going through the proofs, by facts and reasoning, of some of the great doctrines in natural science, learning truths wholly new to him, and satisfying himself, by careful examination, of the grounds on which known truths rest, so as to be not only acquainted with the doctrines of themselves, but able to show why he believes them, and to prove before others that they are true; he will find as great a difference as can exist in the same being—difference between looking back upon time unprofitably wasted, and time spent in self-improvement; he will feel himself in one case listless and dissatisfied—in the other, comfortable and happy; in the one case, if he did not appear to himself humble, at least will not have earned any claim to his own respect; in the other case, he will enjoy a proud consciousness of having, by his own exertions, become a wiser and therefore a more exalted nature.—[Lord Brougham.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—General Sickles said in Philadelphia on Friday night: "This government is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. This maxim, so full of wisdom and truth, we have from Grant, General in Chief of our armies. No military authority has been exercised in rebel states not authorised by Congress and sanctioned by the laws of the land. Military force is there only to execute the laws. Under military protection loyal civil governments will be established and maintained by ballots put in the hands of loyal men. If that could have been done ten years ago we would have had no rebellion. If we do it now we will not have another."

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.—The Italian advocate Panattoni was recently defending a man who had swindled the government. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "I have practiced my profession honorably. I believe my client innocent. If you refuse to acquit him, what influence will I have in pleading future cases."

A startling letter from Marshal Bazaine is published in the Liberal papers of France. It is a confidential circular to the officers of the French Army, in which he directs them to make no prisoners, but to put to death all the captured Liberals. As the Government organs do not deny the authenticity of the document, it seems to be genuine. If so, it is the most powerful defence of Juarez which has yet been published.

SIR FREDERICK BRUCE IN ENGLAND.—The death of Sir Frederick Bruce has caused profound grief in England. He is eulogized no less as a man than as one of the ablest diplomatists in the Queen's service. The Times says it is no secret that it was in accordance with his repeated advice and exhortations that a wise overture towards a settlement of the Alabama claims was made by Lord Derby's government, and he "always cherished the hope that he would be able to render his country the service of removing a fertile ground of contention from the path of the two Governments, and thus bring them into closer and more friendly relations." There is no little discussion as to who shall be appointed his successor at Washington and there is much feeling as to the importance of obtaining a man who shall display his spirit and carry out his purposes.

RETURNED TO DIE.—A correspondent of the Stratford Beacon relates the following: The village is much affected by an incident which has just occurred. Ten years ago a man named John Warner left West's Corners to take up his residence in Michigan, and when he went away he said he should return to die on the plot of land he formerly owned and lived on here. Meanwhile he was forgotten, but on Friday he reappeared in our midst. He said he had come back—as he stated he would do when he left—to die. And so it was to be. For only the Monday morning following he expired.

At Cheyenne, Nebraska, flour is $28 per barrel; potatoes, 10 cents per pound; bacon 35 cents; beef, 18 cents. Board, $18 per week. Carpenters, $7 per day. Common laborers, $75 a month.

Under the Homestead law one hundred and sixty acres of land can be obtained in Missouri for $18 expense. Improved farms can be bought at from $5 to $10 per acre.

Israel, better known as "Izzy," Lazarus, a notorious prize-fighter and trainer of fighting men, died in New York lately. He was an Englishman.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that Southwest Missouri is entirely quiet and free from disturbances.

The largest invoice of fine furs ever sent from St. Paul, Minn., was shipped last week. The aggregate weight was 75,000 pounds.

Ellick Mahely, of Crawford County, Georgia, a black man, offers himself to the voters of the Fourth Congressional District as a candidate for congress. Mr. Mahely, in a published address, says that in case of his election, while his greatest efforts will be directed to the interest of his own race, he will do his best to ameliorate the condition of the whites.

Congresses are the European order of the day just now. There is a workingmen's congress at Lausanne, a peace congress at Geneva, a Catholic congress at Malines, another at Innspruck in the Tyrol, the Pan Anglican Congress in London, and others of less note elsewhere.

A negro lad at St. Joseph, Mo., died suddenly on Saturday. A fruit vendor, who had been subject to small peculations, had placed poison on an apple, and the unfortunate lad had stolen and eaten the apple in question.

SANTA ANNA.—Reports from Mexico state that Santa Anna is very rampant in the Castle San Juan de Ulloa, where he remains a prisoner. He refused his meals, and passed his time in cursing and stamping.

A Tumultuous Peace Congress.

On Monday, Sep. 9th, the International Peace Congress began its sessions at Geneva, Switzerland. On Thursday, Sep. 12th, the meeting came to a sudden end, in consequence of turbulent demonstrations inside and outside the building where the "Congress" was held. Garibaldi appeared, made speeches, and departed to fight the Papal troops in Rome.

M. Bovet opened the proceedings by a speech in which he pointed out that the mere fact of the Congress being met was a sign of progress. An address was read from the International Congress of Workmen lately assembled at Lausanne, which set forth two classes—those who work, and those who, without working, profit by the workman's labor; contending that universal peace must be preceded by a more equitable division of the products of labor.

An address from the English Reform League was next announced. But it appeared that it was written in English, and there was no one ready to translate it into French; and Garibaldi, to whom it had been submitted, had left it at home.

GARIBALDI'S ARRIVAL.

The day before the congress opened, Garibaldi arrived in Geneva by railroad, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people, but no official demonstration took place. The General stood in his carriage bowing his acknowledgements for the unusual demonstrations with which he was greeted, and as he did so the standard bearers waved their flags in his honor. Among the flags was that of Poland. It was in mourning. A streamer of crape hung down over the bright white and scarlet. Arrived at the Palais Eaxy, Garibaldi at once entered his apartments but in a minute or so after presented himself at the central window overlooking the lake. There he briefly thanked the Genevois, and more cries of "Vive Garibaldi!" were raised by the crowd He then retired.

GARIBALDI PROPOSES ARTICLES.

Garibaldi appeared at the Congress on Monday and offered twelve "articles" with the following remarks:

"I am not of the opinion of those who say, 'Each nation has the fate it has brought upon itself, let each take care of itself, each alone.' I beg your pardon for expressing my opinion so clearly, but this is what I think. In this assembly, where there are so many men of high intelligence it is not for me to make a long speech about the evils of despotism. We all know that despotism is the curse of humanity, and that the only remedy against despotism lies in an union of the nations. I have not had much time, but I have brought a few articles with me which I will read to you and submit to your appreciation. I am sorry that there is something in them which does not quite belong to the programme of the Peace Congress. However, I must express my thoughts freely; and to whom should I express them, and where, if not to you and in Switzerland? Here are the articles. I have written them rather hurriedly perhaps, but my stay in this land of liberty will be very short, and I have not lost much time."

The "articles" were as follows:

"1. All the nations are sisters.

"2. War between them is impossible.

"3. All quarrels which may arise between the nations shall be judged by the Congress.

"4. The members of the Congress shall be named by the democratic societies of all the people.

"5. Every nation shall have the right to a vote in the Congress, whatever may be the number of its members.

"6. The Papacy is declared annulled.

"7. The religion of God is adopted by the Congress, and each one of its members binds himself to propagate it over the surface of the earth.

"8. The Congress consecrates to the priesthood the men most eminent for science and intelligence; it consecrates to nothingness every priest of ignorance.

"9. Propagation of religion by instruction, education and virtue.

"10. Democracy alone can demand reparation for the miseries of war. The slave alone has the right to make war against the tyrant."

(The tenth article was finally omitted.)

"Nations which have become corrupt have ceased to be republics. Democracy is the only remedy for the plague called war. Slaves have the right to fight tyrants—it is the only case in which I support war. After this Congress we must establish a permanent universal committee. When I spoke on religion I know I did not suit every body's ideas, but the opinion I have expressed is the opinion of all my life." [Applause.]

A LETTER AND SPEECH.

Garibaldi also laid before the President of the Congress the following letter:

"GENOVA, Sep. 10.

"My dear Bavel: The confederation of free democracies proclaimed by you yesterday is an idea that will advance slowly, but it will advance. The organisation of a universal association of the friends of liberty sitting permanently at Geneva, will be a fine result for the International Peace Congress to have achieved.

"Let us terminate our democratic mission for the whole world by proclaiming The universal religion of God,' substituting for Ashera and Tonpatoda the Jesus Christ of the Lisbuizes, the Galileos, the Keplers, the Arogos, the Newtons, the Quinets, the Rousseaus, &c.

"We shall thus have cleared the path which will conduct us to the fraternity of the nations, and cement in a durable manner the pact of universal peace."

Garibaldi then left, and the delegates to the Congress began to quarrel.

SPEECHES.

M. Fousserandot read a strong protest against the address of the Workingmen's Congress which they characterized as a proclamation of war between capital and labor. The statement that society was divided into two classes of *exploiteurs* and *exploites* the signers of the protest declared to be as dangerous as untrue; that it was false to affirm that society presented the odious spectacle of two hostile camps, and that such sentiments were calculated to spread distrust and hatred. The declarations were received with strong marks of assent and dissent, which prevented the remainder of the protest from being heard.

M. Berkheim spoke against the tendency to unity in Germany, and said that the federalists were cowed by the sabre. This speaker raised a new storm by alluding to M. Schulze Delitsch as the commercial traveller of a bourgeois political economy.

The temper of the Congress was once more aroused by M. Dupont, a delegate from a society of workmen, "who were proscribed by the bourgeois republic of 1848," who asked for the abolition of all sects with their permanent armies of priests, and the destruction of all churches as well as of all barracks; and Baron de Pennat, who said that in Christianity there were two contending moralities—one which was pagan and good; the other, peculiarly Christian, which brought war and not peace among nations and families. He estimated at one hundred thousand the number of men who fell a yearly sacrifice, since 1791, in wars which had their foundation in religious principles.

THE END.

On the 12th it was found impossible to conclude the proceedings in consequence of violent popular manifestations on the part of the inhabitants of the town. The Congress had set aside the proposals of M. Favy and M. Cotavet, and in consequence of this decision an understanding was come to between M. Favy and the conservative party in Geneva against the committee whose proposals had been adopted by the Congress. The vehement protests of the minority against these proposals induced the president to put on his hat, and subsequently to declare the sitting at an end.

A PEACE PROPHET.

A large public meeting was held on Wednesday to protest against "the revolutionary and socialist tendency" of the Congress. The French government is said to have intimated to the Geneva authorities that it regards the Peace Congress as a meeting of conspirators against France, and as an infraction of that neutrality which is the condition of the existence of the Swiss republic. This is the explanation of the excuses sent by M. Jules Favre and other Frenchmen for their non-attendance, and also of M. James Favre's resignation of the vice-presidency of the meeting.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 3.

It is reported that a policeman has been shot and killed in Rochdale by some Fenians. A policeman was attacked and nearly killed in this city by a gang of Irishmen last night. These events in connection with recent occurrences in Manchester and Ireland, have given rise to rumors of a new and widespread Fenian conspiracy.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia, has demanded of the Sublime Porte the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

London, Oct. 4.

The following particulars of the recent movements of Garibaldi have been received from Italy. While in Alessandria, Garibaldi persistently refused to give his parole not to engage in any hostile enterprise against the Papal States. Meanwhile the Italian Government, hoping to allay the popular excitement caused by his arrest gave orders for the transfer of the prisoner to his home at Caprera without insisting a parole. The General was accordingly taken to the Island, where he was apparently set at liberty, as soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared, and succeeded in reaching the main land; but as his movements had been carefully watched, he was again arrested, and sent back to Caprera, where he now remains under guard a prisoner in his own house.

London, Oct. 4.

A report has reached here to-day the authenticity of which is not fully established that Victor Emanuel has made an appeal to the Great Powers of Europe against the provisions of the September treaty, which binds the Italian government to prevent any infraction of the temporal dominion of the Pope.

Berlin, Oct. 4.

The Semiliz Correspondence, a semi-official journal published at this capital, in its issue of to-day, makes its assertion that at the recent meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, at Salzburg, an understanding was come to as to the person whom they will support for the successor to Pope Pius IX.

London, Oct. 4.

Extensive operations in grain recently made by the government and French mercantile houses have reduced the specie balance in the Bank of France to the amount of £1,000,000.

London, Oct. 4.

The report that a Policeman was shot by the Fenians at Rochdale is contradicted.

Bismarck's circular to Prussian agents has made an unfavorable impression in Paris, and increased the probability for war next year. It is reported as extremely insulting to France.

London, Oct. 4

A message has just been received from Florence, announcing that the insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Vitterbero, were attacked by the papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw The losses in the engagement are not stated. The effect of the victory is very inspiring to the party of action.

A public meeting of the friends of Garibaldi was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbound d. Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, General Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He writes at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forth to Rome.

Glasgow, Oct. 5.

It is reported that Buchanan & Co., of this city, who were recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

London, Oct. 5.

The Standard, of this city, in a leading article, this morning, says that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a winter campaign.

London, Oct. 5.

There was apprehensions of a Fenian attack on one of the arsenals last night, but the deposit on of the troops and other measures prevented it.

The Turin Gazette states that the instructions given to the Kings troops in Italy, ordered them, in case they should discover any body of Garibaldians preparing to cross the frontier, to summon them to lay down their arms, and return to the frontier, should they refuse, the troops were to surround them and bar their passage. If a detachment succeeded in reaching the Papal Territory, the soldiers were to pursue them to a certain distance, and endeavor to disarm them without having recourse to arms.

Florence, Oct. 7.

The reports which are hourly received here from the south show that the revolutionary volunteers are invading Roman territory on all sides.

Yesterday a detachment of troops were sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frosinone, a province lying south east of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians near the Abruzzes frontier. The papal troops were again defeated, and compelled to fall back towards Rome.

Paris, Oct. 7

A report is current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian government to the European powers against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

London, Oct. 7.

It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the Premiership.

The London Times to-day says that Edward Thornton, the present envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janeiro, will be appointed ambassador to the United States.

Paris, Oct. 8.

It is reported that Napoleon informed the Italian Government that it may occupy the Roman territory with its troops, but they must not enter the city of Rome.

London, Oct. 8.

Despatches from the East report that a sanguinary conflict had taken place on the Turkish frontier between the Montenegrins and the Turks.

Biarritz, Oct. 8.

The Marquis De Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevalier De Nigris, Italian Ambassador, arrived here just before the troubles broke out in Italy, and have were been in constant consultation with the Emperor. It is said the following plan for the settlement of the Roman question has been agreed upon:—Italy to take possession of the Roman Provinces; Pope Pius IX to remain in Rome and retain the Government of the city until his death, when the temporal power of the Pope shall cease.

Volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome from every direction. The Florence press urge the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with national troops.

Garibaldi has issued an address denouncing Ratazzi, and urging his followers to carry on war for the possession of Rome.

London, Oct. 8.

Rumors constantly arising in regard to the designs of Fenians, cause much anxiety in England and Ireland. All prisoners vans are doubly guarded by armed policemen to prevent an escape at Penetanguishene. Threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick, and proper precautions are being taken.

Dublin, Oct. 8.

The Fenian convict Kelly died while in prison, and his funeral took place yesterday There was a great demonstration of sympathy for the deceased. An immense crowd of people surrounded the house where the remains were laid out, and a long procession followed them to the grave.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OPINION.—A party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to General Beauregard, at the New York Hotel. In response to remarks, the General stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England, as superintendent of the extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world and their status and their inherent strength, that this country possessed the most stable government of any in existence on the face of the earth and that, for his part, he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was the most stable and the least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion, if they wanted to raise one, they could not; it was utterly impossible for them to do so for the next generation.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New York paper says that the yellow fever still rages with frightful violence in New Orleans, and a renewed appeal is made to the citizens of New York for help. There is urgent need of nurses, of medicines, and of food to keep from starvation the families of those who are stricken down. The startling assertion is made by the committee who set forth this call that twelve thousand human beings, the majority of whom are utter or comparative strangers, are perishing for want of help. It has been remarked that New Orleans never experienced such a happy immunity from the dreadful scourge as during the time the city was under the rule of Gen. Butler. Butler, it appears, was the most efficient sanitary reformer that New Orleans ever had, and that, if some regulations he enforced were invaluable. It is claimed for him that he virtually saved the lives of thousands, almost any one of whom would have taken his at the time, had it been practicable and safe to do so.

A GOOD CROP.—The Bruce Review in speaking of the crops in the neighborhood of Kincardine says: Mr F Hurdon informs us that off 18 acres he reaped, this year, 783 bushels of good fall wheat. One field containing 9 acres, which was earliest sown, averaged 47 bushels to the acre; and 9 acres averaged 40. We should like to hear if any of our farmers can beat this. The wheat crop has as a general thing, turned out well in this section of the County, and the average will be considerably over that of last year.

A student in one of the London Hospitals dined on a corpse the other day—that is, he cut a slice from the breast, broiled it, and ate it with evident satisfaction. The case is now under investigation.

Mr F W Stone's Durhams carried off every prize at the N. Y. State Fair at Buffalo.

Township of Greenock.

TENDERS WANTED!

THE undersigned will receive Tenders up to Saturday, the 12th day of October next, for

COLLECTING THE TAXES

In the Township of Greenock for the current year. Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Collector of Taxes," stating the salary or percentage required, together with the names of two or more good and sufficient sureties for the due fulfilment of the duties of said office, will receive due attention upon the next meeting of Council at Pinkerton, on Monday, the 14th day of October next ensuing.

By Order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk,
Riversdale P. O.
Greenock.

Sept. 17, 1867.

M. McNamara,

Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
McKenzie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of Jewelery to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding rings, Ear rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slides, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

In silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss designs. Jumping Cylinder Watches

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.,

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.

Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
PAISLEY.
J. P. McMILLAN. N. A. RAY.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF
Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE or OFFICE, nor yet for the HOUSE of COMMONS, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,
BOX AND PARLOR
STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents.

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Cold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn-door Hinges, Blind locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

CASH.—The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S SHANNON.

Tiverton, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS
SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL ..... $1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... 400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CARSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E. W. RUTHERFORD.

SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.

Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to ou nt Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 8th, A 1867.D.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H A WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - - - first week of each Month
SOUTHAMPTON second do.
KINCARDINE - - third do.
PORT ELGIN - fourth do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cassaden, Esq., M.R., M.R.C.S., E. L.R.C.P., London; L.H.C.P. and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SEHGISON.
Proprietor.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

emper of the Congress was once posed by M. Dupont, a delegate ociety of workmen, "who were pros- y the bourgeois republic of 1848," ed for the abolition of all sects with manent armies of priests, and the ion of all churches as well as of all and Baron de Ponnat, who said Christianity there were two contend lities—one which was pagan and e other, peculiarly Christian, which war and not peace among nation- ilies. He estimated at one hun- usand the number of men who fell sacrifice, since 1791, in wars which foundation in religious principles.

THE END.

12th it was found impossible to the proceedings in consequence of egular manifestations on the part habitants of the town. The Con l set aside the proposals of M. Fazy Jetaret, and in consequence of this an understanding was come to be- Fazy and the conservative party n against the committee whose pro- d been adopted by the Congress. ement protests of the minority hese proposals induced the presi- ut on his hat, and subsequently to he sitting at an end.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

public meeting was held on Wed- protest against "the revolution- socialist tendency" of the Congress. ch government is said to have in- the Geneva authorities that it Peace Congress as a meeting of ors against France, and as an in- f that neutrality which is the con- the existence of the Swiss repub- is the explanation of the excuses Jules Favre and other French- heir non attendance, and also of Fazy's resignation of the vice- y of the meeting.

The Atlantic Cable.

London, Oct. 3.

eported that a policeman has been killed in Rochdale by some Fe- policeman was attacked and nearly is city by a gang of Irishmen These events, in connection t occurrences in Manchester and ave given rise to rumors of a new pread Fenian conspiracy.

mperor Alexander of Russia, has of the Sublime Porte the cession nd of Candia to Greece.

London, Oct. 4.

lowing particulars of the recent of Garibaldi have been received While in Alessandria, Gari- stently refused to give his parole ngage in any hostile enterprise e Papal States. Meanwhile the overnment hoping to allay the xcitement caused by his arrest for the transfer of the prisoner e at Caprera without insisting a The General was accordingly Island, where he was apparent- berty, as soon after his arrival he disappeared, and succeeded in e main land; but as his move- been carefully watched, he was t-d, and sent back to Caprera, ow remains under guard a prison- n house.

London, Oct. 4.

has reached here to-day the of which is not fully established Emanuel has made an appeal to Powers of Europe against the f the September treaty, which talian government to prevent any f the temporal dominion of the

Berlin, Oct. 4.

idlitz Correspondence, a semi- al published at this capital, in o-day, takes its assertion that nt meeting of the Emperors d Francis Joseph at Salzburg, nding was come to as to the n they will support for the suc- ope Pius IX.

London, Oct. 4.

operations in grain recently the government and French ouses have reduced the specie the Bank of Finance to the £1,000,000.

London, Oct. 4.

ort that a Policeman was shot ans at Rochdale is contradic-

a circular to Prussian agents unfavorable impression in Paris, d the probability for war next reported as extremely insulting

London, Oct. 4

e has just been received from announcing that the insurgent g a strong position near Bag- erboro, were attacked by the A short, sharp fight ensued, d in the defeat of the attacking were obliged hastily to withdraw in the engagement are not effect of the victory is very the party of action.

meeting of the friends of Gari- ld at Turin yesterday. Revo- eches were made by many di- rsons. Great crowds of people d, and the enthusiasm was un- eetings of a like character are ation in other cities of Italy.

prisoner at Caprera, General as issued a stirring address to which is published to-day all He recites at length the f Italy, and asks his country- ress them now. He appeals their patriotism, and urges all march forth to Rome.

Glasgow, Oct. 5.

rted that Buchanan & Co., of o were recently announced as , will be fully able to pay all dness.

London, Oct. 5.

ard, of this city, in a leading morning, says that the general rance is exciting apprehensions ampaign.

London, Oct. 5.

apprehensions of a Fenian at- of the armories last night, but n of the troops and other mea- sures prevented it.

The Turin Gazette states that the instructions given to the Kings troops in Italy, ordered them, in case they should discover any body of Garibaldians preparing to cross the frontier, to summon them to lay down their arms, and return to the frontier, should they refuse, the troops were to surround them and bar their passage. If a detachment succeeded in reaching the Papal Territory, the soldiers were to pursue them to a certain distance, and endeavor to disarm them without having recourse to arms.

Florence, Oct. 7.

The reports which are hourly received here from the south show that the revolutionary volunteers are invading Roman territory on all sides.

Yesterday a detachment of troops were sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Frosinone, a province lying south east of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldian's near the Abruzzo frontier. The papal troops were again defeated, and compelled to fall back towards Rome.

Paris, Oct. 7

A report is current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian government to the European powers against the treaty of September, and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

London, Oct. 7.

It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the Premiership.

The London Times to-day says that Edward Thornton, the present envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janiero, will be appointed ambassador to the United States.

Paris, Oct. 6.

It is reported that Napoleon informed the Italian Government that it may occupy the Roman territory with its troops, but they must not enter the city of Rome.

London. Oct. 8.

Despatches from the East report that a sanguinary conflict had taken place on the Turkish frontier between the Montenegrins and the Turks.

Biarritz, Oct. 8.

The Marquis De Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevalier De Nigrie, Italian Ambassador, arrived here just before the troubles broke out in Italy, and have since been in constant consultation with the Emperor. It is said the following plan for the settlement of the Roman question has been agreed upon:—Italy to take possession of the Roman Provinces; Pope Pius IX to remain in Rome and retain the Government of the city until his death, when the temporal power of the Pope shall cease.

Volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome from every direction. The Florence press urge the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with national troops.

Garibaldi has issued an address denouncing Ratazzi, and urging his followers to carry on war for the possession of Rome.

London, Oct. 8.

Rumors constantly arising in regard to the designs of Fenians, cause much anxiety in England and Ireland. All prisoners' vans are doubly guarded by armed policemen to prevent an attempt at rescue. Threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick, and proper precautions are being taken.

Dublin, Oct. 8.

The Fenian convict Kelly died while in prison, and his funeral took place yesterday. There was a great demonstration of sympathy for the deceased. An immense crowd of people surrounded the house where the remains were laid out, and a long procession followed them to the grave.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OPINION.—A party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to General Beauregard, at the New York Hotel. In the course of his remarks, the General stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England, as superintendent of the extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world and their status and their inherent strength, that this country possessed the most stable government of any in existence on the face of the earth, and that, for his part, he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was the most stable and the least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion. If they wanted to raise one, they could not; it was utterly impossible for them to do so for the next generation.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A New York paper says that the yellow fever still rages with frightful violence in New Orleans, and a renewed appeal is made to the citizens of New York for help. There is urgent need of nurses, of medicines, and of food to keep from starvation the families of those who are stricken down. The startling assertion is made by the committee who put forth this call that twelve thousand human beings, the majority of whom are utter or comparative strangers, are perishing for want of help. It has been remarked that New Orleans never enjoyed such a happy immunity from the dreadful scourge as during the time the city was under the rule of Gen. Butler. Butler, it appears, was the most efficient sanitary reformer that New Orleans ever saw and the wholesome regulations he enforced were invaluable. It is claimed for him that he virtually saved the lives of thousands, almost any one of whom would have taken his at the time, had it been practicable and safe to do so.

A GOOD CROP.—The Bruce Review in speaking of the crops in the neighborhood of Kincardine says: Mr P Hurdon informs us that off 18 acres he reaped, this year, 753 bushels of good fall wheat. One field containing 9 acres, which was earliest sown, averaged 47 bushels to the acre; and 9 acres averaged 40. We should like to hear if any of our farmers can beat this. The wheat crop has, as a general thing, turned out well in this section of the County, and the average will be considerably over that of last year.

A student in one of the London Hospitals dined on a corpse the other day—that is, he cut a slice from the breast, broiled it, and ate it with evident satisfaction. The case is now under investigation.

Mr F W Stone's Durhams carried off every prize at the N. Y. State Fair at Buffalo.

Township of Greenock.

TENDERS WANTED!

THE undersigned will receive Tenders up to Saturday, the 12th day of October next, for

COLLECTING THE TAXES

In the Township of Greenock for the current year, Sealed Tenders, marked "Tenders for Collector of Taxes," stating the salary or per centage required, together with the names of two or more good and sufficient sureties for the due fulfilment of the duties of said office, will receive due attention upon the next meeting of Council at Pinkerton, on Monday, the 14th day of October next ensuing.

By Order,
JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.
Riversdale P. O.
Greenock.

Sept. 17, 1867.

M. McNamara,

Watch Maker,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

McKechnie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of bijouterie to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding rings, Ear rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slides, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

In silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss designs. Hunting Cylinder Watches.

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.,

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.

Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,

BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,

PAISLEY.

J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

WANTS SUPPLIED!

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Pocket and Centre Table Albums,
Plain and Figured Window Shades,
A large Stock of beautiful Wall Paper,
Palm Leaf Fans, Silver Rings, &c.,
CHEAP, at
WM. KEYES.

Paisley, July 11, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE of ONTARIO, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an Immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 20 cents.

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould-board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c,

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your ob't. Servant,
S SHANNON.
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce

RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 30th. A 1867.D.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Camsden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867. NUMBER 35.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,
Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.
A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Paisley, May 30, 1867. Proprietor.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.
Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New-York Accidental Insurance Co.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C. W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Harvests on Historic Fields.

Three years ago the battle's breath
Swept fiery hot across the plain;
And stealthily the reaper Death,
With cruel carnage in his train,
Marched through the serried ranks that stood
Unwavering, and cut them down;
While field and farm, and hill and wood,
Grew dark beneath the battle's frown.

The cannon thundered in their wrath,
The musket rang with volleys there;
The loud shell cut its trackless path,
And burst with fury in the air;
And thickly by the trodden way,
In dyke and field, by level rows
Of trampled corn, Death's harvest lays—
Friend close by friend, and foe with foe.

To-day another harvest stands
Where once Death trode the bleeding plain,
Ripe for the reaper's ready hands
That bind in sheaves the golden grain.
After the sheltered farm house sleeps,
Embowered in shade; while o'er the mound,
With pitying growth the wild vine creeps,
Where rifles rang with deadly sound.

Up from her cover starts the quail,
As chancing on her hidden nest,
The farmer lad, with noisy hail,
Spies quick as thought the speckled breast,
And low and sweet the echoes call;
While from the blue sky overhead,
In mellow radiance flooding all,
The golden light of peace is shed.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TWO DAYS LATER; FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

I was in the drawing room alone yesterday afternoon, Aunt Lotty having gone up to Lynncourt. (What a blessing Lynncourt is to her!) I had opened the piano, and my fingers were lazily rambling over the keys. Now I played a bit of one of Mendelssohn's wordless songs, then a mysterious snatch from Beethoven, and then I strayed into a voluntary of my own, wherein I seemed to hear voices striving to utter their thoughts, but I could not understand them. Now a deep, unexpected chord of wonderful beauty soothed me so inexpressibly that I struck it again and again, now loud and now soft, as though I would make it speak and tell me all its message. But in vain; I could not interpret its meaning. So disappointed, I rushed into a wild melody, wherein, alternately, the treble and the bass took up the strain as though they pleaded against each other; and yet, though seemingly at variance, the cause they pleaded was the same. And still they called to me, and still I listened, and my heart strove to understand, but all in vain! What was their meaning? Portent of joy or sorrow?

Suddenly a door opened, and a gentleman entered. It was too dusk for me to see who it was. I thought from the height that it must be Mr. Lynn; but I was soon undeceived when a voice said,—

"You see I have brought my own answer, Miss Dormer."

Then I knew it was Mr. Chester. I was thankful that it was dark so that he could not tell how glad I was to see him, and I tried to steady my voice as I replied,—

"I was afraid that my letter had not reached you."

"It did not reach me as soon as you expected, for I had gone away from Rome for a few days; and when I returned and found it waiting me, I thought the best thing I could do was to set off to England immediately, especially as there was a letter from Doris also, begging me to come to her."

How foolish I am! My heart sank down in a moment, and gave no more leaps. It was not my letter that had brought him, but Doris's; what could be more natural? I ought to have thought of it. I think I should have done so, only I was so glad to see him that I thought of nothing else.

"Then you know where Doris is?" I asked, after a little pause that I made in order to recover myself.

"Yes."

"Where is she?"

"That is Doris's secret," returned Mr. Chester, with a smile.

And then I was vexed; so I said, in, I am afraid, a little tone of pique,—

"And yours too."

"And mine too," replied Mr. Chester gravely; then he added, "do you think I ought to betray my trust?"

Just what I had done about the drawing! Mr. Chester would not think me improved. Why will my impulse be ever getting the better of me? All I could do was to say,—

"No." And then I added, "Perhaps I ought not to have asked; but I am very anxious about Doris."

I meant it as a little apology for my hastiness, and he understood it.

"Miss Dormer," he replied, "how long will you continue to think that I am finding fault with you?"

There was such a cordial frankness in his tone, that I could not help being impulsive again.

"As long as I have a conscience, I suppose; for when my conscience accuses me, I feel that people must accuse me also."

And this time impulse succeeded better.

"You need not fear must fault finding as long as you listen to so good a mentor."

It was pleasant to hear a word of appreciation from him, though I knew he was thinking of Doris all the time; and then for the first time it flashed upon me that possibly he had already seen her; and so I asked him whether this was the case? But he answered,—

"No; I came straight to you, for I wished for your advice."

He had come to Green Oaks first! Hush, thou foolish heart! it is only because he is so anxious to do everything for the best for Doris.

"I think Doris should return to us—to her father," I said. "If she knew how much he is suffering, how ill he looks she could not stay away. It is her duty too. Her mother appears to have looked forward to it, and to have wished it. And yet, Mr. Chester, there is something I don't quite understand. It seems that, under certain circumstances, the packet would never have been given up. That it was not sent as a last request from Mrs. Gresford to her husband, but that his receiving it depended upon some emergency arising in which Doris needed a protector. It is this point that has so startled Doris; and the only way in which I can account for her objection to going to Lynncourt is, that she thinks her mother did not intend her to go if it could be avoided; and so she has determined, as long as she has health and strength, to render Mr. Lynn's assistance unnecessary."

"I partly gather the same idea from her letter," returned Mr. Chester; "but stronger than this feeling seems to be her distrust of Mr. Carmichael and her determination not to take advantage of anything that he has a hand in. She tells me she cannot define this feeling, nor give any reason for it, but that it has weighed upon her mind ever since she came to Green Oaks."

"It has, I know," I replied. "The very first night she was here she told me of it."

"And you have had a similar feeling, and so have I," said Mr. Chester. "So I suppose there is something in it, though it seems rather uncharitable, since we've none of us any grounds to go upon."

"Mr. Chester, I think—I believe—"

And there I stopped.

"Well, what do you believe?"

"I don't know—I—perhaps—I—" and again I paused.

"Not very lucid," said Mr. Chester, laughing. "What is it, Miss Dormer, that so perplexes you?

I laughed too, and yet I wished I had not begun my sentence, for what right had I to be bringing an accusation against Mr. Carmichael without any proof? And yet in my own mind I was convinced that he had opened Doris' packet.

"I think," I said, "that I ought not to have begun my sentence. Will you consider it unspoken?"

"Certainly if you really wish it," replied Mr. Chester.

And then I inquired if he had yet opened the packet that Mrs. Gresford had given to him.

"Yes; but it is not for me. The outer envelope was addressed to me, but enclosed I found a letter for Doris, as you see."

And he put his hand into his coat pocket. He started; the letter was not there.

"I could have been certain that I had it with me, but I suppose I must be mistaken and that I put it back into my portmanteau. Yes, it must be there," he said, as if trying to assure himself of a fact that he wished to believe.

But I could see that he felt uneasy. At any rate I did, for I felt that on this letter probably depended the happiness of the two involved in this sorrowful affair. Doubtless it was an appeal from the mother to the daughter.

"Oh! it cannot be lost," I exclaimed.

"I trust not," was Mr. Chester's rejoinder. "I think it would, after all, have been safer with you."

"Oh, no; then it would have been certain to—"

What was I thinking of?

"Oh, surely, Mr. Chester, you will find it—you must find it; everything depends upon that letter." These last words I spoke very earnestly, for suddenly a flood of light poured into my brain, and I was dazzled and confused, and knew nothing plainly but the one idea that stood out clear before me. "The packet must not be lost."

Mr. Chester looked at me in some surprise.

"Miss Dormer, will you not trust me?"

"I have nothing to trust you."

"Pardon me, there is something."

"Nothing tangible. It is so indefinite. I have no right—I dare not—I ought not to speak."

"For Doris's sake," pleaded Mr. Chester.

But I was firm.

"No, Mr. Chester, not even for Doris's sake at present, though the time may come when I can speak more freely."

I saw by the firelight, for the fire that had been smouldering had suddenly blazed up brightly, that Mr. Chester looked disappointed. But I could not help it. I was determined that he should not draw my thought from me. For it was but a thought, an inspiration, perhaps a revelation; but it was too vague to shape into words just yet.

So I only shook my head when he was going to say something more about it, and then I asked him about his journey, and when he thought of returning.

"Not until I have settled this matter about Doris."

"I am afraid," said I, "that I have not helped you much."

"Yes," he answered, "you have satisfied me that my own view on one point is correct. Doris must be persuaded to return to Craythorpe. Lynncourt of course must be her proper home."

"And her inheritance," said I.

"That need not follow."

"He had evidently considered the point. I knew he would not care about the fortune, in spite of what Mr. Carmichael had said. But he did not know how the property was settled.

"It is so willed," I answered, "that the eldest child must have it."

"And this is Mr. Carmichael's way of making an heiress of Doris."

"Yes; and I believe she would have been far happier without it. And yet but for this fortune I don't believe that Mr. Carmichael would ever have brought her here."

"I don't either."

And then we talked on, and our subject naturally was Doris, until quite suddenly he said,

"Have I found my way into your story yet, Miss Dormer?"

I was by no means prepared for the question, yet I managed to answer it readily.

"You have, Mr. Chester. You and Doris are my hero and heroine at the present crisis."

And if I had been discomposed by the abruptness of the question, I think he was surprised at my reply, for he looked a little confused. He saw that I had discovered his secret. I was glad to let him know that I had.

"You see," I went on, "that Doris's talisman has worked successfully if you still desire to be a hero."

He did not speak at once, but after a little he said,—

"I thought you did not believe in talismans."

"But you see this one is beginning to make me credulous. I suppose Doris is an enchantress, and has fascinated me to do her bidding."

"Are you sure that it is Doris's work?" asked Mr. Chester, eagerly.

No, I was sure of nothing of the kind; but I was not going to tell him so, therefore I replied, evasively, (alas! is my truth going?)—

"Who else could have done it? Did she not insist upon having the hair to twist together, and who knows what spells she may have used?

"I thought you gave the lock freely."

"So I did; for Doris wanted it, and what use to me was a lock of hair that could not be fastened on my head again?"

Oh, dear! where is my truth ebbing to? Had I not given it because he had asked for it; and I, like a simpleton, had fancied that he wished to have it?

Mr. Chester made no reply; but he opened a large locket that was attached to his chain, and took therefrom the curious knot that Doris had so deftly twined. He carefully untied the fastening that bound the ends of the hair; then, with a skill that surprised me, he separated the dark hair from the light; the dark lock he replaced in the locket, the light one he held towards me.

"I have never felt satisfied about keeping it," said he, "and now I restore it to its rightful owner."

My cheeks burned with mortification; I knew he had never cared for it, he preferred Doris's alone. Mine was forced upon him, and he could not well have refused it. I took the piece of hair, and was about to fling it into the fire, but he held my hand back.

"No, not that," he said.

But with a great effort I wrenched my hand away, and threw the hair into the flames.

"There," said I, "that is the best place for it."

He sprang forward, but it was too late; the flames had devoured it.

Then I stood silent, all my passion was gone; and I wished that I had said nothing about the talisman. But it could not be helped now. And Mr. Chester turned to go away.

"I will write when I have seen Doris, and I will try to persuade her to come back to Craythorpe."

I asked him if he would not wait to see Aunt Lotty, she would be at home before long; but he said his time was limited, and he must go. Then we shook hands, and said "Good-bye" to one another. But when he reached the door he came back to where I was standing.

"Miss Dormer," he said, "I have been very foolish. Will you pardon me if I have caused you any annoyance?"

"You have not annoyed me," I replied, in a low tone; "it is I who have been wrong."

"No, no," he returned, "you misunderstand; it is I who am to blame. But we must not quarrel," he added; "we have still one interest in common—Doris."

"Yes;" and I felt the subtle imp that I so tried to withstand knocking at the door of my heart. But I shut it fast; it should not enter.

"We part good friends?" and he held out his hand.

"Quite good friends," I replied, giving mine in return.

So we shook hands again, and Mr. Chester went away. And I threw myself on the sofa, and burying my face in the cushions, tried to think over quietly his visit.

I recalled all I had said about the talisman, and thought of the day when Doris had made it; and putting the two together I began to be afraid that Mr. Chester would have reason to think me untruthful as well as hasty.

But what does it matter what Mr. Chester thinks? Probably he never thinks at all about a person he so little cares for. Nevertheless, I felt very miserable. And then Aunt Lotty came in, and seeing me lying down, she thought that I must have a headache.

"And you have been crying too, dear," she said, "and that is the worst thing in the world for a headache, though I could have cried over and over again with one."

But I told her that I had no headache, that I felt a little tired, but that none of us need cry now for I had good news for her. Mr. Chester had been here, and he had had a letter from Doris, and knew where she was, and was going to persuade her to come back to Craythorpe.

"And he'll do it," responded Aunt Lotty; "but she won't stay long at Craythorpe, for that wedding is sure to come about. And Joyce, dear, you'll make a very pretty bridesmaid."

[To be Continued.]

A Possible Excess of Government.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

The multiplication of Governmental machinery by the adoption of Confederation, will raise the question whether we, in Ontario, are not in a fair way of being governed overmuch. Our municipal system was framed under a different state of things from that which now exists, and it has been developed to an extent which has not been at all approached in any other province of the Dominion. These Provinces can easily adapt their municipal system, such as it is, to the altered condition of things. In Ontario our whole municipal system will require to come under review. At present there are no less than five different bodies which have the power of levying taxes. These are: the General Government, the Provincial Government, the County Councils, the Township Councils, and the Trustees of School Sections. The latter do not actually levy the taxes, but they determine the expenditure and can compel the Councils to provide the means. Of those various bodies those which are nearest to the people and most insignificant in the number of their members appear to be the most reckless. All eyes are fixed on the General Government. It deals with the interests sufficiently general to interest everybody. The Provincial Government, next in importance, will come in for a secondary share of attention. But when you reach the Municipal Councils, the interests are too subordinate to attract much attention. The merits of the budget of the Minister of Finance are sure to be thoroughly canvassed; while the expenditure of a County Council will attract much attention only proportioned to the diminished interests involved. But these bodies do not pass wholly unnoticed. Their meetings are held at the county town, where there is always one newspaper published, and sometimes two. The members come from all parts of the county; they are unknown to one another, at first, and when they get in to working order, they take opposite sides, of which each forms a check upon the other. But when you descend to the township councils, all the guarantees for a proper discharge of the duties of the councillors vanish. Their meetings are not under the eye of the press; the questions they deal with are only too insignificant for criticism. the number of members is so few that it is not impossible for them to join together to carry out any little private scheme in opposition to the interests of their constituents. The school sections, are, if possible, still further removed from wholesome restraints. The lower you descend in the governmental scale, the feebler is the check on the representatives, the greater the license indulged, the worse the waste and the grosser the corruption.

There are counties in Ontario in which a two hundred acre farm has to pay forty, fifty, and even sixty dollars a year in municipal taxes. If the money forming the debt on which part of this taxation goes to pay interest has been honestly and judiciously expended, no doubt it will have brought more than a corresponding advantage; but if it has been wastefully or recklessly employed, the tax becomes a serious affair. There can be no question that, in a majority of cases, the weight of the taxes paid by the public is levied by municipalities, and not a shilling of it goes to the Government. Under our new form of government the public expense must be increased. You cannot set up two additional governments for four millions of people without increasing the cost of governing. The old machinery must be adjusted to correspond with the new. Under Confederation, we cannot do without a general Government and a local government for each Province. But shall we require to continue the whole of our multiform municipal system? Will it not be possible to dispense with either the county or the township Councils? If any regard is to be paid to economy, and if the word is to be anything more than an empty name, the number of separate authorities empowered to levy taxes, in one form or another, will have to be diminished. We believe there is a great deal of jobbing carried on by the township Councils; that much of the money they collect is badly employed or recklessly squandered.

However this may be, the working of our municipal system seems to demand investigation; and the local legislature will ill perform its duties if it do not canvass the facts, and when it gets at the truth apply such a remedy as may be found applicable to the case.

ANOTHER MURDER IN FUN.—The Ypsilanti Commercial states that another murder in fun has occurred in this State. This time a young man shot his elder brother in fun. Both had been out hunting. The younger brother attempted to fire his rifle. The cap seemed to explode, but the rifle failed to be discharged. On reaching home, he aimed at his brother in sport, and pulled the trigger. This time the rifle was discharged, and the elder brother crowned the joke by facetiously tumbling over, dead.

A new grass is springing up in the southern states. It appears to be a dwarf clover, is very thick set, covering the earth with a beautiful carpet of green. It is much relished by cattle, and is a complete exterminator of Bermuda, joint, sedge, and other grasses.

The Winthrop (Me.) Bulletin says pork is sliding in the market there. Round hogs are selling for from seven to ten cents per pound; and when we take into consideration the fact that they have been fatted on corn at from $1.25 to $1.40, it will be seen that our farmers will be great losers. Pigs are very plenty, and can hardly be given away.

Nova Scotia.

The following article from the Halifax Chronicle will show the position Nova Scotia will likely occupy. It is very apparent that Bluenoses have no sympathy with the Brownites of Ontario.

"Time and again we have called attention to the fact that the Nova Scotia party is in no way pledged to support or oppose the present Ministry of the Dominion. The people of Canada have condoned whatever offences may have been committed against them in times past by those who compose the Ministry, and as Macdonald and his colleagues have inflicted no injury upon us, we would be dolts to oppose them simply because they wrangled years ago with other politicians in Upper and Lower Canada. One of that ministry, it is true, we have dismissed from public life, not on account of the policy he may have desired to pursue in the future, but on account of his deeds of the past. He was a Nova Scotian, and he chose to assume the responsibility of denying to our people their just rights. We have punished him. It is our own quarrel. With it Candidates have as little concern as we have with their dead issues. Notwithstanding that our indifference to the success of one party or the other in Canada has been notorious, inasmuch as we have always expressed the feeling that we must guide our conduct by the policy pursued by either in the future, the organs of the "handsomely defeated" now strive to organize here an "old woman brigade," to shiver and sob lest Nova Scotia should be proscribed by the Ministry on account of the stand made by her people at the election. Just as they knew beforehand the result of the elections—just as they knew that Kings, Annapolis, Hants, Colchester, Antigonishe, every county in fact, would return Unionists, so now they know the Intercolonial Railway will never be extended to Halifax, that every injury and malignity will be inflicted upon Nova Scotia because she has chosen to represent her, men in whom she has confidence. If we were not a united people in the Province, and if we had not chosen true men to fight our battles in the various Parliaments, then, indeed, there might be some danger of this woeful prediction being realized. As it is, there is none. Let any man look into his own heart, and read whether it would be safe for Canada to attempt to persecute us. While we stand together as one man, occupying the position we do on this Continent, we can safely defy the whole might of all the Colonies to oppress us, for we would speedily find, if not a constitutional, at least an extra-constitutional cure for any would be tyrants. No mere scare crow of idle words has power to frighten us; we have seen such things set up before under similar circumstances, and we know that they are made up of the imaginative rags of disappointed politicians.

"It is in the bond that the road will terminate here, and we will exact the fulfilment of the bond. The British Government has guaranteed the money to build the road partly because it will be a military road. If it terminated at St. John it would be almost worthless for military purposes, and if a Canadian Ministry attempted to prevent its extension to Halifax the guarantee would be withdrawn. When we say we will exact the fulfilment of the bond, we confess our belief that we have the power to do so, but only that we have it because our representatives have no differences among themselves, and are sustained by a united people, who will suffer no infringement of their rights. If, on the other hand, we had sent to Ottawa nine of one party and ten of the other both sections would have been utterly useless; they would merely have counterbalanced each other."

Division of Wealth in Great Britain.

Some weeks ago the conservative press of England was loud in its denunciations of the revolutionary doctrines of Ernest Jones, of Manchester, who maintained that the vast accumulation of wealth and landed estates in the hands of a few individuals was a curse to Great Britain. Mr. Jones, in a lecture delivered in Dublin, dwelt on the fact that of three great British nobles, one owned more than fifty thousand acres of land of which but a small part was cultivated; another held nearly three counties in a ring fence, and a third could ride one hundred miles in a straight line from his own door through his own property. To Mr. Jones' theory the London Times made several curious objections. In the first place, said the Times, there is no reason to suppose that the existence of great wealth in the hands of some few citizens is a national evil, because the accumulation of wealth by any one person means simply, that one of those who as capitalists or laborers assist in producing a supply of commodities, is able, out of his share, to reserve something after supplying his own needs.

Moreover, said the Times, the poor are in no sense made poorer by the existence of wealth by the side of poverty; but, on the contrary, the poor are enriched by it, since their wants are more cheaply supplied, and their means of occupation multiplied thereby.

This sophistry, though it may have been relished by the city magnates and the owners of great estates to whom it was specially comfortable, has signally failed in convincing the people of England of Mr. Jones's error; so signally, that the workingmen of Manchester have unanimously nominated Mr. Jones as their candidate for the representation of their city in parliament, and Mr. Jones has accepted the nomination, announcing that he will contest the third seat which the reform Bill gives to Manchester. Should he be elected, as there is little doubt he will be, he will probably furnish the Times with further opportunity for "conservative" discussion as wise and as convincing as the foregoing.

A true bill has been found against a person in Quebec for opening a letter not addressed to himself.

How the Bostonians Dodge their Liquor Law.—All sorts of schemes are resorted to by liquor dealers to furnish their customers with the proscribed beverages, and although the members of the constabulary have proved vigilant, they have thus far failed to detect many of the ingenious tricks practised upon them. A gentleman who knows states that he has seen barrels of flour apparently taken away from stores which, in reality, were cases of liquor, which enough flour placed at the top and bottom of the barrel inside to give it that appearance when moved, one cask been firmly wedged into each flour barrel. Great care is manifested in giving orders to teamsters; "Call at —— and get —— barrels of flour," but after the goods are loaded if not prepared, the driver is astonished to find that he is not transporting flour, but rum or whiskey.

Sewing machine cases, boot and shoe boxes, and dry goods cases, are also called into requisition by the dealers and it is asserted that the cellars of some dry goods stores are leased for the purpose of concealing liquors, the same being carried in large square cases generally used by dry goods dealers so that the liquor might be loaded before the eyes of an officer without exciting his suspicions. A few days since, an express man received an order to call for a box of currants. While carrying it across the city, the box was rather roughly used, and a colored liquid oozed from the cracks between the boards. The odour that arose from the box was similar to that of Madeira wine, although the driver delivered the box as one containing currants, and received pay accordingly. In one instance, it is said, a barrel of whiskey was concealed in a molasses hogshead, and had stones packed around it to make up the usual weight of a hogshead of molasses, and it was then sent to a grocer, who deals in the ardent on the sly, probably keeping a small amount in his store and secreting the rest in his or some friendly neighbor's house.—Boston Traveller.

A Painful Case of Depravity.—The London Prototype, Wednesday, recites the arrest and confession of an unfortunate young female. On Monday last, the London Chief of Police received a telegram from Detective James McKendry, of Toronto, the purport of which was to arrest one Jenny Johnes. The train having arrived, the constable had no difficulty in finding the party. She was conveyed to the police-station, and the chief made a search of her trunk immediately after her arrival, and found the articles, according to the telegram, in her possession. Yesterday morning, the girl made a voluntary statement to the chief, which is as follows:—The prisoner was a respectable girl, the daughter of a hard working family in Port Huron. On the 11th July last, she left her home with a conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, to Toronto, where he seduced her under a plea of marriage, and she lived with the man from that time till September. The fellow then took her to Belleville, and put her in lodgings. After staying at this place a short time, he returned her to Toronto, and introduced the girl to a man, named Pierce, who took her to a house on University street, kept by one Ida May. At this house the girl became sick, and went to the hospital at Kingston. The prisoner, after her recovery, returned to Toronto, and went to a house kept by the notorious Mrs. Hinton on Richmond street, where she stole some articles of wearing-apparel from one of the inmates, and left Toronto for London. Last evening the Chief received a telegram stating, "Hold on to the prisoner; will be up to-night." The unfortunate girl is about seventeen years of age, and rather prepossessing. When seen in the police-station, she was weeping bitterly, and said that, if allowed to go to her parents, she would lead a good life. The scene was really heart-rending.

Destruction of an Old Church.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It has been found necessary to pull down one of the few ancient churches now remaining in North Yorkshire—the Church of All Saints, Slingsby—in consequence of its decayed condition. The church is an ancient rectory, and formerly belonged to the patronage of the abbot and convent of Whitby. The old church contains a cross-legged effigy of one of the Wyvills, who, tradition and Dodsworth manuscripts say, slew the famous snake of Slingsby, which is reputed to have been so terrible that the highway to Malton was diverted one mile to the south to miss the snake's lair. In the tomb below the effigy a skeleton was found, the bony head of which wore a splendid and massive gold ring, having the death's head and cross bones picked out in colored enamel. The tomb, the skeleton and the effigy have been preserved, and will be restored to the chancel of a beautiful Norman church which is to be reared on the old site, of which the Hon. Mrs. Howard will lay the foundation stone. From below the foundations of the old church coins of the Hanse Towns Confederation (twelfth century) were dug up."

Excommunicated for Professing to Cure Witchcraft.—In a parish in Sutherlandshire lives a person who pretends to have the power of bringing back milk to cattle which have been affected through sorcery. He was called to a case, and caused the owner to pull off his drawers in order to have them placed on the cow's head; as when this was done, the cow would run to the house of the party who had bewitched it. When the drawers were put on the cow's head, of course the animal ran off, and was found at a distance of two miles; without having been cured. The minister getting word that there was a witch doctor within his bounds, had him brought before the session. The result was that the party professing to cure witchcraft, being a deacon, was excommunicated, the session believing that no one could remove the spell of witchcraft without being in direct communication with the evil one.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing or negotiating two notes of hand bearing my signature, made about the 18th and 23rd of September, 1867, in favor of Alex. Dobbie—one note for the sum of about $43, the other about $21. Likewise a note of hand in favor of Isaac Thompson, made 23rd September, 1867, for the sum of $75—all due about six or seven months after date, as I have received no value whatever for said notes.

ALLAN KIRKWOOD.

Elderslie, Oct. 16, 1867.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "SPECTATOR" have pleasure in announcing to the public that the Weekly Edition has been greatly enlarged, equal to seven columns of matter having been added to it; making it

One of the Largest Weeklies in the Province.

The greatest pains are taken in the selection of matter for the "Weekly," furnishing a full epitome of the

Foreign & Domestic News OF THE WEEK.

A new feature has been added, in the publication of a story in each number, which will add greatly to the interest of the paper.

A couple of columns will be devoted weekly to the publication of subjects relating to

AGRICULTURE,

And the selections being made with care, will make the paper of great value to the Farmer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament, interesting summaries of the proceedings of both the

GENERAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS,

Will be given in the form of Editorial Correspondence from the Seat of Government; besides reports of the more important debates.

All the press despatches by cable and telegraph are received, and carefully summarised for the Weekly Spectator. The

Commercial Intelligence

From Europe and America, including the Market Reports, at the leading Canadian markets, furnished by telegraph to the last hour before going to press, makes the Weekly Spectator of the greatest value to every farmer.

While the paper is thus greatly enlarged, and in every respect improved; the price remains the same, viz:—one dollar a year, payable strictly in advance, thus making it the cheapest paper in the Province of Ontario.

The circulation of the Weekly Spectator has already quadrupled, since it came into the hands of the present publishers; and the increased value of it, in consequence of the present enlargement, justifies the expectation that it will go on rapidly increasing in circulation. It is now admittedly the most

POPULAR WEEKLY IN CANADA.

Subscriptions sent in a letter, post paid and registered, will be at the risk of the publishers.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, Oct. 9th, 1867.

Auction Sales.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—Farming Stock, on Lot No. 9, 4th con. Elderslie, belonging to F. Craig.

Friday, October 25—Farming Stock, &c., on Lot 32, Con. A, Greenock, belonging to George Hatch.

Markets.

Paisley, October 17.

Fall wheat $1 54 to 1 55; spring wheat $1 34 to 1 35; peas 50c; oats 30c.

The above prices were paid on the 17th.

Southampton, Oct 17.

Fall wheat $1 39; spring wheat $1 39.

Port Elgin, Oct. 16, 1867.

Reported by Ruby & Hilker.

Spring Wheat $1 35 to 1 37; Fall Wheat $1 50; Flour $7 to 7 50; Barley 50; Oats 35c; Peas 50c; Butter 10c to 12½c; Beef 6 to 8c; Sheep $4 to 6; Lambs $2 to 3; Potatoes 25c to 30; Wood $1 25 to 1 50; Eggs 8c to 10; Hay $8 to 10; Hams, dry 10c to 12½; Bacon 10 to 12½; Wool per lb 25c to 30; Fresh Fish, White Fish or Trout 3 cents per lb; Salt Fish $6 to 7 per barrel.

Guelph, October 15.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 65; Spring Wheat $1 42c to 1 50; Oats 40c to 42; Peas 68c to 71; Barley 68c to 73; Butter 11 to 13; Apples 37½ to 60; sheepskins 40c to 60; Hides $6 75 to 7; Lamb 6c to 7; Beef 5c to 12½c; Beef, live weight 3c to 4; Pork $5 to 5 25; Chickens 20c to 25; Ducks 25c to 30; Turkeys 40c to 50; Geese 25c to 37½; Wool 28c to 30; Potatoes 45c to 75.

London, Oct 14.

Fall Wheat $1 50 to 1 73; Midge Proof $1 50 to 1 55; Spring Wheat $1 38 to 1 48; Barley 63c to 70; Peas 73 to 75; Oats 36c to 38; Corn 70c; Dressed Hogs $5 to 5 50; Potatoes, 50 per bushel; Butter—Prime Dairy-packed 10c to 12½; No 2 8c to 10; Fresh in rolls by the basket 15c; Eggs 12½; Wool, Fleece 29c pulled 23c; Hides $7; Calf, green 12½c, dried 16c; Sheep skins, pelts 25c to 35; Fresh Skins 60 to 65.

Montreal, Oct 15.

Wheat—Spring $1 60 to 1 63; Western $1 60 to 1 65; Oats 39c to 40; Barley 70c to 75; Butter—Dairy, new, 14c to 15; Store packed 13c to 14; Ashes—Pots $5 80 to 5 85; Pearls $6 50 to 6 55; Peas 97½c to $1.

DIED,

On Sunday, 15th inst., in Saugeen township, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John McArthur, aged 30 years and 6 months.

Hon. Geo Brown leaves for Europe on the 30th inst., via New York; at least so says the Toronto Telegraph.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

Currency Theories,

The New York *Post* contends that money, which is the measure of value, should be uniform, as in the case of measure of bulk. But this is a useless comparison, as the *Post* admits that the measure of value should *contain value*. For this purpose, gold and silver are selected, as being compact and durable. Gold and silver, however, being *products of labor*, the same as any other commodity, cannot have a *uniform* value, and these precious metals may also vary in value with respect to each other. But governments assume the function of coining money:—and to illustrate the matter, we may say the United States government manufactures dollars of a certain weight of gold. But although the government may permanently order the weight, it cannot arbitrarily fix the value of this coin with respect to all other commodities, for it must inevitably result, in the event of gold being more extensively found, or easier obtained, that it must decrease in value.

But for purposes of commerce, paper money is substituted in a great measure for gold, which is nothing more than the *promise to pay* gold.

Say that it is issued by the government it is a form of debt, by which the issuer, or maker, promises to pay a gold dollar for a paper dollar whenever demanded. It is evident that the value of the paper dollar will depend upon the confidence the people may have in this being done. If confidence is perfectly assuring, it will not be depreciated, but will always pass for as much as a gold dollar—or, at par.

But the necessity of the times has compelled the government to issue paper promises to pay, without the guarantee that gold will be given for them at all times. This national currency, called greenbacks, was issued in such quantities, and the prospect of ultimate *real value* being obtained for them so problematical, that a gold dollar was worth at one time $2 50 in greenbacks.

A paper dollar, then, is merely an *acknowledgment of a debt*, which circulates as money. Its value altogether depends on the immediate or distant prospect of payment in gold, and also, to some extent, as to its demand and usefulness as a currency. To say, then, that this currency should have a *fixed value*, or a *uniform* value, is nonsense. The United States have not the gold to redeem their greenbacks; if they had, they might easily cancel the national debt.

Was the prospect of obtaining gold *directly* for these greenbacks the only mode of giving them value, they would have very little value indeed. But by the exchange of bonds (another form of debt) payable at a distant date in gold, and interest yearly or half yearly in gold — for greenbacks, a representative value is given the latter, inasmuch as the bonds are a valuable investment. It is evident, we think, that without the issue of the bonds, greenbacks would have been almost worthless; though taxation must be increased to pay the interest on the bonds.

Whatever evils may have resulted from the large issue of paper money in the States, it must be admitted that it has had a wonderful influence in aiding the extension of trade and commerce; and that the activity of business during the war and since, could not have existed under the old currency system of bank notes and specie payments. And for the government, as is proposed, to call in *all* the greenbacks, and give bonds in exchange, thereby adding immensely to the imposts on the people, seems nothing more than rank folly. The country has prospered, and is prospering, with a legal tender currency; and the attempt to restore specie payments—in other words, to make a paper dollar worth a gold one, could not be accomplished without wide spread ruin. On this subject the people are divided in opinion—one party desiring a more extensive issue of greenbacks, and another, with which the government appears to coincide, advocates the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation, and the restoration of the old system of a monopoly by the banks of issuing paper money on a specie basis.

It appears to us that the true course would be to be guided by *free trade* doctrines. Allow the national currency (greenbacks) to increase or diminish according to the wants of trade. This may easily be done by the government exchanging interest-bearing bonds for greenbacks when ever demanded by the holders of the latter. On the other hand, if *currency* is in demand, giving out *greenbacks for bonds*. This method would give as much steadiness of value to the currency as would be possible or desirable. Governments cannot absolutely fix the value of paper money or gold, any more than they can of any other commodity; and all attempts to do so must create confusion and obstructions to trade, leading to financial panics and commercial disasters.

The government should have the sole power of issuing paper money, as it has of coining. Why should a few individuals, called bankers, have the monopoly of issuing paper promises to pay—getting interest therefor while the holder has none? And where is the security that the holders will be repaid in gold? The bank may *break*, and what becomes of the boasted system of *specie payments*? The gold is not there, and the bank bills become entirely worthless! If there be any profit in the manufacture of paper money, it should go to the government to save taxation.

There are two kinds of money—coin and paper. The latter is a form of credit. The people are glad to pay for the use of this paper, which in itself is perfectly valueless. And these banking monopolists have the privilege of increasing or decreasing the money in circulation at their pleasure or convenience. When they make it plentiful, the prices of everything rise, and, by the contrary process, prices tumble down. And this is the boasted system which is expected to furnish a *uniform* measure of value!

The desire of the *Post* for a uniform measure of value is unattainable under any circumstances, because it must either *contain value in itself*, or be a representative of real value; and it is not in accordance with the doctrines of free trade for a government arbitrarily to attempt to fix its value, or restrict its legitimate increase.

Defence of Canada.

Some of our Canadian papers seem terribly perplexed about the "Defence of Canada," and are forever pointing to the United States as a possible aggressor. It is admitted that, under present circumstances, an invasion from that quarter could only occur through war with Great Britain, which we would not be responsible for. In such a war, it would be the British army that would be attacked and not Canadians.

The easiest defence, then, for Canada, would be to request the Imperial authorities to withdraw their forces and dismantle the forts—that is, if the frontier cities can dispense with the expenditure of British gold, which makes the soldiers so welcome at these places. Then, after sending away the British army from the country, the only object for the Yankees to invade Canada would be to get hold of the only representatives of British authority—the Governor General and his lacqueys; but it would not be difficult to hide them in the Ottawa bush until the flurry was over! Or, if Lord Monck did happen to be caught and carried off to Washington, he would no doubt "accept the situation" as a pleasant change from the dullness of the Canadian capital!

It is a popular notion, but we think a mistaken one—that in order to preserve the peace we should be prepared for war. When danger threatens, it is no doubt well to be prepared to meet it: but it is not wise to be always apprehending trouble which may never come. Neither would it conduce to the peace of society were every man to go armed to the teeth, with sword, bowie knife and revolvers.

Dishonesty and Stupidity.

At the recent Assizes at Owen Sound, the Township of Arran brought an action against the Townships of Amabel and Albemarle, which is reported in the Owen Sound papers as follows:

"This action was brought by the plaintiffs under a deed of agreement entered into between the plaintiffs and defendants at the time of their separation in 1861. The agreement was that the defendants should pay a certain sum to the plaintiff, namely $2,836.09½, as soon as certain non-resident rates then in the Co. Treasurer's office should be available,—that is, collected. The plaintiffs contended that as five years had elapsed since the rates were due, they must be now entitled to the money; and that the defendants should show, if it were the fact, that the rates had not been collected. It also appeared when the plaintiffs' copy of the agreement was produced, that the words "with interest" had been added in the margin to this copy. Defendant's counsel contended that this fact vitiated the deed altogether. Plaintiffs then moved to have the cause postponed, which, after argument, was allowed, upon payment of the defendants' costs of the day. D W Ross and K McKenzie, Q. C., for plaintiffs; Lane & Stephens for defendants."

We are here told that one Council refused to pay over a sum of money they had voluntarily agreed to pay, and that the other Council had surreptitiously added "with interest" to the agreement—facts discreditable to both parties. But what is the use of a judge if he be unable or unwilling to settle such a simple matter at once? Common sense would say that it was his duty to enquire into the facts, and decide upon them; but he appears to have played into the hands of the lawyers in order to increase the costs of litigation. The plaintiffs were either due the money or not; the question of interest was another matter. If the main agreement was proved, or not denied by the defendants, it is clear that, in equity, the plaintiffs were honestly entitled to be paid, with interest from the time the taxes referred to were available for the purpose. By the dishonesty of both Councils, the stupidity or uselessness of a judge, and cunning of lawyers, unnecessary expenses are incurred. We would recommend the people of Amabel and Albemarle to request their council to pay the money due, and the Arran council to ask no more than they are entitled to; and both parties to dismiss their lawyers.

Temperance Lecture.—The Rev. Mr McLean will give a Lecture in Wright's Hall, Paisley, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The market report from Port Elgin did not reach us till Saturday last week, having been sent on to Walkerton. The report from Southampton we got on Friday—too late for the paper. The reports should be sent by Thursday's mail.

The Globe publishes letters from gentlemen of reliability and experience showing the positive richness of the Madoc gold fields. There are, however, no surface diggings, and it is useless for any but men of capital to undertake in the work of gold hunting.

Presentation.

At the Agricultural dinner at Port Elgin on the show day, the following address, together with a purse of money, was presented to the leader and instructor of the Port Elgin Brass Band:—

To James C. Corry:—We, the residents of Port Elgin and vicinity, regard this as a suitable occasion to manifest towards you a small token of our high respect and esteem which your conduct has so well merited since you settled amongst us. It is no more than a deserving eulogy upon your obliging disposition to say that you have invariably acted the part of a gentleman in your bearing toward the people of this locality. Prominent among your many deeds of generosity and unremitting assiduity, is the part you have taken in training and teaching our village band, as their rapid progress and present qualifications so amply demonstrate. It is due to your exertions, together with their own talent, that we have reason to be proud of one of the most efficient Brass Bands in the country. We all join in congratulating you on the marked success that has attended your efforts, and you will be pleased to accept this purse as a token of esteem from your well wishers, the inhabitants of Port Elgin.

Taxation in the United States.—The Toronto Leader quotes a statement purporting to be from a report presented at the New York State Convention, which says that taxation in that state "has reached a point beyond the entire net earnings of the whole people, and is absorbing the capital with fearful rapidity." The absurdity of this statement defeats itself. Taxation is high in the United States, there can be no question; but the people seem to manage to bear their burdens, at the same time living well and wearing good clothes! The New York Post estimates the taxation at one-sixth of the incomes, and the average earnings of the male inhabitants between the ages of 25 and 65 at about $1000 each. One sixth off $1000 would leave a balance sufficient to maintain each family in New York state in comfort, and actual fact bears out the Post's calculations.

Minutes of Saugeen Council.

Fraser's Hotel, 7th Oct. 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment at Fraser's hotel, at the village of Port Elgin. All the council were present.

Tenders were received from S. Phillips for keeping Widow Hood and boy for $7 per month; also from John McKenzie, offering to keep Widow Hood for $6 per month and the boy for $4 per month.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Currie, that John McKenzie's tender be accepted. Carried.

Applications from A. P. Stafford and John C. Currie for the office of the township clerkship of the township of Saugeen were received.

Moved by R B Fleming and seconded by D Wilkie, that John C Currie's application be accepted, and that his salary shall be $75 per annum, payable half yearly. Carried.

An application was received from James Muir for the office of collector for the current year.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by Donald Currie, that James Muir's application for the office of collector be accepted, and that the salary be $61 per annum.

Moved by R. B. Fleming, and seconded by Donald Currie, that By-law No. — for the purpose of appointing a clerk and collector for the current year be and is hereby passed.

Moved by R B Fleming, seconded by D. Wilkie, that having received the report of the committee appointed to examine the road referred to in the petitions of James Craig and others, that said report lie over for further consideration. Carried.

The following accounts were presented for payment:

Martin F. Eby, for printing notices $1 25; John C. Currie, auditor $6; W H Ruby, auditor $6; R Goldie, for printing $8 96.

Moved by D Currie and seconded by D Wilkie, that the above accounts be paid. Carried.

Moved by R B Fleming, and seconded by D Currie, that the collector be instructed not to receive any silver as payment of taxes without bank discount. Carried.

On the report of the committee appointed to examine the side line between lots No. 13 and 14 of the 1st con. being read, it was moved by D Currie and seconded by the Reeve, that said report be adopted. Carried.

Moved by R B Fleming and seconded by D Wilkie, that By law No— be and is hereby passed for the purpose of levying and collecting the following rates for the current year—namely, 16 mills for county purposes, 2½ mills for township purposes, and the following amounts for school purposes—namely, school section No 2, $120; No 3, $400; No 4, $250; No 5, $260; No 6, $150; No 7, $210; the portion of school section No 8 in the township of Saugeen the sum of $82.

The following report was submitted by the committee therein mentioned:

Having examined the side line between lots No 13 and 14 on the 1st con. we beg leave to report as follows: In our opinion, it would be advisable to make a deviation through lot No 13 and avoid putting up and repairing the two bridges on the proper allowance for road.

R. R. Fleming,
John Stafford.

Moved by John Stafford and seconded by D Wilkie, that the grant passed at last meeting of council of $12 to complete bridges on the side line between lots No. 13 and 14, on the 5th con. be and is hereby rescinded. Carried.

Moved by D. Currie, seconded by R B Fleming, that this council do now adjourn and meet at Stafford's Hall in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the 16th day of December next at 10 o'clock a. m. Carried.

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Clerk.

Saugeen Agricultural Show

The fall show of the Saugeen Agricultural Society took place at the village of Port Elgin on Tuesday, the 8th inst. The weather was all that could have been desired, and there was a large attendance of people from Saugeen and neighboring townships. The quantity of stock, grain and roots exhibited was greatly in excess of former years. During the day the Port Elgin brass band added greatly to the enjoyment of those present by playing a number of popular airs at different intervals. In the evening, upwards of seventy sat down to dinner in the Farmer's Hotel, which was served up in a style creditable alike to host and hostess. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with the utmost enthusiasm. The Port Elgin brass band was also present in the evening, enlivening the proceedings by playing several popular tunes at intervals. Interesting addresses were delivered by the president and several other members of the Association. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:

Horses.

Draught brood mare—1st Wm. Muir; 2nd Wm. Gowanlock, jun.

Brood mare for general purposes—1st Mrs. Hutchinson; 2nd Thos Turner.

Two year old colt—1st Peter Smith; 2nd Robert Fraser.

Two year old filly—1st Henry Thede; 2nd John Zane.

One year old colt—1st Wm. Muir; 2nd John Stirton.

Foal—1st Wm. Gowanlock; 2nd Thomas Turner; 3rd Mrs Hutchinson.

Work horses—1st James Hewitson; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Carriage horses—1st Henry Thede; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Saddle horses—1st James Henry, sen; 2nd James Henry, sen.

Durham Cattle.

Milch cow—1st Wm Gowanlock, sen; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Heifers, none shown.

Cattle of any other breed.

Milch cow—1st John Stirton; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen; 3rd James Sibbald.

Two year old heifer—1st John Stirton; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

One year old heifer—1st John Stirton; 2nd Wm Gowanlock sen.

No calves shown.

Working oxen—1st James Sibbald; 2nd Hugh Henry.

Three years old steers—1st Duncan Wilkie; 2nd Adam Hilker.

Two years old steers—1st James Gowanlock; 2nd John Stirton.

Fat cattle—1st Joseph Stirton; 2nd John Stirton.

Best milch cow where only one is kept—James Muir.

Best herd of cattle—Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Sheep.

Aged ram—1st James Hewitson; 2nd James Hutchinson.

Shearling ram—1st Wm Gowanlock, sen; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Lamb ram—1st Donald Wilkie; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Ewe over two years old—1st Thomas Greer; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Shearling Ewe—1st Wm Gowanlock, sen; 2nd Wm Gowanlock, sen.

Ewe lamb—1st Wm Gowanlock, sen; 2nd Wm Kennedy.

Swine.

No aged boars shown.

Boar pig under six months—1st Jacob Betzner; 2nd Mrs Hutchinson.

Sow pig under six months—1st Jacob Betzner; 2nd John Stirton.

Brood sow—1st Mrs. Hutchinson; 2nd Jacob Betzner.

Poultry.

One pair geese—Joseph Stirton.

One pair ducks—Robert Fraser.

No barn yard fowls shown.

One pair turkeys—Donald Morrison.

Grain and Seeds.

Fall wheat—1st John Stafford; 2nd Mureur; 3rd Thomas Turner.

Glasgow spring wheat—1st Joseph Stirton; 2nd Adam Hilker; 3rd James Hutchinson.

Any other kind of wheat—1st Wm Gowanlock, jun.

No other shown.

Barley—1st Wm Mureur; 2nd Peter Gillivray.

Oats—1st Wm Gowanlock, jun; 2nd Muir.

Peas—1st Henry Hilker; 2nd John Wallace.

Corn in cob—1st Iden Goble; 2nd Goble.

No turnip seed shown.

White beans—1st Wm Hilker; 2nd Goble.

Flax seed—1st Wm Mureur; 2nd J. Henry.

Clover seed, none shown.

Dairy Produce.

Butter in plain rolls—1st Wm Kennedy; 2nd P. McGillivray; 3rd John Stirton.

Butter in prints—1st Peter Hagey; 2nd Robert Fraser; 3rd John Stirton.

Tub butter—1st John Stirton; 2nd Cassidy; 3rd John Goble.

Cheese—1st Robert Fraser; 2nd Hutchinson.

Roots and Vegetables.

Swede Turnips—1st John Stirton; 2nd Wm Kennedy.

Any other kind turnips—1st James ——; 2nd Clement Sefferts.

Pink eye potatoes—1st Clement Sefferts; 2nd John Wallace.

Cup potatoes—1st John Zane; 2nd Hilker.

Any other kind potatoes—1st A Douglas; 2nd John Mogg.

Belgian carrots—1st Wm Kennedy; 2nd Henry Hilker.

Any other kind carrots—1st Wm Kennedy; 2nd Mrs. Hutchinson.

Blood beets—1st Wm Kennedy; 2nd John Stirton.

Any other kind beets—1st Donald ——; 2nd John Mogg.

Mangel wurzels, none.

Onions—1st John Mogg; 2nd Henry, jun.

Cabbages—1st John Mogg; 2nd Stirton.

Pumpkin—Wm G[illegible]
Tomatoes—[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Lumber waggon—[illegible] and Dewailer.

Plough—1st Samuel Baker.

Harrows—1st Samuel Baker; 2nd El Kennedy.

Horse shoes—1st Samuel Baker.

Best wash tub—Clement Seffert.

Churn—A Johnston.

Flannel—1st Peter Hogey; 2nd Wm. Muir.

Full cloth—1st Peter Hogey; 2nd Neil Cassidy.

Linsey Wolsey—1st Hugh Christie; 2nd Clement Seffert.

Patch work quilt—1st Jacob Betsmer; 2nd A Gow.

Woollen Socks—1st Peter McGillivray 2nd Niel Cassidy.

Woollen Mitts—1st Wm Muir.

Linen yarn—1st, none worthy; 2nd J. Betsmer.

Wool yarn—1st Neil Cassidy; 2nd Peter McGillivray.

Fancy needlework—Wm Mureur; 2nd Wm J Campbell.

Blankets—1st Mrs Hutchinson; 2nd Wm Mureur.

Crochet work—1st Robert Douglass.

Double harness—1st John Byres.

Single harness—John Byres.

Saddle and bridle—John Byres.

Calf skins—Wm J Campbell.

Cow hides—Wm J Campbell.

Best basket of fruit—Wm Kennedy.

By the Atlantic Cable.

EXCITING NEWS FROM ITALY.

SUCCESS OF THE GARIBALDIANS.

FENIAN ALARMS.

Florence, Oct. 10.

There was another battle yesterday between the Garibaldians and the Papal forces near Montalibles. It is reported that the invaders were defeated, but no reliable account has been received.

London, Oct 9.

The excitement about the Fenians in the North of England does not abate. The government continues its precautions against any outbreak. Another detachment of regular troops are under orders to leave by railway for Cumberland to garrison Carlisle Castle. Orders have been issued from the Home Office, that all armories belonging to volunteers be guarded and placed in a condition of defence. It is generally believed that the government will call parliament together on the 19th of November.

The Presse says that the Pope, whilst confident of the ability of his forces to successfully resist the straggling parties of invaders, greatly fears that the Italian government will yield to the popular outcry and order its troops, now concentrated upon the Papal frontiers, to march upon Rome and occupy the city.

London, Oct. 11.

Three iron clads have been despatched from Woolwich to the Irish coast.

Intelligence has been received from China that the rebels are meeting with success and seriously threaten the city of Pekin.

Florence, Oct 11.

The insurgents and invading parties in the province of Viterbo have concentrated at Forenz, where they have thrown up entrenchments. Many other places in the Roman territory have also been occupied by the Garibaldians. Several detachments of pontifical troops have been sent out to dislodge them, and the garrison within the walls of Rome is at present very small. A strong Papal force has left Rome to prevent the junction of Menotti Garibaldi and the men under his command with the insurgents at Forenz. The plan of the Garibaldian leaders seems to be to draw the soldiers of the Pope away from Rome, and then give their friends in that city a chance to rise.

Ghent, Oct 11.

The Bien Publique, of this city, says Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to the European powers, in which he charges the Italian government with actual connivance in the revolutionary movements against Rome.

The Fenian alarm still continues. The police to day made a descent on an establishment which was used as the headquarters of the Fenian brotherhood in this city, and arrested six persons accused of Fenianism.

A rising was feared at Limerick, but the precautions taken by the Government prevented it.

London, Oct. 12.

The Times, in a leading article, denies that Earl Derby has resigned his position as the head of the ministry, or that he contemplates doing so.

Berlin, Oct. 12.

The North German Gazette, a semi official organ in this city, and which is believed to reflect in some degree the views of Bismarck, says it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.

London, Oct. 13.

Much fault is found with the selection by the foreign office, of Mr Edward Thornton, now minister to Brazil, to represent Great Britain at Washington. The opinion is expressed that none but a diplomatist of the highest rank should be sent to the United States to fill the post occupied by the late Sir Frederick Bruce.

Dublin, Oct. 13.

The apprehension of another Fenian landing, caused by reports that suspicious vessels had been seen hovering off the shores of Kerry and other ports of the Irish coast, is subsiding. The war vessels which have been guarding the southern coast of the Island for some time past, will be withdrawn with exception of one or two iron clads.

Florence, Oct. 13.

Garibaldi has named his son Menotti generalissimo of the revolutionary forces engaged in the movement on Rome.

Intelligence from Candia announces that French Russian, Italian, Prussian, and Austrian vessels continue to transport Cretan families to Greece. Fifty thousand persons have already left Candia. Fights between the Greeks and Turks continue.

The anxiety in England relative to Fenian movements has been aggravated by several murderous assaults in London, and the Times urges arming the police.

The absence of Canadian remittances caused the suspension of Buchanan & Co., of Glasgow.

Florence, Oct 15.

The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the eastern and southern frontier, have concentrated in Frosinone, under the leadership of Menotti Garibaldi, in accordance with the directions of Garibaldi. The report that Menotti had been arrested proves untrue.

Exciting news has just been received. A battle has been fought near Verola, in the province of Frosinone, between the Garibaldian volunteers and the Pontifical troops in which the former were victorious.

A strong detachment of Papal Zouaves were sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to prevent the junction of the insurgent bands in Frosinone with the party under Menotti, who was reported to be in that province. They were unsuccessful in accomplishing this object and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents, under the command of Gen. Menotti Garibaldi in person. A desperate fight took place outside the town of Verola, the Papal Zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost five killed and 15 wounded. No report is given of the numbers on either side.

The news is received with great rejoicing by the people here.

Still Later.—Many people here believe that Gen. La Marmora, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the line and occupy the Pontifical territory and possibly march on Rome.

London, Oct. 15.

The following later despatches from Italy have been received to-night:—

Florence, Oct. 15.

General Garibaldi has sent out another address from Caprera, in which he earnestly calls upon the Italian nation to arm.

Turin, Oct 15.

Mazzini has issued a manifesto in which he exhorts the Italian patriots in Rome to rise and proclaim a republic.

Paris, Oct. 15.

It is reported that if the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical the Pope will leave the city and take refuge in Bavaria where he has been offered an asylum.

Paris, Oct 15.

Great activity prevails in the naval arsenal of Toulon.

London, Oct. 14.

The continued agitation in Italy and the determination evinced by the party of action to persist in its attempts at an invasion of the Roman territory, cause much financial uneasiness and depression in this city and in Paris.

Reforms in Jamaica.

We suspect there are few of our readers who have forgotten the terrible events which marked the close of the Eyre administration, in 1865, when Jamaica was checkered with gibbets; anarchy and rapine, revolt and murder, usurped the sovereignty of the land, and every vestige of British liberty and law was crushed beneath the bloody heel of martial tyranny and revenge. Since the removal of that unfortunate and most incapable man, there has been to us a perfect blank in its history, no tidings having come to us of its progress and state of nearly two years. We have now placed before us the facts in the Governor's own language, and we are glad to find that, under the provisional rule of Sir Henry Storks and the wise reformatory policy of Sir J P Grant, the island has undergone a wonderful improvement. The elaborate, expensive and well nigh useless system of judiciary has been totally superseded, the objectionable magistrates have been removed, the forms of procedure simplified, and the police force thoroughly remodelled. In order to bring the expenditure and the income more nearly into agreement, the present Governor has cut down several useless offices, united parishes where the work of two could be done by one set of officials, and thrown the repairs of churches and other ecclesiastical expenses, upon the worshippers. On the other hand he has increased the duty on rum, imposed a light land tax, a house duty and license duty on traders. These reforms have been well received by the peasantry, who, according to Mr. Eyre, were all rebels at heart, thirsting for the blood of the whites; and Governor Grant says they are in an unexampled state of quiet and content, "that there has been a marked diminution of crime among them," and that "they pay the new house tax, which of course falls most heavily upon them, with surprising alacrity and good humor.

Emigration from Biddulph and Vicinity.

A correspondent of the London Free Press writes to that paper as follows:—

In this township alone, for the past week there has been no fewer than twenty auction sales, farmers disposing of their stock, farming implements &c., most of whom also seek a purchaser for their farms, which they offer at a very low figure—from $25 to $30 per acre.

In a few days ten families, farmers of standing and worth in this district, will make their exit from Canada and seek to satiate their ambition in the distant plains of North Missouri. It is not the poorer class of our citizens who are thus deserting our shores, but fathers of families, who have at heart the welfare of their children, and who plainly see that the inducements and prospects of a successful future here fall far short of that which is offered as the reward of industry in some parts of the United States.

Farm stock at 12 months credit is much cheaper than usual; good milch cows sell at from $20 to $27 per head; horses in good demand at from $80 to $140; sheep dull at $2 50 to $3; lambs $1 to $1 50; swine in poor demand, at from 2 to 3 cents per lb., live weight. The wheat crop in this township and McGillivray gives an average of about 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, for spring and 5 to 8 for winter wheat—good sample.

Fox Hunt.—The Wellington Hunt met at Mr Hood's farm, near Goble's mills, on Saturday last. About 30 mounted huntsmen assembled. Quite a number of spectators were present also, on foot and in carriages. The trail was taken for about three miles before the fox was unbagged, which was done about half an hour before the hounds came up. The chase was the most exciting one of the season. After the fox was let go, he led them a chase of about four miles over fences, hedges and ditches, through woods and swamps, till caught in the bush in rear of Dr. Clarke's residence. Mr J W Hein headed the troop, but failing to comply with the rules of the chase, it was decided that Mr Gauhan was first in at the death, and he cut off the brush. It was presented to Mrs Pooley, who was the first lady at the death, and who, by the way, rides very gracefully, and can take a fence in a manner that would astonish many a brave huntsman.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

The London Free Press estimates the cost of a "standing army" of 10,000 men for Canada, at $2,500,000 per annum.

The German Political Economists on Tariffs.—The convention of Political Economists in Hamburg has received the following report from Dr. Wolff and Dr. Michaelis, a committee appointed at the last annual meeting. "1. The problem of a revision of the tariff of custom house duties in the Zollverein consists in the total abolition of the protective system, and the elimination of all articles from the tariff except those few absolutely required for financial reasons. 2. The loss occasioned to the revenue at first by a reduction of the duties may with confidence be expected to be more than replaced eventually by an increase in the production and consumption, and also by reducing the duties and taxes on sugar to moderate financial rates, so as to render the consumption of that article more accessible to the mass of the inhabitants of North Germany. 3. To cover the temporary deficiency in the revenue, temporary duties on certain articles of consumption are admissible, but with the exclusion of all indispensible necessaries of life. 4. As far as the article of tobacco may be considered as belonging to the last named category, the principle of a moderate taxation on the consumption may safely be recommended, but to the exclusion of all violent measures and vexatious control as regards the growers and manufacturers."

Robbery in Guelph.—The Advertiser says:—A most daring robbery was perpetrated in the boarding house of Mrs Stephens, in this town, last night. It appears that a young man, giving his name as Ephraim Massingale, had taken board about two weeks previous at Mrs Stephens'. He appeared a very respectable person, and although he had been seen coming out of Mr George Copp's room on the previous day, no notice was taken of it. He by some means became aware of the fact that Mr Copp kept a large sum of money in his trunk, and last night, while the printers were at work, went into Copp's bedroom, broke open his trunk, and stole upwards of $600—$300 in silver, and the rest in bills. Mr. Copp came home at 11 o'clock, and seeing his trunk had been tampered with, made a search, but without effect. The telegraph was used to every point, but so far no tidings of the fugitive have been received.

Miss Daniels.—The Goderich Star says: Miss Daniels, the celebrated lecturer and professor of Phrenology, was to have delivered a lecture in Crabb's Hall last Tuesday evening, but owning to the "hollowness" of the hall the affair did not go on. Her audience consisted of four very attentive little girls. It must, indeed, have been a source of great disappointment to the bereaved lady, not to have an opportunity of exhibiting, to the people of Goderich, that wonderful $375 dress, which, to judge from appearances, was the principal part of the "show."

Fire in Listowel.—About half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the stable of the British Hotel, Listowel, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be subdued, it spread to the hotel, and in a very short time both buildings were consumed. The origin of the fire is not known, though it is supposed that it was caused by a spark from the driver's pipe, he having a short time previous started on his journey to Mitchell. Loss $4,000; insurance, in Gore Mutual, $00.

A Montreal Merchant Convicted.—John Paxton, late a merchant, who was convicted at the last term of the Queen's Bench of having uttered a forged note, was to day sentenced by Judge Drummond to four years in the penitentiary. His Honour observing that this was an offence perilous to the commercial fabric.

Fenian Reports.—A despatch to the Globe says:—There is a report that several car loads of arms have been discharged at Potsdam or Malone for the use of the Fenians, and that they have been conveyed into into the country bordering on the St. Lawrence, and secreted to be ready, when required by the Brotherhood. The report seems hardly worthy of credence, considering the bankrupt state of the Order; but it is believed by respectable people at Prescott and others down the river.

A woman 60 years of age, wife of a caretaker in the Montreal post office, has been detected robbing letters. Four hundred dollars were found in her possession, and she had deposited eight hundred in a savings bank.

Several towns throughout the country, Belleville, Cobourg, and towns west of Toronto, have made applications to the military authorities offering accommodation for troops, and have had their offers accepted. Montreal and Quebec are overcrowded with troops, many having to camp out.

The members of the local Government of Nova Scotia have tendered their resignations to Sir F. Williams, but he declines to receive them, as he contends that his appointment was only provisional. He leaves for England on the 24th inst., and Gen. Doyle will then be sworn in, when the new Local Cabinet will be sworn in from the victorious party.

A meeting of the Grand Trunk Company is to take place in London for the purpose of considering and approving an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Great Western Railway of Canada, in order to avoid ruinous competition.

Having a "Time."—An ancient son of Scotia from the rural neighborhood of Walkerton was at London on Tuesday, and, meeting some old friends, went on a bender, his volatile disposition leading him into many ludicrous scrapes. He was found by a policeman near the Music Hall, endeavoring to stop the way of pedestrians. He promised to leave the city immediately, and was let off.

A correspondent of the Goderich Star says there are no less than thirty-four wheat buyers in Seaforth, and more are expected.

Mr. O'Hara, one of the Gatineau boys, has lately arrived in Canada from Cariboo, where he is said to have secured the sum of $40,000. Mr. O'Hara secured his "pile" in a claim which was looked upon as worthless.

As an evidence of the extraordinary growth of vegetation in Florida, it is mentioned that a single tomato plant, spreading like the banyan tree, has entirely covered a bed eighteen feet square. It had produced about six bushels of fruit up to the latter part of August and was still producing, a bushel or more being on it sometime at once.

In a paper read before the Scientific Association of Trinidad, Henry Mitchell said that in consequence of the new and simple methods for preventing taint fresh meat will soon be sold everywhere at two and a half pence sterling a pound; and he founds his calculation on the fact that there are in the provinces of La Plata 27,000,000 cattle and 40,000,000 sheep, and in Australia 180,000,000 cattle, and 30,000,000 sheep.

We observe that the Guelphites have organized a fox-hunting club. There is something grandly absurd in this. Canadian foxes are becoming scarce, and our fences, fields and forests are ill adapted for riders. Nor is the sport itself one that agrees with the spirit or genius of hard-working, snobbery-hating people like that of Canada. The movement is something on a par with the crack-brained mediæval enthusiasts of Galt, who some time since indulged themselves in a tilting tournament, after the style of the knights of Chivalry including of course, vigored horsemen, and "ladie faire" to award the wreath of laurel to the victorious gallant! The latter diversion though superlatively a monomical, was at least quite harmless.—Exchange.

A fair stand-up fight has taken place in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania between the Radical and Democratic parties—the result being most favorable to the latter. In Ohio the Republican State ticket has been elected, but the free suffrage amendment to the Constitution, by which negro suffrage was proposed, has been defeated by a majority of forty thousand—a majority of the most decisive kind.

The dwelling house of P. M. Shannon, Esq., on the Elora Road, township of Carrick, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday morning, the 3rd inst. The proprietor was considerably burnt before he escaped, and Mrs. Shannon's dress was almost entirely burnt off her body. The loss will not be less than $500, and there was no insurance.

The last break in the Atlantic cable of 1866, which happened a few weeks since, occurred at a distance of 88 miles from Heart's Content. Sir Samuel Canning and an experienced staff immediately set out from England and succeeded in repairing the cable in spite of severe gales, which considerably delayed the operation.

Nicholas Hyman, of Buffalo, the natural guardian of Anna Hyman, a little girl of twelve years, sues Ellen Burk for wilfully cutting off two large black curls from the said Anna's head and converting the same to her own use. The suit is in the Supreme Court, and the damages are laid at $2,000.

A large number of counterfeit 7.30 United States bonds have been put in circulation in the States. They have been very extensively sold, being so well executed as to be easily mistaken for genuine by any one but a very experienced person.

A Toronto Man in Jamaica.—Mr. Ward, the colored orator, who once lived in Toronto, and who was known to most of the citizens there, is now living in Kingston, Jamaica. His wife writes that he preaches every Sabbath in the mountains where he has a church of some 200 members. He has also a school eight miles distant, attended by 118 scholars, some of whom travel daily three, five and seven miles. Mr. Ward's son has joined the Presbyterian Church, is married and has three children.

A monument to Capt. Cook has been erected at Kewalea, Sandwich Islands, as near as possible on the spot where the great navigator met his death. It is built of the lava rock, which abounds in the neighborhood, laid in cement. It is sixteen feet high, and at the base measures eighteen by thirty inches, running up to a peak in the form of a Mansard roof.

The Pan Mania.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is taking exceptions to the general adoption of the Greek term Pan. There is Pan-slavism in the Slavic countries Pan-Hellenism now being adopted in Greece. Pan-iberia is the dream of the Italian, and Pan Anglicism expresses the idea of a united English Church. The god Pan in Greek mythology, represented the same idea that is conveyed by our word Nature. The material world was under his control, and the name of the "great Pan" was one of the greatest in their Pantheon. Burlesquing this adaptation of a classic term, the Bulletin says: "This word has now become naturalized in America. They have pan-banditism in West Virginia, and it is supposed that the great Panjandrum at Washington, Andrew Johnson, dreams of Pan-Johnsonism in the United States. Who wants to be a Pan-Johnsonite ?"

A legless impostor has been begging at St Louis who has been found to be the owner of $74,000 worth of property in New York city.

The system of breech-loading firearms renders it necessary for the soldier to carry a double amount of ammunition. Ninety rounds is now the regulation number in the British army.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," has left Old, and returned to New England, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his days.

The death of Mrs. Ann Ramsey, the daughter of the celebrated navigator Captain Cook, is announced at St. Martin, Colchester, England. She reached the advanced age of 104 years.

An excursion party is forming to visit the falls of the Yellowstone,—where it is said the whole volume of the river is precipitated over a precipice sixteen hundred feet high, and loses itself in a lake twenty-five or thirty miles in circumference, which contains an island of several hundred acres area, covered with boiling springs.

The bodies of John Wilkes Booth, Payne, Atzerodt, Harold, and Mrs. Surratt, the assassination conspirators, and of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, were all removed from their burial places on Tuesday last and buried in one common grave in No. 1 Warehouse in Washington.

Sudden Death on a Railway Train.—On Wednesday night when the down express was at Prescott Junction, a young man, a passenger on board, named McMillan, who was returning from Barrie to his home in Lochiel, Glengarry, and who had been ailing for some time, died on the train. He seemed to choke rather suddenly, and died at once. The melancholy occurrence of course created considerable excitement on the train.

Buchanan, Hope, & Co's Suspension.

From the Canadian Monetary Times, 10 Oct.

It is not our province to pry into the affairs of a commercial house, or to drag needless details into public notice, but there are certain occasions when it is imperative for the general good to discuss matters with which we would rather not deal. At the present time, the failure of Buchanan, Hope & Co., would appear, to say the least of it, strange, were explanations not forthcoming. Never was business better than at this season. Money is plentiful; our retail dealers are in good spirits; our wholesale houses are busy and hopeful; and our farmers are getting such prices for what they have to sell as to leave no excuse for the stereotyped grumble.

It is, of course, a difficult matter to get at all the facts connected with the failure of the house to which we have referred; but, we think, we are in possession of sufficient to account for it fairly. About fifteen years ago, two gentlemen, who had entered the firm without any or with very little capital, retired and drew no less than £120,000 out of the concern. Mr. Harrison on becoming a member of the firm, put in $90,000. At his death, he left his property to his nephews and nieces; but the business went on, Mr. Harrison's money being retained in it. On the application of Mr. Harris's heirs for a statement, it was alleged that the firm had lost more than one half of the sum. Thereupon a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery for an account to be taken of the partnership affairs, which has since been granted by the Court. Several offers of compromise were made, but the parties could not agree on the terms.

These circumstances, connected with some differences that existed between the members of the firm, led to the determination to suspend; and the fact that a large amount of bad debts had accumulated, while the capital had been seriously impaired by drains upon it, rendered the step an actual necessity, sooner or later. The liabilities are variously estimated; some say a million and a half of dollars, and others two millions.

Milwaukee is making good her reputation as the largest primary wheat port in the world.—Last week the receipts were but little under one million bushels—the exact figures being 968,018. The receipts in the corresponding week last year were 600,952. It required nearly two million dollars to pay for the wheat received last week.

The recent gales on Lake Erie have proved unusually destructive to life and property. One vessel has been driven ashore off Port Stanley, and her crew are missing; and another has sunk, with nearly all hands.

The Railway.—The Listowell Banner says:—We learn from good authority that the prospect of getting the Directors of the W. G. & B. Railway to run the main line through Listowell is not very good; but that they are willing and anxious that a "spur" be built from the main line where it crosses Wallace, to this village. It has been estimated that a bonus of only $50,000 would be required to secure the building of the "spur."

Remitting Sentences.—Washington, Oct 11.—The President to-day issued an order, remitting the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of fifteen soldiers tried at Buffalo last summer for attending a Fenian picnic, in Fenian uniform, and sentenced to forfeit two month's pay.

Magisterial Appointments.—Ottawa October 15.—The Globe's "usurpation" cry is ridiculous. The question about magisterial appointments is whether the Executive under the new local constitution can appoint until authorized by act of the provincial legislature. Until such act passes it is doubted whether they have power. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the power of appointing magistrates was already defined by law, the union act make no change. The general government makes no claim to control magisterial appointments.

The latest bit of gossip about the Prince of Wales is given in a Hamburg letter to the London Morning Post: "The Prince of Wales appears to like German life; he radiates from Baden, and makes pleasure excursions. How different is the life of the unhappy Princess of Wales! The Prince comes over here occasionally with one or two friends, and they try their luck at the tapis vert, but I hear are not gaining fortunes."

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.

John Casselen, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Received & Receiving,

AT

WM. KEYES',

Fresh supplies of

GROCERIES

Of every description.

YEAST CAKES for making Superior Bread.

A Fresh Stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
TOY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
WALL PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.

Remember that I keep every thing required for School purposes.

Remember the place,

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE.

Queen Street, Paisley.

Magazines and Papers!

Encourage Home Enterprise by leaving your order for any leading Newspaper, Book or Magazine published in England, United States or Canada, with W. Keyes, and it will receive immediate attention.

Paisley, Oct. 9, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

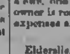
Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A. Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Sidney Thorpe, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

STRAY BOAR.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, near Paisley, about the 1st of September, a large white Boar Pig. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away.

ALEX. McMORAN.

Greenock, Oct. 8, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,

BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,

PAISLEY.

J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of	each Month
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style.

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

...enotti had been arrested proves ...

...ling news has just been received. A ...has been fought near Verola, in the ...e of Frosinone, between the Gari... volunteers and the Pontifical ... in which the former were victorious. ...rong detachment of Papal Zouaves ...nt from Rome during the latter part ...week to prevent the junction of the ...nt bands in Frosinone with the party ...Menotti, who was reported to be in ...vince. They were unsuccessful in ...plishing this object and were obliged ...t the united forces of the insurgents, ...the command of Gen. Menotti Gari... person. A desperate fight took ...outside the town of Verola, the ...ouaves were badly beaten, losing ... in killed and wounded. The Gari... lost five killed and 15 wounded. ...rt is given of the numbers on either ...

...news is received with great rejoicing ...people here.

...Later.—Many people here believe ...la Marmora, who is in command ...Papal frontier, will order his troops ...the line and occupy the Pontifical ...y and possibly march on Rome.

London, Oct. 15.

...llowing later despatches from Italy ...en received to-night:—

Florence, Oct. 15.

...i Garibaldi has sent out another ... from Caprera, in which he earnest... upon the Italian nation to arm.

Turin, Oct 15.

...i has issued a manifesto in which ...rts the Italian patriots in Rome to ...proclaim a republic.

Paris, Oct. 15.

...reported that if the condition of ...ound Rome should become critical ...e will leave the city and take refuge ...ds where he has been offered an ...

Paris, Oct 15.

...activity prevails in the naval ...f Toulon.

London, Oct. 14.

...ntinued agitation in Italy and the ...ation evinced by the party of ac... ...ersist in its attempts at an invas... ...e Roman territory, cause much fin... ...siness and depression in this city ...aris.

...forms in Jamaica.

...pect there are few of our readers ...forgotten the terrible events which ...he close of the Eyre administra... ...865, when Jamaica was checkered ...ets; anarchy and rapine, revolt ...er, usurped the sovereignty of ...and every vestige of British liber... ...e was crushed beneath the bloody ...artial tyranny and revenge. Since ...al of that unfortunate and most ...man, there has been to us a per... ...in its history, no tidings having ...e of its progress and state of near... ...re. We have now placed before ...s in the Governor's own language, ...e glad to find that, under the pru... ...ule of Sir Henry Storks and the ...atory policy of Sir J. P. Grant, ...has undergone a wonderful im... ...t. The elaborate, expensive and ...useless system of judiciary has ...y superseded, the objectionable ...s have been removed, the forms ...e simplified, and the police force ...y remodelled. In order to bring ...iture and the income more near... ...ecement, the present Governor ...ed several useless offices, united ...here the work of two could be ...e act of officials, and thrown the ...hurches and other ecclesiastical ...upon the worshippers. On the ... he has increased the duty on ...d a light land tax, a house du... ...use duty on traders. These re... ...been well received by the peo... ..., according to Mr. Eyre, were ...heart, thirsting for the blood ...ites; and Governor Grant says ... an unexampled state of quiet ..., "that there has been a mark... ...of crime among them," and ...pay the new house tax, which ...lls most heavily upon them, ...ing alacrity and good humor.

...tion from Biddulph ...and Vicinity.

...pondent of the London Free ...to that paper as follows:—

...nship alone, for the past week ...en no fewer than twenty auc... ...armers disposing of their stock, ...plements, &c., most of whom ...purchasers for their farms, which ...a very low figure—from $25 to ...

...ays ten families, farmers of ... worth in this district, will ...alt from Canada and seek to ...ambition in the distant plains ...souri. It is not the poorer ...llars who are thus deserting ...but fathers of families, who ...the welfare of their children, ...nly see that the inducements ...s of a successful future here ...of that which is offered as the ...dustry in some parts of the ...

...at 12 months credit is much ...usual; good milch cows sell ...o $27 per head; horses in good ...om $80 to $140; sheep dull at ...lambs $1 to $1 50; swine in ..., at from 2 to 3 cents per lb., ...The wheat crop in this town... ...illivray gives an average of ...bushels to the acre, for spring ...winter wheat—good sample.

—The Wellington Hunt met ...farm, near Goldie's mills, on ... About 30 mounted hunts... ...l. Quite a number of spectators ...also, on foot and in carriages. ...taken for about three miles ...x was unbagged, which was ...alf an hour before the hounds ...e chase was the most exciting ...son. After the fox was let ...n a chase of about four miles ...hedges and ditches, through ...amps, till caught in the bush ... Clarke's residence. Mr J W ...the troop, but failing to com... ...ules of the chase, it was de... ...Gauhan was first in at the ...cut off the brush. It was ...is Cooley, who was the first ...oth, and who, by the way, ...refully, and can take a fence ...that would astonish many a ...an.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

...Free Press estimates the cost ...g army" of 10,000 men for ...,500,000 per annum.

The German Political Economists on Tariffs.—The convention of Political Economists in Hamburg has received the following report from Dr. Wolff and Dr. Michaelis, a committee appointed at the last annual meeting. "1. The problem of a revision of the tariff of custom house duties in the Zollverein consists in the total abolition of the protective system, and the elimination of all articles from the tariff except those few absolutely required for financial reasons. 2. The loss occasioned to the revenue at first by a reduction of the duties may with confidence be expected to be more than replaced eventually by an increase in the production and consumption, and also by reducing the duties and taxes on sugar to moderate financial rates, so as to render the consumption of that article more accessible to the mass of the inhabitants of North Germany. 3. To cover the temporary deficiency in the revenue, temporary duties on certain articles of consumption are admissible, but with the exclusion of all indispensible necessaries of life. 4. As far as the article of tobacco may be considered as belonging to the last named category, the principle of a moderate taxation on the consumption may safely be recommended, but to the exclusion of all violent measures and vexatious control as regards the growers and manufacturers."

Robbery in Goderich.—The Advertiser says:—A most daring robbery was perpetrated in the boarding house of Mrs Stephens, in this town, last night. It appears that a young man, giving his name as Ephraim Massingale, had taken board about two weeks previous at Mrs Stephens'. He appeared a very respectable person, and although he had been seen coming out of Mr George Copp's room on the previous day, no notice was taken of it. He by some means became aware of the fact that Mr Copp kept a large sum of money in his trunk, and last night, while the printers were at work, went into Copp's bedroom, broke open his trunk, and stole upwards of $600—$300 in silver, and the rest in bills. Mr. Copp came home at 11 o'clock, and seeing his trunk had been tampered with, made a search, but without effect. The telegraph was used to every point, but so far no tidings of the fugitive have been received.

Miss Daniels.—The Goderich Star says: Miss Daniels, the celebrated lecturer and professor of Phrenology, was to have delivered a lecture in Crabb's Hall last Tuesday evening, but owning to the "hollowness" of the hall the affair did not go on. Her audience consisted of four very attentive little girls. It must, indeed, have been a source of great disappointment to the bereaved lady, not to have an opportunity of exhibiting, to the people of Goderich, that wonderful $375 dress, which, to judge from appearances, was the principal part of the "show."

Fire in Listowel.—About half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the stable of the British Hotel, Listowel, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be subdued, it spread to the hotel, and in a very short time both buildings were consumed. The origin of the fire is not known, though it is supposed that it was caused by a spark from the driver's pipe, he having a short time previous started on his journey to Mitchell. Loss $4,000; insurance, in Gore Mutual, $400.

A Montreal Merchant Convicted.—John Paxton, late a merchant, who was convicted at the last term of the Queen's Bench of having uttered a forged note, was to day sentenced by Judge Drummond to four years in the penitentiary. His Honour observing that this was an offence perilous to the commercial fabric.

Fenian Rumors.—A despatch to the Globe says:—There is a report that several car loads of arms have been discharged at Potsdam or Malone for the use of the Fenians, and that they have been conveyed into into the country bordering on the St. Lawrence, and secreted to be ready, when required by the Brotherhood. The report seems hardly worthy of credence, considering the bankrupt state of the Order; but it is believed by respectable people at Prescott and others down the river.

A woman 60 years of age, wife of a caretaker in the Montreal post office, has been detected robbing letters. Four hundred dollars were found in her possession, and she had deposited eight hundred in a savings bank.

Several towns throughout the country, Belleville, Cobourg, and towns west of Toronto, have made applications to the military authorities offering accommodation for troops, and have had their offers accepted. Montreal and Quebec are overcrowded with troops, many having to camp out.

The members of the local Government of Nova Scotia have tendered their resignations to Sir F. Williams, but he declines to receive them, as he contends that his appointment was only provisional. He leaves for England on the 24th inst., and Gen. Doyle will then be sworn in, when the new Local Cabinet will be sworn in from the victorious party.

A meeting of the Grand Trunk Company is to take place in London for the purpose of considering and approving an agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Great Western Railway of Canada, in order to avoid ruinous competition.

Having a "Time."—An ancient son of Scotia from the rural neighborhood of Walkerton was at London on Tuesday, and, meeting some old friends, went on a bender, his volatile disposition leading him into many ludicrous scrapes. He was found by a policeman near the Music Hall, endeavoring to stop the way of pedestrians. He promised to leave the city immediately, and was let off.

A correspondent of the Goderich Star says there are no less than thirty four wheat buyers in Seaforth, and more are expected.

Mr. O'Hara, one of the Gatineau boys, has lately arrived in Canada from Cariboo, where he is said to have secured the sum of $40,000. Mr. O'Hara secured his "pile" in a claim which was looked upon as worthless.

As an evidence of the extraordinary growth of vegetation in Florida, it is mentioned that a single tomato plant, spreading like the banyan tree, has entirely covered a bed eighteen feet square. It had produced about six bushels of fruit up to the latter part of August and was still producing, a bushel or more being on it sometime at once.

In a paper read before the Scientific Association of Trinidad, Henry Mitchell said that in consequence of the new and simple methods for preventing taint fresh meat will soon be sold everywhere at two and a half pence sterling a pound; and he founds his calculation on the fact that there are in the provinces of La Plata 27,000,000 cattle and 40,000,000 sheep, and in Australia 180,000,000 cattle, and 30,000,000 sheep.

We observe that the Guelphites have organized a fox-hunting club. There is something grossly absurd in this. Canadian foxes are becoming scarce, and our fences, fields and forests are ill adapted for riders. Nor is the sport itself one that agrees with the spirit or genius of hard-working, anchbury-hating people like that of Canada. The movement is something on a par with the crack-brained mediæval enthusiasts of Galt, who some time since indulged themselves in a tilting tournament, after the style of the knights of Chivalry including of course, vigored horsemen, and "ladie faire" to award the wreath of laurel to the victorious gallant! The latter diversion though superlatively nonsensical, was at least quite harmless.—Exchange.

A fair stand-up fight has taken place in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania between the Radical and Democratic parties —the result being most favorable to the latter. In Ohio the Republican State ticket has been elected, but the *free suffrage* amendment to the Constitution, by which negro suffrage was proposed, has been defeated by a majority of forty thousand—a majority of the most decisive kind.

The dwelling house of P. M. Shannon, Esq., on the Elora Road, township of Carrick, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday morning, the 3rd inst. The proprietor was considerably burnt before he escaped, and Mrs. Shannon's dress was almost entirely burnt off her body. The loss will not be less than $300, and there was no insurance.

The last break in the Atlantic cable of 1866, which happened a few weeks since, occurred at a distance of 88 miles from Heart's Content. Sir Samuel Canning and an experienced staff immediately set out from England and succeeded in repairing the cable in spite of severe gales, which considerably delayed the operation.

Nicholas Hyman, of Buffalo, the natural guardian of Anna Hyman, a little girl of twelve years, sues Ellen Burk for wilfully cutting off two large black curls from the said Anna's head and converting the same to her own use. The suit is in the Supreme Court, and the damages are laid at $2,000.

A large number of counterfeit 7.30 United States bonds have been put in circulation in the States. They have been very extensively sold, being so well executed as to be easily mistaken for genuine by any one but a very experienced person.

A Toronto Man in Jamaica.—Mr. Ward, the colored orator, who once lived in Toronto, and who was known to most of the citizens there, is now living in Kingston, Jamaica. His wife writes that he preaches every Sabbath in the mountains where he has a church of some 200 members. He has also a school eight miles distant, attended by 118 scholars, some of whom travel daily three, five and seven miles. Mr. Ward's son has joined the Presbyterian Church, is married and has three children.

A monument to Capt. Cook has been erected at Kaawaloa, Sandwich Islands, as near as possible on the spot where the great navigator met his death. It is built of the lava rock, which abounds in the neighborhood, laid in cement. It is sixteen feet high, and at the base measures eighteen by thirty inches, running up to a peak in the form of a Mansard roof.

The Pan Mania.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is taking exceptions to the general adoption of the Greek term Pan. There is Pan-slavism in the Slavic countries. Pan-Hellenism now being adopted in Greece. Pan-iberia is the dream of the Italian, and Pan Anglicism expresses the idea of a united English Church. The god Pan in Greek mythology, represented the same idea that is conveyed by our word Nature. The material world was under his control, and the name of the "great Pan" was one of the greatest in their Pantheon. Burlesquing this adaptation of a classic term, the Bulletin says: "The word has now become naturalized in America. They have pin-headism in West Virginia, and it is supposed that the great Panjandrum at Washington, Andrew Johnson, dreams of Pan-Johnsonism in the United States. Who wants to be a Pan-Johnsonite?"

A legless impostor has been begging at St Louis who has been found to be the owner of $75,000 worth of property in New York city.

The system of breech-loading fire-arms renders it necessary for the soldier to carry a double amount of ammunition. Ninety rounds is now the regulation number in the British army.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," has left Old, and returned to New England, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his days.

The death of Mrs. Ann Ramsey, the daughter of the celebrated navigator Captain Cook, is announced at St. Martin, Colchester, England. She reached the advanced age of 104 years.

An excursion party is forming to visit the falls of the Yellowstone, where it is said the whole volume of the river is precipitated over a precipice sixteen hundred feet high, and loses itself in a lake twenty-five or thirty miles in circumference, which contains an island of several hundred acres area, covered with boiling springs.

The bodies of John Wilkes Booth, Payne, Atzerodt, Harold, and Mrs. Surratt, the assassination conspirators, and of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, were all removed from their burial places on Tuesday last and buried in one common grave in No. 1 Warehouse in Washington.

Sudden Death on a Railway Train.—On Wednesday night when the down express was at Prescott Junction, a young man, a passenger on board, named McMullen, who was returning from Barrie to his home in Lochiel, Glengarry, and who had been ailing for some time, died on the train. He was ... rather suddenly, and died at once. The melancholy occurrence of course created considerable excitement on the train.

Buchanan, Hope, & Co's Suspension.

From the Canadian Monetary Times, 10 Oct.

It is not our province to pry into the affairs of a commercial house, or to drag useless details into public notice, but there are certain occasions when it is imperative for the general good to discuss matters with which we would rather not deal. At the present time, the failure of Buchanan, Hope, & Co., would appear, to say the least of it, strange, were explanations not forthcoming. Never was business better than at this season. Money is plentiful; our retail dealers are in good spirits; our wholesale houses are busy and hopeful; and our farmers are getting such prices for what they have to sell as to leave no excuse for the stereotyped grumble.

It is, of course, a difficult matter to get at all the facts connected with the failure of the house to which we have referred; but, we think, we are in possession of sufficient to account for it fairly. About fifteen years ago, two gentlemen, who had entered the firm without any or with very little capital, retired and drew no less than £120,000 out of the concern. Mr. Harris, on becoming a member of the firm, put in $90,000. At his death, he left his property to his nephews and nieces; but the business went on, Mr. Harrison's money being retained in it. On the application of Mr. Harris's heirs for a statement, it was alleged that the firm had lost more than one half of the sum. Thereupon a bill was filed in the Court of Chancery for an account to be taken of the partnership affairs, which has since been granted by the Court. Several offers of compromise were made, but the parties could not agree on the terms.

These circumstances, connected with some differences that existed between the members of the firm, led to the determination to suspend; and the fact that a large amount of bad debts had accumulated, while the capital had been seriously impaired by drains upon it, rendered the step an actual necessity, sooner or later. The liabilities are variously estimated; some say a million and a half of dollars, and others two millions.

Milwaukee is making good her reputation as the largest primary wheat port in the world.—Last week the receipts were but little under one million bushels—the exact figures being 968,918. The receipts in the corresponding week last year were 600,952. It required nearly two million dollars to pay for the wheat received last week.

The recent gales on Lake Erie have proved unusually destructive to life and property. One vessel has been driven ashore off Port Stanley, and her crew are missing; and another has sunk, with nearly all hands.

The Railway.—The Listowell Banner says:—We learn from good authority that the prospect of getting the Directors of the W. G. & B. Railway to run the main line through Listowell is not very good; but that they are willing and anxious that a "spur" be built from the main line where it crosses Wallace, to this village. It has been estimated that a bonus of only $50,000 would be required to secure the building of the "spur."

Remitting Sentences.—Washington, Oct 11.—The President to-day issued an order, remitting the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of sixteen soldiers tried at Buffalo last summer for attending a Fenian pic-nic, in Fenian uniform, and sentenced to forfeit two month's pay.

Magisterial Appointments.—Ottawa October 15.—The Globe's "usurpation" cry is ridiculous. The question about magisterial appointments is whether the Executive under the new local constitution can appoint until authorized by act of the provincial legislature. Until such act passes it is doubted whether they have power. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the power of appointing magistrates was already defined by law, the union act make no change. The general government makes no claim to control magisterial appointments.

The latest bit of gossip about the Prince of Wales is given in a Hamburg letter to the London Morning Post: "The Prince of Wales appears to like German life; he radiates from Baden and makes pleasure excursions. How different is the life of the unhappy Princess of Wales! The Prince comes over here occasionally with one or two friends, and they try their luck at the tapis vert, but I hear are not gaining fortunes."

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.
REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

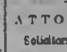
W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Received & Receiving
AT
WM. KEYES,
Fresh supplies of
GROCERIES
Of every description.
YEAST CAKES for making Superior Bread.
A Fresh Stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
TOY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
WALL PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.
Remember that I keep every thing required for School purposes.
Remember the place,
W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,
Queen Street, Paisley.

Magazines and Papers!
Encourage Home Enterprise by leaving your order for any leading Newspaper, Book or Magazine published in England, United States or Canada, with W. Keyes, and it will receive immediate attention.
Paisley, Oct. 9, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.
LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.
Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.
Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.
Enquire of Mrs. Henry Thorpe, Southampton.
Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.
EDWARD THOMPSON.
Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

STRAY BOAR.
CAME on the premises of the subscriber, near Paisley, about the 1st of September, a large white Boar Pig. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away.
ALEX. McMORAN.
Greenock, Oct. 8, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
PAISLEY.
J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

C. T. FORREST
BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of
WATCHES & JEWELRY
Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of
CLOCKS
From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.
N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.
All work warranted.
Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.
September 25th, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.
S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
J. A. ELLIS,
DENTIST
WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:
PAISLEY - - first week of each Month
SOUTHAMPTON second do.
KINCARDINE - third do.
PORT ELGIN - fourth do.
When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style.
Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.
Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.
A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.
September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.
FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.
Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867. NUMBER 36.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M. D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.
Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORSELL, Proprietor
Paisley, May 30, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C. W.

The taking of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.
Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCOUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXX.

Joyce Dormer went to her bed that night repeating Aunt Lotty's words:—"That wedding is sure to come about." Of course it was; had she not been prophesying it to herself ever since Mr. Chester's first appearance; so what need was there for it to cause her so much consideration? She would dismiss it from her thoughts. She ought to be very glad that Mr. Chester was going to marry Doris. She thought she was glad, she tried to persuade herself of it, and then she fell asleep.

Mr. Chester travelling in the night train had also *his* reflections, and they were as follows:—"She does not care for me, that is plain enough. What a fool I have been to think of such a thing. I will go back to Italy, and stay there until I have forgotten Joyce Dormer."

He rang the changes on these few sentences as he lay back in the carriage endeavoring to go to sleep; but in vain, sleep would not come, or if it vouchsafed its presence for a moment it would not stay, and he woke with a start, muttering.—

"She does not care for me."

As he passed from Shoreditch he saw not the miles of houses any more than Doris had done; neither did he indulge in musings on the city and its inhabitants. It was in comparative darkness as he whirled along; the lights were out in most of the windows, and the street lamps alone, stood as sentinels through the night watches. A mighty shadow had fallen across the city. Midnight had stretched out her wings and reigned in solemn silence; and from her throne crept forth Fear and Murder and Robbery and Wrong, that revelled in the night time, and hated the light of the day. But Midnight was blind and could not see them, so knew not whither they went nor what evil was doing. She heard the startling shriek of agony, the wild cry of terror, the wail of misery, the smothered burst of anguish; but she could give no help, for she was blind, and Midnight wept upon her stately throne; for she felt desolate and powerless. And still she listened, and through the darkness softer sounds struck on her strained ear; the gentle breathings of quiet sleepers; the prayers of those who prayed for others as well as for themselves; the voice of thankfulness that another child was born to earth; the song of angelic triumph that floated upwards as a soul released from all its cares was carried in angelic arms unto the gates of heaven. Then Midnight was comforted, and felt that in her reign good mixed with the evil, and that all was not the blackness of despair. But her rule grew feebler, and the gray dawn told of the approach of a gorgeous Monarch from the East. He was at some distance yet, so Midnight struggled to maintain her seat a little longer on her tottering throne.

And still in darkness, Mr. Chester reached the station, at which Doris had arrived about a fortnight before. He found as Doris had done, that there were no conveyances to be had; so he walked to the little town near, and there procured a bed for the remainder of the night, and early the next morning drove over to Linton. He made his way to Mrs. Howell's.

The good woman uttered an exclamation of joy on seeing him.

"Oh, sir! but I'm glad you're come; here's Miss Carmichael drooping like a snow-drop, and I can't do anything to raise her spirits, and I don't know where her friends are, so I can't send to them, and we thought the letter could not have got to you, or surely you'd have answered it."

"I've come myself, and that is better, is it not, Mrs. Howell?"

And at that moment Doris, who had caught the sound of voices, flew down stairs, crying out,—

"Oh, Gabriel, Gabriel, I am so glad to see you."

"But I'm not glad to see you looking so ill and so very unlike yourself, my poor child," said Mr. Chester, looking compassionately on Doris, who was whiter than ever, and her large, dark eyes seemed unnaturally large and lustrous.

"You'll tell me what to do, Gabriel?" and she clung to his arm. "I cannot go back to Craythorpe; you don't think I need go there, do you?"

"We must talk it all over, Doris," he answered; "and then you will be ready to do what is best."

Doris did not know, she could never feel that it was best to go back to Craythorpe and take poor Archie's property from him, whatever Gabriel might think.

"Perhaps we could arrange that the property may be left as it is."

Her face brightened.

"Could we? Uncle Carmichael said that nothing could be done to prevent my having it."

"I thought," returned Mr. Chester, smiling, "you told me that you did not trust Uncle Carmichael; that you did not believe in him; that you had a feeling that, whatever he said must be false, and now you are turning round and are inclined to doubt me, and to believe in him."

"Doris looked up; one of her old smiles came over her face, and she laughed.

"Now, dear old Gabriel, that is just what you used to do, making me turn round against myself, whether I would or not. But I don't think I should ever be happy at Lynncourt, even if I could get rid of the fortune and so disappoint Uncle Carmichael. It's just to spite Mr. Lynn, and not on my own account, that he wants me to have it."

"I have guessed that much myself, Doris. But, nevertheless, Lyncourt is the proper place for you. You ought to be with your father."

"But I can't feel as if he were my father," said Doris. "It is so strange. Besides, my mother was not there, and I feel that I cannot live in a place where she ought to have been."

"But, Doris, this is childish. Consider the circumstances. How could it have been otherwise. And if your mother suffered, Mr. Lynn has suffered also, and still suffers. Think what a terrible revelation this has been to him."

"Is he ill?" asked Doris, abruptly. "Have you seen him?"

"No; but Miss Dormer tells me how changed he is."

"Then you've been to Green Oaks and have seen Joyce. What does she say? What does she think?"

"She thinks that you ought to return at once to Craythorpe. We agreed entirely upon that point."

"Then you have been quarreling about something else?" and Doris looked up inquiringly.

"I hope not," answered Mr. Chester, somewhat evasively.

"But something like it," pursued Doris. "I wish Joyce would learn to like you, Gabriel, I've tried my best to make her."

"You see she does not," he returned, quietly. "I think you had better leave off trying."

"Perhaps if you liked her a little better," suggested Doris.

"I do not think that would have any effect. But we will not discuss Miss Dormer's likes and dislikes. I want to settle your affairs. What do you say to my taking you back to Craythorpe?"

"I cannot go," said Doris.

"But, Doris—"

"No, I cannot live at Lynncourt. I shall never be happy there, and I don't want to see Mr. Lynn again."

"Nor Miss Dormer, nor Aunt Lotty?"

"I wish you would call her Joyce, Gabriel. It seems to me that you dislike her as much as she dislikes you."

"Joyce, then; don't you wish to see her?"

"Yes, I do. Oh, how I wish that you and I and Joyce could go far away and leave all those people, and live together somewhere. Oh, why did my mother let Uncle Carmichael know anything about Mr. Lynn; she would not have done so had she known how unhappy it would make me."

"Doris," said Mr. Chester, remembering the packet, "I have a letter for you. Your mother gave it to me some years ago to take care of for you. Will you promise to abide by what she tells you to do in that letter?"

Doris sat for a few moments without speaking, with her hands over her eyes.

Then she said, very slowly, "I will."

"It is in my portmanteau," said Mr. Chester. "I ordered the man to drive to the best inn he could find in the village, so I suppose I shall find it there."

Mrs. Howell directed Mr. Chester to the principal inn in the place.

"And what about Miss Carmichael, sir?" she asked, as she followed him to the garden-gate.

"I think she ought to go back to her friends, Mrs. Howell."

"So do I, sir, and I hope you'll persuade her to do it. I don't wonder she feels as she does, poor thing, when she looks back upon her mother's sorrows and hardships. I'm fain almost to side with her in one way, and yet I can't help seeing that the right course is for her to go back to her own kindred." And Mrs. Howell opened the gate.

"I shan't be long before I'm back again," said Mr. Chester. And he went away.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Joyce Dormer had sent up a note to Mr. Lynn to tell him of Doris's safety and of Mr. Chester's visit. And the next morning brought Mr. Lynn to Green Oaks to hear all that Joyce could tell him.

But Joyce could not tell him where Doris was, only that she was with a trusty friend, and that Mr. Chester would bring her home as soon as possible.

"And who is Mr. Chester?"

And Joyce set herself to explain, Aunt Lotty adding notes and comments as she went on, and finally taking up the subject herself.

"Mr. Chester is the most charming person I ever met with," said Aunt Lotty; "and I'm sure you'll like him, and you will not object to him in the least; that is, I'm sure I hope you won't, for he and Doris have set their hearts upon each other, and I should be sorry to see them disappoint people, you know."

Joyce thought Aunt Lotty premature, as Mr. Lynn was evidently quite unprepared for such a phase of affairs.

To gain and lose a daughter in so short a space of time was what he had not calculated upon. However, he said nothing, either for or against, and Aunt Lotty rambled on, and Mr. Lynn appeared to listen, but his thoughts were far away.

Then the post came, and there was a letter from Mr. Carmichael. He had been harrassed and hurried, and worn to death almost, and had failed in all the attempts that had been made to find a clue to Doris. She certainly was not in London, or he should have discovered her, and in what direction to try he knew not. He had inserted an advertisement in the Times, which was not to be withdrawn without notice from him. He did not see what further steps could be taken at present, therefore he intended returning home by that afternoon's train, as he felt quite ill and knocked up.

"And he'll hear news that will make him well again," commented Aunt Lotty.

But Joyce was not so sure of that when taken in connection with Mr. Chester.

And in the afternoon Mr. Carmichael did arrive, and he did look very ill; his complexion was very leaden, and there was a wandering look in his eyes that was by no means natural to them. He was not in the best of tempers, for Mr. Carmichael was not a man who liked to be beaten. He was mortified at having to give up finding Doris. There was something ignominious in being outwitted by a mere girl.

His temper was not improved by Aunt Lotty's burst of information, for Aunt Lotty had scarcely been judicious in her communication—but, then, she was not a judicious person, and she usually contrived to act unadvisedly with the best of intentions; therefore, she had greeted Mr. Carmichael on his entrance, as follows:

"Well, I have good news for you. Who do you think has been here?—Mr. Chester! And Mr. Chester knows all about Doris, and where she is, only he would not tell Joyce; but she's all safe, and he's gone away to bring her back."

Now, if there was anything particularly unpleasant to Mr. Carmichael, it was the connection of Doris's name with Mr. Chester's. So he became irritable at once.

"What business has Mr. Chester to know anything of Doris? Besides, I thought Mr. Chester was in Rome. Doris isn't *there*, I suppose?" and Mr. Carmichael looked at Joyce.

"No," said she; "Doris wrote to him, and he came over to England."

"Oh! Doris wrote to him, did she? And why need Doris have written to a stranger?"

"But Mr. Chester is not a stranger; she has known him all her life," replied Joyce.

"He is neither her father nor her uncle," retorted Mr. Carmichael.

Which facts being so self evident, Aunt Lotty was emboldened to put in an observation.

"Of course he is not, or he would not wish to marry her."

Mr. Carmichael was exasperated; he turned angrily to his wife.

"If you can't say anything pleasant, don't say anything at all. Mr. Chester will never marry Doris if I can help it."

Joyce thought that Mr. Carmichael could not help it; but being more judicious than Aunt Lotty, she did not say so. And again Mr. Carmichael addressed her.

"When was Mr. Chester here?"

"Yesterday evening."

"He came to tell you that he had heard from Doris."

"Yes."

"Had he seen her?"

"No."

"Why did he come here first?"

"To ask what I thought Doris ought to do."

"And what did you advise?"

"That she should come back to us."

"And what might Mr. Chester's opinion be?"

"He said that Lynncourt was the proper place for her."

Mr. Carmichael struck his hand violently upon the table.

"Lynncourt?" he repeated. "Yes, that is it—I knew he was after Lynncourt. I told you how it would be when he came to know that Doris was an heiress. A man does not often come careering home from Italy for nothing."

"But he seemed to think that Doris needn't take the property if she did not wish it."

Mr. Carmichael laughed, sneeringly.

"Oh! and so you believe him? No, no; he's too cunning for that. He's doubtless found out that the property is secured against any romantic sentimentality of that kind."

Joyce felt convinced that Mr. Chester had found out nothing of the sort, and that he, moreover, had never given a thought to the property, and would not care about it; still, Mr. Carmichael would not believe her if she told him so, so she made no answer.

"What else did Mr. Chester say?"

"He said that he had in his possession a letter given to him by Mrs. Gresford many years ago, that he was to keep until Doris was in need of assistance. This letter he intended to give to her now."

Joyce was watching Mr. Carmichael intently, to see what effect her communication would have; but she was not prepared for the change that came over him. His face turned livid, and he stared at her fixedly. She could see that he was greatly agitated, though he endeavored to control himself. Joyce went on.

"He had not this letter with him; indeed, I am half afraid that he has lost it."

And still she watched Mr. Carmichael attentively. The fixed look in his eyes relaxed, and a momentary gleam of hope shot into them. Still, his hand shook visibly as he rested it upon the table. He leaned back in his chair.

"I am not well," he said, faintly.

Aunt Lotty rose hastily.

"Dear, dear, he has overdone himself in London. Joyce, dear, see I can he have fainted?"

No, he had not fainted; but he was very heavy and languid, and seemed to have very little power left.

"Joyce ring the bell."

And Mr. Carmichael was conveyed to his room, and a doctor sent for.

Was it anything dangerous? Would he get over it?

He would get over it; they need not be alarmed about this attack, though another might be feared.

Aunt Lotty was indefatigable; she sat up all night watching her husband. In the morning she knocked at Joyce's door.

"He is better, but his mind wanders about some letter that is lost. I did not quite hear what you were saying last night, for I had fallen asleep; not but that I heard a good deal, for I can hear people talking when I'm in a doze; but that just happened to escape me. What was it? But if you would come and speak to him yourself, I think he'd be easier, for he's asked for you once or twice."

So Joyce went into the darkened room.

"It's Joyce," said Aunt Lotty.

Speaking slowly, and with some difficulty, Mr. Carmichael contrived to say,—

"You think the letter is lost?"

"I don't know, but I am afraid Mr Chester thinks so."

"Thank heaven!" muttered Mr. Carmichael, and he sank back on his pillow.

[To be Continued].

The Use of Humor in the Pulpit.

The Advance, the new Congregationalist organ in Chicago, defends the use of humor in the pulpit. It says:

"Those who are offended at humor in Henry Ward Beecher, should listen to Spurgeon, both in and out of the pulpit. We shall never forget the evening when we stood in a dense crowd in the Free Church Assembly Hall in Edinburgh, and heard him address the Scotch ministers and elders on an effective way of preaching the gospel, for more than an hour. He insisted on brief and varied exercises in meetings for prayer and conference, adding: 'I never like to have one of my deacons pray for half an hour, and conclude with asking the Lord to forgive our *shortcomings!*' That pun doubtless cured many of his hearers of the habit in question, although as we looked into the faces of the audience, we saw not a few of the grave Scotch elders twisting their features in their effort to avoid so sinful a thing as a smile in a religious meeting. We may as well learn to be natural in religion, and to laugh at laughable things as well as to weep over those which are mournful. The wise man said, 'There is a time to weep and a time to laugh,' and who shall not say that both do not find their time occasionally during a sermon? Isaiah once preached on the folly of idolatry, and drew a picture of the ridiculous conduct of the man who selected a log of wood, and made a god out of one part and cooked his dinner with the remainder! We suspect it was one of the most effective of his discourses, even if it excited a smile when delivered. The question of right is not to be decided by the gravity or humor of what is said, but by the motive of the speaker and the adaptation to a good end of what he says."

SIMULTANEOUS MULTIPLICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.—The wonders of photography appear to increase daily, and there is evidently no limit to the various uses to which the art of "sun painting" can be applied. Hitherto, however there has been one great desideratum in photography—the production promptly of a large number of photographs—which appeared to baffle the skill of the numerous artistes who are ceaselessly experimenting for and seeking after novelties. At last even this difficulty has been overcome by Mr Helsby, of Church street, Liverpool, England; who, after years of "hope deferred," has at last invented a machine by which he can simultaneously take fifty photographs of a person or object. As yet Mr Helsby has only applied his discovery to the production of miniature cartes about the size of postage stamps, and which—gummed at the back—are very useful for placing on cards, letters, etc. The likenesses taken by the process are admirable in every respect.

THE POLITICAL CREED OF THE N. Y. EVENING POST.—We believe in democracy, heart and soul, and without if or but. We believe that the State, the organ and representative of the whole of society, has but two functions, which are exclusive and supreme—to maintain the unity of society, and to define, decree and execute justice among all its members. All partial laws are iniquitous, all special privileges a wrong: all interference with the natural development of industry and an unrestricted exchange of the fruits of that industry, a usurpation of power and a pernicious impertinence. We believe, too, that every member of society who contributes to its support or its defence, should be progressively admitted to a participation in its political control, *i. e.*, as rapidly as his intelligence, his obedience to law, and his assimilation to the spirit and habits of that society, shall warrant. In other words, equal rights, impartial laws, freedom from unjust and unnecessary constraint, and universal suffrage are our mottoes now, as they have been our mottoes in the past, and, as we trust, they will be our mottoes in the future.

DEATH OF ELIAS HOWE, JR.—Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, died at his residence in Brooklyn Thursday night, in the forty eighth year of his age. Mr Howe was born in Spencer, Massachusetts. Until his seventeenth year he worked for his father on a farm and in a mill. Then he learned the trade of a machinist, and began to experiment in that department of invention, in which he has since obtained fame and wealth. He procured the first patent for a sewing-machine September 10, 1842. He built four machines and then went to England, where he remained two years, returning in 1849 a poor man. For the next seven years he worked at his trade and persistently maintained his claim to his invention in the courts. In 1854 he won the battle, and since then has enjoyed the fruits of his inventive genius in peace.

MRS. LINCOLN.—A lady in writing to the Chicago Tribune deprecating the severity of the press toward Mrs. Lincoln, says that she is entitled to the indulgence recently and universally exhibited toward the Empress Carlotta. The writer says:—"Many who have known Mrs. Lincoln for years, have for a long time unhesitatingly affirmed that her mind was wrecked, and that an insane asylum must be eventually her home. The evidence of her insanity, in a thousand ways, are not wanting."

Under the homestead law one hundred and sixty acres of land can be obtained in Missouri for $18 expense. Improved farms can be bought at from $5 to $10 per acre.

Some fifty ladies in Linn county, Kansas, have adopted short skirts, which fall about to the knee.

Romance.

STRANGE VICISSITUDES IN THE LIFE OF A BRITISH NOBLEMAN'S SON.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Magnet, Sept. 21.

Most, if not nearly all, of our citizens have noticed a dilapidated vehicle, somewhat resembling a circus waggon, located on a vacant lot on North Main street, in which resided an old and poverty-stricken man. Sometime in the spring the waggon, propelled by a couple of attenuated horses arrived in this city, and the old man pitched his tent in the place mentioned, where through the charity of the owners, he has since been permitted to dwell. Here he has lived ever since, eking out an existence by the donations of our benevolent citizens, he having disposed of the horses for a small sum.

Yesterday, F. S. Murphy, Esq., one of our prominent lawyers, received a Scotch gentleman named McGreggor who after a long and weary search, had found the individual named we have thus described, and whom he describes as the youngest son of the Earl of Clanricarde, one of the wealthiest and most influential noblemen in Scotland. The story related by Mr McGreggor is almost marvellous in its details, and would furnish the materials for a first class three volume novel. Some forty years since the poor old man who has attracted the compassion of our citizens was a dashing and stylish officer in the Life Guards; becoming enamoured of a beautiful girl of humble origin he married in opposition to the commands of his proud father and remonstrances of his equally proud elder brother. Being disinherited and thrown upon the world, he sold his commission, and with his wife came to this country. After five years of vicissitude upon a rugged farm in the Western wilds, his wife died, and broken in spirit and sore in heart, he relinquished his claim and roamed without aim or purpose over the country. During the Mexican war he enlisted as a private soldier and served till the close of hostilities. Since then he has been the companion of roving Indians; a deck hand on steamboats; a peddler, &c., until his arrival in this city. By the death of his elder brother, which occurred about four months since, he has become the possessor of estates to the amount of three thousand pounds per annum. His good fortune—alas!—has come too late; prostrate in mind and enfeebled in body, he cannot realise, nor can he long enjoy the princely fortune to which he has fallen heir. Yesterday evening, in care of Mr. McGreggor he embarked on an eastern train, en route for his lordly mansion in Inverness, Scotland. Fortune has smiled too late! his early love sleeps by *La Belle Riviere*, and he lives a poor wreck of his former self—too imbecile to heed the smiles or frowns of fortune.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—The Marquis of Bute has just returned to England from Iceland, and reports that his party ascended Mount Hecla on the 11th August, but observed no indications of a coming eruption. A little smoke arose from the crater, but there were no symptoms that the volcano was on the eve of breaking out. On the 21th August the yacht was leaving Iceland, and when about two hundred miles distant from mount Hecla the brass mountings on board became suddenly discolored; and it was then conjectured that the volcano had burst forth. On arriving shortly afterwards at North Faroe, it was ascertained that the mail steamer, which had left Iceland later than the yacht, had brought intelligence of an eruption which had been so terrible in its nature that the inhabitants of Reikjavick, living at a distance of about one hundred miles from Hecla, were nearly suffocated by the sulphurous fumes from the volcano.

The Chicago Tribune has an article on the recent disclosures of Mrs Lincoln's lack of wealth, and says: "It would be a disgrace on the American people to allow this state of things to continue after they became aware of it. The legislature of Illinois voted the widow of Senator Douglas a larger sum than the Congress of the nation appropriated to the widow of our martyred President.

NAVAL WARFARE.—Mr. Reed, chief constructor of the British navy, has designed a vessel intended to carry 600 pounders and plates fifteen inches thick. He proposes furnishing her with engines which will drive her at the rate of fourteen to fifteen knots, and if the Admiralty should approve his plan and direct the work to be proceeded with, by 1869 England will possess an engine absolutely impenetrable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now afloat. Mr. Reid seems to have been at last converted to Captain Cowper Cole's system, for this, his new ideal man of war, combines the best features of the turret as well as the broadside.

There is now on exhibition at Savannah a manatee, or sea cow, which was lately captured at the mouth of the St. Lucie river, Florida, for the Zoological Gardens at London. The creature is neither cow nor fish, but partakes of the character of both.

A single tomato plant in Florida, is said to have produced six bushels of fruit, and to cover a space eighteen feet square.

The oldest inhabitant in Allegheny county, Maryland, was married the other day, at the ripe age of one hundred and ten, to a second wife. The happy couple are now on their bridal tour northward.

It is said that the Chinese have recently adopted the practice of adulterating the spring grown tea with the old and withered leaves of the previous season's yield. The effect is to destroy the flavor of the tea. The Chinese are evidently becoming civilized, according to the European idea.

Recently in Savannah, Ga., a citizen, while digging a foundation, struck a heavy silver watch, goblets and numerous smaller articles of plate. A fine China set was also unearthed. The treasure was supposed to have been buried when Sherman was approaching the city.

Policy of Nova Scotia.

From the Halifax Chronicle.

The question now before the country is very simple. It is whether we should endeavor to repeal the Union or accept it frankly and fairly. There can be no dodging of this issue. If we enter the Union without protest we have no right whatever to ask even a modification of any one of its terms. For we admit at once that the scheme is just, or that it is uncertain whether it is just or not as far as it affects the Province, when, through our representatives we agree to give it a trial. It cannot be otherwise. For three years the men of the anti-Union party have consistently, we may say, argued that the Union bargain is a bad one for the province. Were their protestations earnest? Did the Anti-Union candidates mean what they said? Did the people who elected them intend hostility to Union when they went to the polls? If they did so, what course remains open to us but one—and that one to repeal the Union if we can. If that Union is disastrous to our interests, why should we spare any exertions to repeal it? We cannot be expected either by the Imperial or Dominion Government to receive injury without complaint. No wounded man will refuse to ask that the ball which ulcerates his limb be extracted. No people will be content to allow evils to prey upon them without murmur or without efforts to kill them. Unless, then, the people of Nova Scotia wish to stultify themselves they will be unanimous in favor of repeal. We speak not of their representatives; their course is already decided. They declared Union an evil; their sentiments were those of the electors, as has been proved, and they will make no peace with the evil but war with it, while the slightest chance of overcoming it remains.

Nor will anything be lost by this proceeding. An appeal is made to the Imperial Government; it can be answered but in three ways. Either it will be totally rejected, or partially rejected, or it will be favorably entertained. If totally rejected we will stand in exactly the same position as we do to-day. If partially rejected, the Union may not be repealed, but we enter it on more favorable terms. If granted, we are independent again—free to remain in our old condition if we will, or free to treat for any fresh Union, if the people wish it.

Repeal, then, is the only policy we can pursue. Break the Union if we can—if we cannot, modify its terms; if we can do neither, then, as the people will, we can frame a new programme of action.

Our battle cannot, let it be marked, be fought in the Dominion Parliament. Our people have but one real representative in the Senate—Locke, of Shelburne. They have barely one to eight in the Lower House. Against such odds effort would be simply absurd. But in the Imperial Parliament our work may be done.

We can expose the characters of the Delegates; we can then urge the various defects of the Union scheme; we can then refuse, unless force is used, to enter the Union. Some may think that to ask the Imperial Government for a repeal is useless. We are not of that opinion, though we may not be without our fears. A few months will tell us the whole truth. But in the meantime let us work hopefully. If in the end, we lose, we will be as we are now, and in no worse position.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.—The effect of the President's talk on the Southern whites—which is, perhaps, what excites most indignation against him at the North—is, there is every reason to believe, very much less than is feared or imagined. Some effect it produces, no doubt. It prolongs the feeling of unrest, the belief that the end is not yet, and that something may yet turn up; which has been the curse of the South ever since the close of the war. But this is, after all, but a bagatelle. The social forces are working at the South with unbroken power, and will grind the President and his "policy" to powder, even if they were an hundredfold more powerful than they are. The conventions are sure to be elected. The negroes are disappointing friends and enemies. They are every day coming into possession of land in all the Gulf States; they are working steadily and faithfully; the Bureau banks are bursting with their savings; they are filling all the official positions in which they have been placed with modesty and efficiency; they are rapidly acquiring education and political knowledge; and it is safe to say that half the land of the South is passing under the sheriff's hammer, and will soon be in possession of new men, on whom the traditions of the olden time have no hold, and whose labors will soon bring the South into the rank of civilized, modernized communities, and get rid of the question which for thirty years has cursed American politics. We may then look for a period of great prosperity, and of revived attention to the study and practice of social science.

THE TORONTO HOSPITAL CLOSED.—Toronto once so noted for its hospitality and valuable charitable institutions, is now without a place to afford shelter to any of its citizens who may be stricken down with disease, and who may be so unfortunate as not to have a home or friends to care for them. The trustees of the general hospital held a meeting yesterday and carried out their previous decision to remove the patients and close the institution. This was done yesterday, and it was heart rending to see several unfortunate persons carried off on stretchers from the institution to be deposited in various parts of the city with those who consented, however reluctantly, to give them shelter. A couple were taken to the House of Providence, but as that institution is financially embarrassed, bedding had to be supplied from the hospital for the use of the patients removed there. Many of the poor creatures wept bitterly whilst being removed from the hospital on account of being thus thrown upon the cold charity of the world, perchance to die helplessly in the streets.—*Leader.*

Grand Exhibition!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

G. & W. SMITH'S,

PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

AND

General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember), Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Auction Sales.

Friday, October 25—Farming Stock, &c., on Lot 32, Con. A, Greenock, belonging to George Hatch.

Tuesday, Oct 29—Farming Stock, on lot No 12, 11th concession Arran, property of Thomas Morrow. Wm Busby, Auctioneer.

Friday, Nov. 1st—Farming Stock, on lot No 12, 18th concession Greenock, belonging to John Sharpe. / Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Port Elgin, Oct. 23.

Reported by Ruby & Hilker.

Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 52; spring wheat $1 27 to 1 32; Flour $6 50 to $7; oats 30c to 35; barley 40c; peas 50c to 55; butter 12½c; eggs 10c; potatoes 37½c; beef $4 to 6; lard 10c; tallow 10c; Hay $7 per ton; cordwood $1 25 to 1 50; hides $5.

Toronto, Oct. 23.

Spring wheat $1 45; Fall wheat $1 65.

Montreal, Oct. 22.

Spring wheat $1 60 to 1 62½; Barley 70c to 75; Ashes—Pots $5 85 to 5 90; Pearls $6 50 to $6 55; Peas 90c to 91.

Gen. Michel on Defence.

Prior to his departure from Montreal Gen. Michel was presented with an address by the Mayor and corporation of Montreal. In his reply, Gen. Michel said that in speaking for the last time he did not wish to be misunderstood. He would, therefore, read a few words which he wished to leave as a legacy for the citizens of Montreal. His Excellency then read the following:—

"*Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, Col. Dyde and Volunteer Militia:*

"I think I am entitled to consider the gentlemen of Montreal and volunteer militia as one united body of civil patriots, vieing with each other in devotion to their country, and loyalty to the crown of England.

"To you then collectively, I tender my heartfelt thanks for the kindly addresses now presented to me.

"His Honor the Mayor has been pleased to speak favorably of my endeavors, both as commander of the army in this country and as Administrator of the Government—Col. Dyde, of the encouragement I have given to the volunteers of Canada.

"My business was to encourage the military spirit, the spirit of self defence, that I might find in this country, and to give (if required) auxiliary aid.

"What did I find in Canada? Loyalty to the backbone, a noble military spirit, a determination to be a country, respected by her powerful neighbor, and looked upon by the comity of nations.

"Could I, then, have done less than place any small ability or energy I may possess at the disposal of Canada?

"On my arrival in Canada I found little more than a paper volunteer force. You have now a fairly organized, well equipped force of over 32,000 men.

"But good as are your volunteers, admirable as they are for the reserve force of the Dominion, still we must recollect that they are the *élite* of the country, men so required in their different positions in life that serious injury arises from any protracted absence.

"In your first line of defence you must have a militia, and let your second be composed of these patriotic volunteers.

"But our time is short: yet before we part I would wish you all to take home with you one or two points for your deep consideration, to be conned over there, and in your civil lives steadily to be carried out.

"I now speak to your whole country, but very especially to you, men of Montreal.

"You are placed on the only spot on a vast continent which can be made the receiving house of one third a continent's exterior trade, and able to despatch that third to Europe.

"You have the power of being, and you must be one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe.

"But you are unsafely situated; your gains, some day, if you are unwisely penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture; your very prosperity may be the cause of your ruin.

"I will endeavor, then, as a legacy, to leave you one or two words of advice:

"Fortify—arm—open the great water route to the west.

"As a soldier, I tell you that your city and island may be made powerfully strong, at no very great expense.

"Montreal, Kingston, and Prescott partially, should be immediately fortified.

"Your militia should be made real.

"Your volunteers a second line.

"Whilst the grand route to the sea, by the Ottawa and French river should, as soon as possible, be undertaken, giving you a back bone of military strength, and bringing to your doors the vast trade of the vaster west.

"I see before me a vision of the great west, both of the United States and Hudson's Bay territory, pouring its volumes of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and from thence by Albany and Quebec to Europe.

"I see the vast metallic fields on the shores of the Superior and Huron and upper rivers pouring forth their wealth.

"I see the unemployed millions of the old world hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the undoubted capital and queen of this noble empire.

"But no, it is no vision—it is a reality of the future. And so I say to you, men of Montreal, open quickly your canals—develope your resources—fortify and arm, and peace and plenty will be the result.

"I now wish you all a God-speed.

"Go on and prosper—Farewell."

GORED BY A BULL.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wm Harcourt, of Peel, was badly gored by a bull on Wednesday. He was leading it from water when the animal attacked and threw him down several times, once tossing him into the air. His wife, seeing the occurrence, tried to set the dog on the bull, but without success. Mr. Harcourt himself, however, had presence of mind enough to call the dog, and it driving off the bull doubtless saved his master's life. Mr. H. is severely injured internally, but no doubts are entertained of his recovery.—*Orangeville Sun.*

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

Fortify! Arm!!

We publish in another column a speech of General Michel's delivered on his departure from Montreal. In it we have a curious mixture of mercantile and military wisdom. But it is not difficult to see why the General should speak of the commerce of Montreal in connection with the defence of the country. A contemporary remarks on his speech as being "disinterested advice." It is nothing of the kind. General Michel is a commander in the British army, and in his official capacity he cannot be said to be disinterested. The object of Great Britain is to preserve her authority in North America in the event of war with the United States. Gen. Michel, of course, keeps this in the back ground; but we all understand it just the same as if he had said it. The question for the people of Canada to consider, however, is, whether it is worth our while to engage in an expensive and costly scheme of defence, and incur a vast yearly outlay, for the purpose of assisting in preserving the dominancy of Great Britain on this continent, which all authorities, both in America and Europe, agree in considering as fated to be lost at no distant future. It is not that Canadians feel themselves unable or unwilling to defend themselves, if attacked by any power on earth. But under our present position of dependence on Great Britain, we argue that it is the duty of the mother country, as heretofore, to undertake all military and naval expenses; and, if she likes, build a military wall from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the purpose. It is sufficient for Canadians to say that they don't require anything of the kind for themselves, and it will be time enough to consider what the country requires for defensive purposes when we are left to our own resources, and on our own responsibility.

In addressing the Montrealers, the Gen. dilates, no doubt with truth, on the magnificent commercial position of Montreal. At the same time he cunningly mixes up the Ottawa Canal project as a commercial benefit and for defensive purposes. Only induce the government, he says in effect, to build the canal as a "backbone" of defence, and it will be of immense Commercial benefit to Montreal! But, he adds, "you are unsafely situated." While flattering their commercial status, he at the same time calls up their fears, and admonishes them that some time their gains may be taken from them. Gen. Michel argues the matter as a servant of Great Britain. It is not unlikely, however, that the merchants of Montreal, viewing the subject in the light of their own interest, may disagree with him; and consider that the best defence of Canada against the United States is in holding friendly relations with them, and discarding all military defences which would only invite attack, and probably, in the end, be of no service to prevent the destruction of the city.

It is to be remarked that Gen. Michel's rough plan of defence would leave the whole peninsula of Upper Canada to be overrun by the enemy, the line of defence extending from the Georgian Bay to Ottawa and Kingston.

Mr McLean's Lecture.

A lecture on "Habit" was delivered in Wright's Hall in this village on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McLean, under the auspices of the Good Templars Association. The night was wet, and dark and stormy, so that it was impossible for the public to turn out in as large numbers as might otherwise have been expected; nevertheless the attendance was respectable in numbers and appearance. The worthy chief of the Lodge, Mr. Keyes, presided. The lecture was an admirable discourse on the growth, formation and force of Habit, which Mr. McLean illustrated in all its effects and power over the human mind. Habit, he said, when once formed, was strengthened by exercise—bad habits grew worse and good ones better, according as men abandoned themselves to evil impulses or continued to exercise the higher and better impulses of their nature. The habit of drinking, at first formed by moderate indulgence, gradually grew stronger, until at length it became a "second nature," and it was next to impossible to change or overcome it. It was therefore of the highest importance to form correct habits in youth, for then they would grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of advancing years, and crown old age with virtue and happiness. The lecture throughout was listened to with the most earnest attention, and at its close a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

It is the intention of the Good Templars to provide the public with a series of popular literary entertainments (of which Mr. McLean's lecture was the beginning) during the long dull evenings of the coming winter, and we hope to see their efforts in this direction heartily supported by the public.

Mineral wealth is being discovered in every section of the country. Rich silver ores have been found near Fort William, and on Thunder Bay, and by a despatch from Peterborough we learn that Professor Robb, of Montreal, has just returned from an inspection of the Galway mine—which is said to be owned by Messrs H. Rogers, H. Calcutt, J. Stevenson and Bro., and that he pronounced it the richest deposit of silver bearing land on the American continent.

The Commercial Bank.

The failure of the Commercial Bank has caused a considerable degree of excitement in this county, where its bills circulated largely, the only bank agencies—at Walkerton and Southampton—being branches of that institution. Although there has been a general distrust of the concern for some time, people had generally no choice but take the bills and get rid of them as soon as possible. But the event could not have happened at a worse time for this section, as a large amount of wheat has been marketed and paid for in Commercial bills, and farmers must be large holders of the depreciated commodity; and the withdrawal of the money from circulation must also have a depressing effect on business, independent of the actual loss to individuals. As, however, there are probably only about a million of the notes in circulation, and six millions due to the bank on loans, the whole of the notes should be in demand at a trifling discount for the purpose of paying off individual indebtedness to the bank. If the accounts published of the condition of the Bank are correct, it should be in a far better position than the Bank of Upper Canada was when it failed, and the notes of the latter are now worth 65 cents on the dollar. The notes of the Commercial are reported as selling at 75 cents in Toronto. Holders should not be in a hurry to sacrifice them, as there is no doubt they will continue to be worth that at least, and will possibly bring more. As usual on such occasions, the old saying is applicable in this, that "it is an ill wind that blows no body any good," as parties who are due the bank will be able to make an excellent saving by purchasing the depreciated currency at a discount.

The following telegram is from the President of the Bank:—

Toronto, Oct. 21.

You will please communicate the following statement to the public

The directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada, deeply regret that owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the Bank, by the withdrawal of deposit, and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payment, the directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion that claims against the Bank will be satisfied in full, and a surplus realised for the shareholders, to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

R. T. CARTWRIGHT,
President.

PORT ELGIN CORRESPONDENCE

Port Elgin, Oct. 23, 1867.

BODY FOUND

On Sabbath last the body of a man was found on the beach a short distance above Port Elgin, which had apparently been washed ashore. When found it was nearly covered with gravel, only the legs and arms being exposed, and when dug out it was found to be very much decomposed. An inquest was immediately held but nothing learned that could lead to identification. Deceased had apparently been dressed in a light grey flannel shirt, dark grey tweed pants, dark colored vest and coat, light grey worsted socks, and calf skin boots. The vest and coat seemed to have been buttoned at the neck. The only thing found on the body was 35 cents in American paper money. There were no marks of violence about the head or other part of the body. The jury gave as their verdict that to all appearances deceased had come to his death by drowning. The remains were put in a a coffin and decently interred on Monday morning. Yesterday the body was exhumed by a person from the township of Bruce of the name of Munro, who had three brothers lost some time ago. Parts of the clothing were taken away by him for the purpose of identification. There were several teeth out of the front of the lower jaw. The body appeared to be that of a person between thirty and forty years of age.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The stoppage of the Commercial Bank has created quite a desponding feeling as it was mostly all their money that was in circulation here.

GENERAL STAISTED.—The Army and Navy Gazette of a late date has the following:—"The pension of £100 a year, vacant by the appointment of Major General French to the colonelcy of the 88th regiment, has been given to Major General H. W. Stisted, C. B., now on the staff in Canada. General Stisted, who has been thirty-two years in the army, was in the campaign in Affghanistan, and was wounded at Ghuznee. In 1857 he went to Persia with the 78th highlanders, and commanded the regiment and a brigade occasionally during that expedition. Returning to India about the beginning of the mutiny he commanded the regiment with Havelock's column up to the relief of the Residency of Lucknow. He then succeeded to the command of the 1st brigade, and was engaged in the defence of the Residency with Outram at Alumbagh, and the operations ending in the capture of Lucknow. 1858 he was with the Rohilcund field force, and at the capture of Bareilly."

A BAD DEBTOR.—Robert Hopkins, who has been for some time engaged, in Guelph, in the manufacture of a certain patent fluid patented under the name of "Dominion Bitters," was brought before the Police Magistrates on Thursday morning, charged with having obtained goods under false pretences from Mr N Croft. It turned out, however, that Mr Croft was not the only person who had cause of complaint. Landlords, grocers, and printers were interested in the integrity of Hopkins, and so when it became to be suspected that he was likely to bid adieu to Guelph he was watched, and prevented from taking his departue by the 2 45 train, which he intended to do, as he was at the station awaiting her arrival. The prosecutor did not appear against him, and the case was dismissed.—*Advertiser.*

Greenock Agricultural Show.

This show was held on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at Pinkerton. The day was fine and the attendance large. There was a large number of people on the ground, of whom a good proportion were of the fair sex. A village beau asserts, that there were twice the number of the fair sex present on this than on last year's show—or, as he styles them, the "better sek." Be this as it may, they showed off splendidly. Another matter of congratulation was, the crowd seemed to enjoy themselves first rate, every one being in *high* good humor, and yet quite orderly. The show itself was a creditable enough affair. The competition in several of the classes was keen, the quality being capital. The ladies department was the only one in which a marked want of competition was evident. This department lessens year after year, which is much to be regretted, as, when fully occupied, it added a great deal to the attraction of the show room, and interested the ladies themselves.

It would be quite a blunder to omit mentioning the abundant display of fulled cloth manufactured at different places in the county, but principally at this place, there being 24 pieces in all. And 'our' Mr. Reid, by the award of the judges, had the pleasing satisfaction that the cloth manufactured by him came out first and second best, or, as he himself expressed it, his make was all O K.

The judges for outside were Messrs John Johnston, of Paisley, McDugald of Tiverton, and John Pinkerton of King. Inside we had Messrs Henry Brown and Robert Johnston of Elderslie, and McEwen of Kincardine. Said gentlemen gave very general satisfaction.

I may remark, for the benefit of neighboring societies, that our ticket arrangements are perfection itself, for which invention (such it may be called) we are indebted to our late secretary, Mr Geary. And I allude to this because it may benefit others who have much more to do on an exhibition morning than we have. By the arrangement alluded to, 500 entries can easily be made in two or three hours by one person without the least confusion. Two or three thin boards are used, which have a number of shingle nails or wire drawn through them from the under side. These nails, of course, are arranged on the surface of the board in as regular a manner as the trees of a well laid out orchard. The tickets have all a hole in them punched with saddler's pincers. Each nail is stocked with a sufficient supply of tickets of one kind, and the tickets are made to preserve the same arrangement as the show bill itself.

A show bill is used as an *index* table, which readily points out the page of the entry book. The tickets, when wanted, are easily picked up, are not liable to get mixed up, and are always within easy reach; if the secretary has one assistant the whole business is done with accuracy and dispatch.

Much as we desire the prosperity of Agricultural Societies, it is felt that even under the most favorable circumstances it is very up-hill work to keep them afloat.

I do not mean to insinuate that our society has had greater difficulties than others—far from it. We are so fortunate as to have many now in our neighborhood much in love with agriculture as a profession, and to their zeal and energy the society is mainly indebted for its present continued prosperity. The active supporters of Agricultural Societies need not the stimulation which local societies supply, although even to them their influence is beneficial. But the great bulk of the farmers generally stand aside and refuse to subscribe a cent.

A few of our members have taken it into their heads that something might be done to remedy, or at least abate this apathy, and that is to introduce *Free Competition*. Allow any one, whether a member or not, to show what he or she may enter for a prize.

It is argued that by this the society would gain in members, and a greater general interest in the society excited in the neighborhood, and at the same time the money resources of the society not in any way lessened.

It would occupy too much of your space to enumerate all the details, or at least to explain them. But to be as brief as possible, first establish a *minimum* number of members, which would be a large or small number according to the ordinary numerical status of the society. Second, taking advantage of the arrangement which the Paisley society was the first to introduce, and which we, in common with some of the societies have adopted—retain out of the prize money awarded one dollar for membership, which, with the fifty or seventy five cent prizes which many of the competitors have taken, will go to maintain the resources of the society. Thirdly, to maintain the *minimum* of members, it is in the connection proposed, that in the event of one dollar to each member as arranged not being left in the treasury, such a deduction shall be made from the prize money awarded as shall make it up. He who takes most money will leave more than his dollar—such a proportion more as will complete the membership. I am not yet full prepared to say whether it would answer or not, but I think it deserves ample consideration and discussion.

The following is the prize list.

HORSES.

Working horses—1st Samuel Saunders 2nd James McIleth.

Brood mare—1st Matthew Pinkerton; 2

Joseph Hunter.

Two year olds—1st Wm Bowes; 2nd John Watson.

One year olds—1st Wm Allen; 2nd Wm Bowes.

Saddle-horse—1st George Hatch; 2nd James Ward.

Spring foal—1st Joseph Hunter.

CATTLE.

Working oxen—1st James McBeth; 2nd Wm Houston.

Four year old steers—1st Wm Bowes.

Bulls 3 years or over—1st James Young

Bulls under three years—1st Robert Reid; 2nd Joseph Hunter.

Milch cows—1st Wm Bowes; 2nd George Hatch; 3rd Salem T Bessy.

Two year old heifers—1st Wm Bradley; 2nd Joseph Hunter.

One year old heifers—1st George Hatch; 2nd Henry Horning.

Spring Calves—1st Wm Bowes; 2nd George Leask.

Fat ox—1st Alex Cameron.

SHEEP.

Aged Ram—1st George Hatch.

Shearling Ram—1st Joseph Hunter; 2nd James Crawford.

Ram lamb—1st Wm Reid; 2nd Wm Campbell.

Ewes—1st Joseph Hunter; 2nd Joseph Hunter.

Ewe lambs, pairs—1st Wm Bradley; 2nd James Crawford.

Shearling Ewe—1st Joseph Hunter; 2nd Joseph Hunter.

Fat sheep—1st Wm Bradley.

SWINE.

Boars—1st George Hatch.

Brood Sow—1st Joseph Pinkerton.

Spring sow—Joseph Pinkerton.

GRAINS.

Fall wheat—1st Wm Brockie; 2nd Mat. Pinkerton.

Spring wheat—1st George Leask; 2nd James Chisholm.

Oats—1st James Chisholm; 2nd George Leask.

Barley—1st Wm Brockie.

Peas—1st James Ledgerwood.

Indian corn—1st Wm Clark.

Timothy seed—1st James Chisholm.

Flax seed—1st Joseph Hunter.

Beans—1st Joseph Hunter.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Fresh butter—1st Wm. Brockie; 2nd James Crawford.

Salt butter—1st Samuel Saunders; 2nd Alex Cameron.

Cheese—1st Alex Cameron; 2nd James Chisholm.

VEGETABLES AND SUNDRIES.

Cup potatoes—1st Wm Clark.

Early potatoes—1st Wm Clark.

Any variety potatoes—1st John Watson.

Carrots—1st Wm Clark.

Beets—1st Wm Clark.

Parsnips—1st Wm Clark.

Cabbages—1st Alex Cameron.

Onions—1st Samuel Saunders.

Swede turnips—1st Lewis Lamb; 2nd Wm Bowes.

Aberdeen turnips—1st Lewis Lamb; 2nd George Leask.

Tomatoes—1st Wm Clark.

Apples—1st Matthew Pinkerton.

Squash—Wm Clark

Sugar—1st Henry Pinkerton.

Quilt—1st Jacob Walter.

Mitts—Henry Pinkerton.

Socks—1st Alex Cameron.

Woolen warp—1st Samuel Saunders; 2nd Henry Pinkerton.

Fulled cloth—1st Wm Bradley; 2nd Richard Garland.

Flannel—1st Alex Cameron; 2nd Thos. Culm.

Linsey Woolsey—1st Timothy Moore; 2nd Richard Garland.

POULTRY.

Barn yard fowls—1st Henry Pinkerton.

Turkeys—Salem F Bessy.

Geese—George Hatch.

Dastardly Persecution in Vittoria, Ontario.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you of a statement of things here, which will rather astonish you and your readers. On the first of October, inst., being in need of a man to work, I was informed that a colored man, near Simcoe, was out of place, and, from the high testimonials he held, hired him; and he moved to my farmhouse, in the village of Vittoria. On the 3rd inst., I was stopped in the street and informed that if I did not send the colored man away, the house would be pulled down, and we would both be driven out of the place. I refused, under the circumstances; as I had hired the man for a year and as his character was good, I could give no reason. During the night of the 3rd, my sign was cut down, split up and thrown into the street. The parties then went up to my clover field, removed the gate into the adjacent woods and burned it up. Friday, the 4th, I applied to the magistrates for protection to my property; but was informed that I could not have any till I could identify the parties. Not being able to do this, I had to leave my place still unprotected, as I alone could not watch it. The colored man remained in his dwelling to watch his wife and children. Friday night, they broke the lock of the stable, and poisoned a valuable stud-horse. Saturday, I again laid a complaint, but, as before, it availed nothing; and on returning home found that my seed wheat had been stolen, and a young pig in the stable killed. As it was moonlight, I did not leave the house till after 11 p.m., and hearing shouts and noise at the gate, went down and found three men in a buggy, shouting and singing and speaking of me and my family in the most abusive and obscene language. I stopped the horse, and called the colored man to assist in holding the horse while I found out who the three men in the buggy were. Recognising them to be three most noted desperadoes, I took their names, and, turning to see if there were any more, observed the others standing under the lee of a house near by. I went up to them and was immediately knocked down; got up again, and was repeatedly struck and grasped by the throat. The colored man seeing my danger, ran up to assist, and having taken a rifle from the house previously, in the excitement the gun went off; and the ball passing through my legs, took effect in the knee of my assailant passing completely through. He then dropped me and fell, exclaiming, "I'm shot!" I examined him, found such to be the case, went for another medical man, as he threatened to shoot me if I approached him, and carried him myself to the tavern where the conspiracy was planned. Next day, by the advice of his friends, he discharged Dr. Miller and Dr. Walker, then in attendance upon him, and is now without medical attendance. In the meantime, I was arrested and held over to the spring term on the affidavit of this man that I shot him, or told the man to shoot him, in direct opposition to the evidence, under oath, of the Crown witnesses for the prosecution. Now, sir, I would like you to ventilate this subject through your paper, and find out whether a colored man is to be prevented living in any place, town or village on account of his color. The principal people here say they will not allow any colored person to live here, no matter how respectable. The children of this colored man have always been held in high estimation at the Simcoe schools; and the people here who have children at school have instigated this destruction of property and that, by furnishing the tools openly with an unlimited amount of whiskey, and boasting of it. My life is not worth a moment's purchase, as to-day several rifle shots have been fired across my place.

You will please condense this as you like, and see that right may be done.

Yours truly,
L. O. THEYER, M. D.

Vittoria, Ont., Oct. 11, 1867.

Stoppage of the Commercial Bank.

(From the Toronto Leader.)

Intelligence reached us last night that the Commercial Bank of Canada had closed its doors. The public had been partially prepared for the announcement during the day. It was known that application had been made to the other banks for assistance, and that everything depended on the result. The amount asked for was $750,000, for which Detroit and Milwaukee bonds were offered in security. These bonds represent a transaction to which, more than any other cause, the catastrophe is owing. Some years ago, the Bank made a loan of $1,500,000 to this company; and the amount has since swelled to $1,800,00. Other bad debts had been made. At the last annual meeting of the shareholders a committee was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the bank. This committee was composed of Hon. Luther Holton, Mr. Hugh Sellar and other gentlemen whose names were likely to add weight to any conclusion they might arrive at. They reported a recommendation that the stock of the bank be reduced by forty per cent. But this could only be carried out after the authority of the Legislature had been obtained. The publication of the report of the committee was speedily followed by a resultant run on the Savings Bank in connection with the Commercial. Afterwards there was a run on the Commercial itself at Hamilton and, last Saturday, at Belleville. These guerilla attacks were at first harrassing and finally exhausting. In other ways a lack of confidence in the bank was manifested. There was a desire, not by any means universal but noticeable, to get rid of the risk which the possession of its bills was supposed to involve; and they were speedily paid away, exchanged for other bills or taken to be cashed. This lack of public confidence, added to the losses and other difficulties proved fatal.

On the 30th September the condition of the bank was represented by these figures.

LIABILITIES.

Promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest........	$1,248,979
Balances due to other banks...	400 391
Cash deposits not bearing interest	1,413 622
Cash deposits bearing interest	1,594,056
Total	$4,657,048

ASSETS.

Coin, bullion and Provincial notes	708,141
Landed or other property of the bank	277,647
Government securities	400,000
Promissory notes or bills of other banks........	106,284
Balances due from other banks	174,231
Notes and bills discounted and cash credit accounts	6,973,857
Other debts due to the bank not included under the foregoing heads	498 783
Total........	$9,140,982

The amount owing by the bank to the public was over four millions and a half of dollars. Of this amount over three millions was owing to depositors; and a little over a million and a quarter to bill holders. The amount owing other banks is very small; and they will not in any way suffer by the stoppage of the Commercial. So far as they are concerned there is not the least cause for alarm or uneasiness. The other banks are all new or strong. There is no cause for excitement or panic; and we may safely rely on the good sense of the community to avoid causing any needless evil.

THE FENIANS.—The Globe's special correspondent at OTTAWA, says:—I have special information concerning my statement of the shipment of Fenian arms at Potsdam, thirty-six miles from Ogdensburg. The arms are those seized by the American Government in 1866, and taken to Sacket's Harbor. They were lately restored to Fenian agents there. The process of removal from that place to Watertown by wagons has lately been going on. From Watertown to Potsdam they have been conveyed by railway at large cost—care being taken that the train should arrive at Potsdam in the middle of the night—the express car being attached to freight trains, while farmers' wagons were in waiting to remove them for secrecy into the country. About 4,000 stand of arms have already arrived at Potsdam. Cavalry saddles have likewise arrived there. The quiet way in which this has been done shows that wiser heads are now directing the Fenian movements than before.

FORGERY, FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.—Mr. Benson, a person known well to the people of Bothwell, and an oil refiner, a few days since suddenly disappeared, prior to which he wrongfully used the names of others to a note of hand, which had been discounted. Having been traced to Indianapolis by a London detective, he was arrested and brought back to Detroit, where he awaits the arrival of the Extradition papers, which will be forthcoming in a few days. He will then be examined on the charge of forgery. Benson has proved himself not only a thoroughpaced scoundrel, but a canting hypocrite, for he has, under the guise of religion, wormed himself into the confidence of many of his unsuspecting dupes. So says the Free Press.

A young man in south western Missouri has committed suicide in a manner to excite the envy of a Parisian. He put himself at the angle of a "Virginia rail fence," and using an axe helve as a lever, he raised the fence, put his head under it and caused his neck to be broken by the falling weight of fence timber.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Oct. 17.

Just before the departure of the Emperor from Biarritz on his return to Paris, he summoned a general council of the ministers of his cabinet to meet him at St. Cloud to consider the condition of affairs in Italy, and decide what action France should take in the matter. The council was held yesterday; the Emperor presided and the result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately intervene for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian government to that end.

The Moniteur of yesterday, in a leading editorial, reproaches the Italians for violating the laws of nations, disregarding the obligations of solemn treaties, and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy. Owing to the continued disturbances in Italy and a prospect of French intervention the financial depression on the bourse increases and rentes are steadily declining.

Florence, Oct. 17.

News from the South continues to be favorable to the hopes of the party of action The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Verola, in the Papal States, where they have entrenched themselves and await the arrival of their bands to increase their numbers sufficiently to enable them to make a further advance. Signor Acerbi, one of the deputies of the Italian parliament is commander in chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

Paris, Oct. 17.

The Moniteur this morning asserts that the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

London, Oct. 17.

The Times of to-day, says, in regard to the Roman question, that prime minister Rattazzi must order the national troops to Rome, and anticipate the arrival there of both the volunteers of Garibaldi and the regular troops of France. The article concludes by declaring that the boldest policy is the best for Italy, and advising her to seize Rome and then treat with France.

London, Oct. 17.

The weekly returns of the bank of England show that the amount of specie has decreased £847,000 sterling since last report, made Oct. 10. Large quantities of specie have been shipped from London to Paris during the last week, and the current still continues in that direction.

London, Oct. 16.

There is a wild rumour that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the person of the Queen at Balmoral. Although little or no credence is given to the report, precautionary measures have been taken and the Household Guard at Balmoral has been doubled.

London, Oct 16.

The Fenian alarm is spreading. The Government is in receipt of many despatches announcing the possible plans of the Brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been despatched to Ireland, and the entire western coast of that Island is guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The despatches received from Italy this evening are very important. The entire press of Rome, almost without exception, favour the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the party of action increasing hourly. The recent success has given them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred near Fornes and Alfiro, as well as at other points in the Province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

London, Oct. 17.

Certain evidence has come into the hands of the Metropolitan Police authorities which lead them to believe that Col Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, has not left the country, but is now in this city. A detective force is actively engaged trying to discover his whereabouts and secure his arrest New rumours, some of them quite absurd, are in circulation and serve to keep up the alarm about the Fenians, the government, however, does not relax its vigilance, but rather increases its precautions against any possible outrage, especially in Scotland.

Dublin, Oct. 17.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have issued an address, denouncing in strong terms the Protestant church establishment, the system of national schools, and Fenianism.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The latest advices from the scene of war on the Parana were unfavourable. No movement had been made, and no preparations were making for an attack. The land forces of the allies, under General Mitre, were lying idle before the Paraguayan forts and the Argentine and Brazilian fleets were hemmed in by the guns of Lopez, and compelled to remain inactive. The Brazilians were greately discontented with the conduct of the war, and the peace party was in the ascendancy in all the States bordering Rio de La Platte.

London, Oct. 18.

A dinner was given at Manchester last evening to the Ministry, at which Earl Derby, Lord Stanley, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present. In reply to the usual sentiment in honour of the administration, the premier made a speech in which he defended the action of the Government on the reform question, and refuted some of the attacks which had been made upon the representation of the people's Bill. Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs also addressed the company. He spoke of the disturbed condition of Europe, but declared, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of affairs, he still entertained hopes that peace would be preserved. While reviewing the present relations of Great Britain with foreign powers, he alluded to the controversy between his Government and that of the United States, in regard to the claims for indemnity. This controversy, he said, still remained open; but England had all along dealt with America in a friendly spirit in this discussion, and time was already soothing the irritation which might have arisen on either side of the Atlantic.

Napoleon has made an imperative demand upon the Italian Government for the strict observance on the part of Italy, of the Convention of September. The expedition at Toulon is equipped and ready to sail to the relief of Rome, and only waits for the reply of Italy, which is hourly expected, to the demand of the Emperor. It is believed that the Italian Government will yield.

Florence, Oct. 18.

The latest despatches from the Roman territory describe the situation as more serious. The Garibaldians are daily crossing the frontier and marching to points of the insurgent rendezvous. Many inhabitants and others in the Roman territory were joining the insurgents. The insurgents have captured the town of Orte, fifteen miles east of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber, which gives them possession of the railroad, and they have also secured communication between Rome and Florence. Reports from Papal sources at Rome, give accounts of defeats of the insurgents by Papal troops. The Italian press and people almost unanimously clamour for the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. Victor Emmanuel's officers continue to arrest Garibaldians as they attempt to cross the Roman frontier. A royal squadron of eight iron clads will be taken to the Roman waters.

Florence, Oct 22, noon.

The Ministerial crisis is now ended. Gen Cialdini has been unable to form a new Cabinet, and has given up the task. It is probable that Rattazzi may remain in office, with perhaps a few changes in his ministry. The popular agitation is very great from one end of Italy to the other. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the Government of the King is loaded with reproaches by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon. There have been several demonstrations of indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of Government offices, and shout for Rome as the capital of Italy.

Fenianism in England.

When the Persia sailed the examination of the Fenian prisoners by the magistrates at Manchester was still in progress. Kelly and Deasy, the rescued Fenians, were still at large. The bandsman of the Life Guards, McDonnell, who was shot by a Fenian in London, died of his injuries.

In Liverpool the police force had been partially armed with revolvers, and in London the police had been ordered to learn the cutlass drill. On the night of the 4th instant, the members of the Fortieth Middlesex volunteers were under arms in their armories at Grey's Inn, London, in anticipation of an attack by Fenians. the police authorities of London had received such information as led them to place a very large body of men on duty the same night and to hold large reserves in readiness. An attempt was made by the Fenians to blow up the armory of the rifle volunteers at Harrow.

The London Times of the 4th says:—

"The ship Huguemont, which has been taken up by the government for the conveyance of convicts to Freemantle, western Australia, left the Nore yesterday and proceeded down the Channel, after receiving on board about one hundred and fifty convicts from Chatham and Milbank. Among them were fifteen Fenians, who were engaged in the late conspiracy. The Fenian convicts, like the remainder of the prisoners, were chained together in gangs, but it was observed that they were kept apart from the other convicts in a portion of the vessel by themselves. The Huguemont will call in at Portsmouth and Portland to receive convicts from each of these establishments, the number she is fitted to take out being five hundred."

HUNTERS FOR THE PRAIRIES.—On Thursday afternoon a quartette of our sporting fraternity, Messrs R. B. and J. P. Coulson, John Hewer and Thomas Holliday, started on a shooting tour to the Iowa prairies. They are provided with tent and field equipage, and all things necessary for a camp of three or four weeks among the denizens of those grassy wilds. They also take with them a superior breed of dogs, intended as a present to Mr. Samuel Coulson, a brother of two of the excursionists, who lives in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids.—[O. S Advertiser.

A radical newspaper calls Mrs. Lincoln a "monomaniac." It probably means, in view of her expensive habits, a money maniac. They say Mrs. Lincoln is writing a book, entitled "Five Years in the White House," and that it is to partake of the character of her late letters.

FENIAN "GEN." O'NEIL.—Washington, Oct. 21.—The Fenian Gen. O Neill has been engaged during the past week in perfecting the Fenian organisation in this city. At a meeting held here yesterday he said that he expected to recruit a regiment in the district of Columbia, and that the Fenian general organisation has arms, uniforms, ammunition, and all kinds of war material all ready on hand.

Gen. Doyle has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Col. Harding, C. B., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick. These appointments are only temporary. As soon as arrangements can be perfected, civilians, of course, will be appointed to these important offices.

Lord Amberley, son of Earl Russell, has been in Toronto for a few days, the guest of the Hon. George Brown.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing or negotiating two notes of hand bearing my signature, made about the 18th and 23rd of September, 1867, in favor of Alex. Dobbie—one note for the sum of about $43, the other about $31. Likewise a note of hand in favor of Isaac Thompson, made 23rd September, 1867, for the sum of $75—all due about six or seven months after date, as I have received no value whatever for said notes.

ALLAN KIRKWOOD.

Elderslie, Oct. 16, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D., PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M. B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

Notice to Sabbath Schools!

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep. 13th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Application to Parliament

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL, PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON,
Proprietor.

Received & Receiving, AT WM. KEYES',

Fresh supplies of

GROCERIES

Of every description.

YEAST CAKES for making Superior Bread.

A Fresh Stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
TOY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
WALL PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.

Remember that I keep every thing required for School purposes.

Remember the place,

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

Queen Street, Paisley.

Magazines and Papers!

Encourage Home Enterprise by leaving your order for any leading Newspaper, Book or Magazine published in England, United States or Canada, with W. Keyes, and it will receive immediate attention.

Paisley, Oct. 9, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

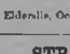
Lot 13, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. SIDNEY TROTTS, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—two ewes, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

STRAY BOAR.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, near Paisley, about the 1st of September, a large white Boar Pig. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away.

ALEX. McMORAN.

Greenock, Oct. 8, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,

BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,

PAISLEY.

J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most approved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

n the affidavit of this man
him, or told the man to
direct opposition to the evi-
oath of the Crown witnesses
ution. Now, sir, I would like
te this subject through your
ad out whether a colored man
ated living in any place, town
amount of his color. The
ple here say they will not al-
red person to live here, no
respectable. The children of
man have always been held in
m at the Simcoe schools; and
re who have children at school
al the destruction of property
furnishing the mob openly
ited amount of whiskey, and
My life is not worth a mo-
. . . to-day several rifle
en fired across my place.
. . . condense this as you like,
ight may be done.

Yours truly,
L. O. TRAVERS, M. D.
. . ., Oct. 11, 1867.

. . . of the Commercial Bank.

(. . . the Toronto Leader.)

. . . reached us last night that
. . .ial Bank of Canada had closed
. . . public had been partially
the announcement during the
known that application had
the other banks for assistance,
. . . depended on the re-
. . . asked for was $750,000.
. . .troit and Milwaukee bonds
. . . security. These bonds re-
. . .saction to which more than
. . . the catastrophe is owing.
. . .go, the bank made a loan of
. . . this company; and the
since swelled to $1,800,000.
. . . had been made. At the
. . .eting of the shareholders a
. . . appointed to enquire into
. . . the bank. This committe
of Hon. Luther Holton, Mr.
. . . other gentlemen whose
. . . weight to any con-
. . . They . . .
. . . that the stock of
reduced by forty per cent.
. . . only . . . out after the
. . . Legislature had been ob
publication of the report of
. . . was speedily followed by a
on the Savings Bank in con-
the Commercial. Afterwards
. . . on the Commercial itself
and last Saturday, at Belle
guerilla attacks were at first
and finally exhausting, in
. . . of confidence in the bank
. . . There was a desire, not
universal but noticeable, to
risk which the possession of
. . . to involve; and they
. . . paid away, exchanged for
taken to be cashed. This
. . . . . ., added to the
. . . difficulties, proved fatal.
. . . September the condition of
represented by these figures.

LIABILITIES.	
. . .tes in circulation	
. . . interest.	$1,248,979
. . . other banks. . .	400 391
. . . not bearing in-	
. . . .	1,413 622
. . . bearing interest	1,594,056
. . . .	$4,657,048
ASSETS.	
. . . and Provincial	
. . .	708,141
. . .ther property of	
. . .	273,687
. . .securities . . .	400,000
. . .notes or bills of	
. . .	116,284
. . . from other banks	174,231
. . . discounted and	
. . . accounts	6,975,857
. . .ue to the bank	
. . .d under the fore-	
. . . .	498 782
	$9,140,982

. . . owing by the bank to the
. . . four millions and a half of
. . . this amount over three mil-
. . . to depositors; and a little
. . . and a quarter to bill holders.
. . .owing other banks is very
. . .ey will not in any way suffer
. . . of the Commercial. So
. . . concerned there is not the
. . . alarm or uneasiness. The
. . . . strong. There
. . . excitement or panic; and
rely on the good sense of
. . .y to avoid causing any need-

. . .—The Globe's special cor-
Ottawa, says:—I have special
. . .ncerning my statement of the
. . .enian arms at Potsdam, this-
. . .rom Ogdensburg. The arms
. . .ed by the American Govern-
and taken to Sacket's Harbor.
. . .ely restored to Fenian agents
. . . process of removal from that
. . . own by wagons has lately
. . . From Watertown to Pots-
. . . been expressed by railway
—care being taken that the
arrive at Potsdam in the mid-
. . .—the express car being at-
. . . trains, while farmers' wa-
. . .waiting to remove them for
. . . the country. About 4,000
. . . have . . . arrived at Pots-
. . . have likewise ar-
. . . The . . . way in which this
. . . . heads are
. . . the Fenian movements than

. . . —Mr. Benson,
. . . people of Bath-
. . . a few days since
. . .appeared, prior to which he
. . . others to a
. . . been discounted.
. . . traced to Indianapolis by a
. . .tive, he was arrested and
. . . to Detroit where he awaits
. . . the Extradition papers, which
. . .oming in a few days. He will
. . . on the charge of forgery.
. . . proved himself not only a
. . . but a cunning
. . . he has, under the guise of
. . .ed himself into the confidence
. . . his unsuspecting dupes. So
Press.

. . . in South western Missouri has
. . .icide in a manner to excite
. . . He put himself at
. . . "Virginia rail fence," and
. . . a lever, he raised the
. . . head under it, and caused
. . . broken by the falling weight
. . .er.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Oct. 17.

Just before the departure of the Emperor from Biarritz on his return to Paris, he summoned a general council of the ministers of his cabinet to meet him at St. Cloud to consider the condition of affairs in Italy, and decide what action France should take in the matter. The council was held yesterday; the Emperor presided and the result of its deliberations was a resolution that France should immediately intervene for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian government to that end.

The Moniteur of yesterday, in a leading editorial, reproaches the Italians for violating the laws of nations, disregarding the obligations of solemn treaties, and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy. Owing to the continued disturbances in Italy and a prospect of French intervention the financial depression on the bourse increases and rentes are steadily declining.

Florence, Oct. 17.

News from the South continues to be favorable to the hopes of the party of action The Garibaldians have taken possession of the town of Verola, in the Papal States, where they have entrenched themselves and await the arrival of their bands to increase their numbers sufficiently to enable them to make a further advance. Signor Acerbi, one of the deputies of the Italian parliament is commander in chief of the insurgents in that quarter of the Roman territory.

Paris, Oct. 17.

The Moniteur this morning asserts that the inhabitants of Rome and the Papal provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

London, Oct. 17.

The Times of to-day, says, in regard to the Roman question, that prime minister Rattazzi must order the national troops to Rome, and anticipate the arrival there of both the volunteers of Garibaldi and the regular troops of France. The article concludes by declaring that the boldest policy is the best for Italy, and advising her to seize Rome and then treat with France.

London, Oct. 17.

The weekly returns of the bank of England show that the amount of specie has decreased £847,000 sterling since last report, made Oct. 10. Large quantities of specie have been shipped from London to Paris during the last week, and the current still continues in that direction.

London, Oct. 16.

There is a wild rumour that the Fenians are planning an attempt to seize the person of the Queen at Balmoral. Although little or no credence is given to the report, preliminary measures have been taken and the Household Guard at Balmoral has been doubled.

London, Oct 16.

The Fenian alarm is spreading. The Government is in receipt of many despatches announcing the possible plans of the Brotherhood. Troops and gunboats have been despatched to Ireland, and the entire western coast of that Island is guarded with extraordinary vigilance.

The despatches received from Italy this evening are very important. The entire press of Rome, almost without exception, favour the seizure of Rome by the Government. The strength of the party of action increasing hourly. The recent success has given them new courage. Sharp fights have occurred near Forness and Alfio, as well as at other points in the Province of Viterbo, in all of which the insurgents have been successful. The Pope has called an immediate meeting of the Cardinals to consider the situation.

London, Oct. 17.

Certain evidence has come into the hands of the Metropolitan Police authorities which lead them to believe that Col. Kelly, who was rescued at Manchester, has not left the country, but is now in this city. A detective force is actively engaged trying to discover his whereabouts and secure his arrest New rumours, some of them quite absurd, are in circulation and serve to keep up the alarm about the Fenians, the government, however, does not relax its vigilance, but rather increases its precautions against any possible outrage, especially in Scotland.

Dublin, Oct. 17.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have issued an address, denouncing in strong terms the Protestant church establishment, the system of national schools, and Fenianism.

Lisbon, Oct. 17.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The latest advices from the scene of war on the Parana were unfavourable. No movement had been made, and no preparations were making for an attack. The land forces of the allies, under General Mitre, were lying idle before the Paraguayan forts and the Argentine and Brazilian fleets were hemmed in by the guns of Lopez, and compelled to remain inactive. The Brazilians were greatly discontented with the conduct of the war, and the peace party was in the ascendancy in all the States bordering Rio de La Platte.

London, Oct. 18.

A dinner was given at Manchester last evening to the Ministry, at which Earl Derby, Lord Stanley, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet were present. In reply to the usual sentiment in honour of the administration, the premier made a speech in which he defended the action of the Government on the reform question, and refuted some of the attacks which had been made upon the representation of the people's Bill. Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs also addressed the company. He spoke of the disturbed condition of Europe, but declared, notwithstanding the threatening appearance of affairs, he still entertained hopes that peace would be preserved. While reviewing the present relations of Great Britain with foreign powers, he alluded to the controversy between his Government and that of the United States, in regard to the claims for indemnity. This controversy, he said, still remained open; but England had all along dealt with America in a friendly spirit in this discussion, and time was already soothing the irritation which might have arisen on either side of the Atlantic.

Napoleon has made an imperative demand upon the Italian Government for the strict observance on the part of Italy, of the Convention of September. The expedition at Toulon is equipped and ready to sail to the relief of Rome, and only waits for the reply of Italy, which is hourly expected, to the demand of the Emperor. It is believed that the Italian Government will yield.

Florence, Oct 18.

The latest despatches from the Roman territory describe the situation as more serious. The Garibaldians are daily crossing the frontier and marching to points of the insurgent rendezvous. Many inhabitants and others in the Roman territory were joining the insurgents. The insurgents have captured the town of Orte, fifteen miles east of Viterbo, on the right bank of the Tiber, which gives them possession of the railroad, and they have also secured communication between Rome and Florence. Reports from Papal sources at Rome, give accounts of defeats of the insurgents by Papal troops. The Italian press and people almost unanimously clamour for the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. Victor Emmanuel's officers continue to arrest Garibaldians as they attempt to cross the Roman frontier. A royal squadron of eight iron clads will be taken to the Roman waters.

Florence, Oct 22, noon.

The Ministerial crisis is now ended. Gen Cialdini has been unable to form a new Cabinent, and has given up the task. It is probable that Ratazzi may remain in office, with perhaps a few changes in his ministry. The popular agitation is very great from one end of Italy to the other. An extremely bitter feeling is shown against France, while the Government of the King is loaded with reproaches by the people for yielding to the dictation of Napoleon. There have been several demonstrations of Indignation in Florence. The populace gather in great crowds beneath the windows of Government offices, and shout for Rome as the capital of Italy.

Fenianism in England.

When the Persia sailed the examination of the Fenian prisoners by the magistrates at Manchester was still in progress. Kelly and Deasy, the rescued Fenians, were still at large. The bandsman of the Life Guards, McDonnell, who was shot by a Fenian in London, died of his injuries.

In Liverpool the police force had been partially armed with revolvers, and in London the police had been ordered to learn the cutlass drill. On the night of the 4th instant, the members of the Fortieth Middlesex volunteers were under arms in their armories at Grey's Inn, London, in anticipation of an attack by Fenians. the police authorities of London had received such information as led them to place a very large body of men on duty the same night and to hold large reserves in readiness. An attempt was made by the Fenians to blow up the armory of the rifle volunteers at Harrow.

The London Times of the 4th says:—

"The ship Huguemont, which has been taken up by the government for the conveyance of convicts to Freemantle, western Australia, left the Nore yesterday and proceeded down the Channel, after receiving on board about one hundred and fifty convicts from Chatham and Milbank. Among them were fifteen Fenians, who were engaged in the late conspiracy. The Fenian convicts, like the remainder of the prisoners, were chained together in gangs, but it was observed that they were kept apart from the other convicts in a portion of the vessel by themselves. The Huguemont will call in at Portsmouth and Portland to receive convicts from each of those establishments, the number she is fitted to take out being five hundred."

HUNTING FOR THE PRAIRIES.—On Thursday afternoon a quartette of our sporting fraternity, Messrs R. B. and J. P. Coulson, John Hewer and Thomas Holliday, started on a shooting tour to the Iowa prairies. They are provided with tent and field equipage, and all things necessary for a camp of three or four weeks among the denizens of those grassy wilds. They also take with them a superior breed of pigs, intended as a present to Mr. Samuel Coulson, a brother of two of the excursionists, who lives in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids.—O. S Advertiser.

A radical newspaper calls Mrs. Lincoln a "monomaniac." It probably means, in view of her expensive habits, a money maniac. They say Mrs. Lincoln is writing a book, entitled "Five Years in the White House," and that it is to partake of the character of her late letters.

FENIAN "GEN." O'NEIL.—Washington, Oct. 21.—The Fenian Gen. O Neill has been engaged during the past week in perfecting the Fenian organization in this city. At a meeting held there yesterday he said that he expected to recruit a regiment in the district of Columbia, and that the Fenian general organization has arms, uniforms, ammunition, and all kinds of war material all ready on hand.

Gen. Doyle has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Col. Harding, C. B., Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. These appointments are only temporary. As soon as arrangements can be perfected, civilians, of course, will be appointed to these important offices.

Lord Amberley, son of Earl Russell, has been in Toronto for a few days, the guest of the Hon. George Brown.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing or negociating two notes of hand bearing my signature, made about the 18th and 23rd of September, 1867, in favor of Alex. Dobbie—one note for the sum of about $43, the other about $31. Likewise a note of hand in favor of Isaac Thompson, made 23rd September, 1867, for the sum of $75—all due about six or seven months after date, as I have received no value whatever for said notes.

ALLAN KIRKWOOD.

Elderslie, Oct. 16, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Money ! Money ! Money !

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

W. Julius Passmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office—Anglo American Hotel, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cameron, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

Notice to Sabbath Schools !

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep. 13th, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY !

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT.

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has re-commenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

Received & Receiving,

AT

WM. KEYES',

Fresh supplies of

GROCERIES

Of every description.

☞ YEAST CAKES for making Superior Bread.

A Fresh Stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
BIBLES,
TESTAMENTS,
TOY BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
WALL PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.

Remember that I keep every thing required for School purposes.

Remember the place,

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

Queen Street, Paisley.

Magazines and Papers!

Encourage Home Enterprise by leaving your order for any leading Newspaper, Book or Magazine published in England, United States or Canada, with W. Keyes, and it will receive immediate attention.

Paisley, Oct. 9, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

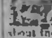
Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Susan Towers, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. . . ., Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep . . . ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

STRAY BOAR.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, near Paisley, about the 1st of September, a large white Boar Pig. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away.

ALEX. McMORAN.

Greenock, Oct. 8, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,

BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,

PAISLEY.

J. P. M'MILLAN, N. A. RAY.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

BEST QUALITY OF

COAL OIL

At 30 cents per gallon.

S SHANNON.

Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE - -	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867. NUMBER 37.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,
Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Paisley, May 30, 1867. Proprietor

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C.W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

A Wish.

I ask not that my bed of death
From hands of greedy heirs be free;
For these besiege the latest breath
Of fortune's favour'd sons, not me.

I ask not each kind soul to keep
Tearless, when of my death he hears;
Let those who will, if any, weep!
There are worse plagues on earth than tears.

I ask but that my death may find
The Freedom to my life denied:
Ask but the folly of mankind,
Then, then at last, to quit my side.

Spare me the whispering, crowded room,
The friends who come, and gape, and go;
The ceremonious air of gloom—
All, that makes death a hideous show.

Nor bring, to see me cease to live,
Some doctor full of phrase and fame,
To shake his sapient head and give
The ill he cannot cure a name.

Nor fetch, to take the accustomed toll
Of the poor sinner bound for death,
His brother doctor of the soul,
To canvass with official breath.

The future and its viewless things—
That undiscovered mystery,
Which one who feels death's winnowing wings,
Must needs read clearer, sure, than he?

Bring none of these! but let me be,
While all around in silence lies,
Moved to the window near and see
Once more before my dying eyes—

Bathed in the sacred dews of morn
The wide aerial landscape spread—
The world which was ere I was born,
The world which lasts when I am dead.

Which never was the friend of one,
Nor promised love it could not give,
But lit for all its generous sun,
And lived itself, and made us live.

There let me gaze, till I become
In soul with what I gaze on wed!
To feel the universe my home:
To have before my mind—instead

Of the sick room, the mortal strife,
The turmoil for a little breath—
The pure eternal course of life,
Not human combatings with death.

Thus feeling, gazing, let me grow
Composed, refreshed, ennobled, clear;
Then willing let my spirit go
To work or wait elsewhere or here!

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXII

Mr. Chester searched his portmanteau carefully. He took out everything; he examined everything; he opened every package; he scrutinized every letter and paper; he turned out all his pockets; but no letter was to be found. Could he have lost it? He had it before he started from Rome; of that he was certain. He remembered also putting it into the pocket of his coat. And then—and then—No, it was of no use; he had not the slightest recollection of it afterwards. Again he searched the portmanteau, examined the lining, but all to no purpose. He must return and tell Doris that he had lost her mother's letter.

Doris was sitting where he had left her. Her eyes were closed; her mouth firmly set, and her hands clasped. She did not move when she heard Mr. Chester's step; neither did she open her eyes. She was communing so earnestly with herself that she could not be interrupted in her meditations. So Mr. Chester sat down on the sofa beside her, and did not speak.

Presently, without unclosing her eyes, she said, "Give it to me."

And she sighed, for she felt like a criminal about to receive sentence. She was going to hear a decree from which there was no appeal; indeed, her own promise had rendered it irrevocable.

"Give it me," she repeated, in a tone that was almost inaudible.

"Doris," said Mr. Chester, "I cannot find it. I am afraid that it is lost."

The girl opened her eyes and sat erect with her earnest gaze bent upon him.

"Then I am free. I may do as I please. It seems like some mysterious dispensation to leave me to my own free choice in the matter. This is no accident; I do not believe in accidents; everything is designed for some end or other. If that letter is really lost I shall know that I am right in not returning to Craythorpe."

"But suppose it should be found, Doris?"

She looked perplexed for a moment and then answered,—

"I shall still believe that there was some reason for its being lost. I shall know that my steps are guided by circumstances over which I have no control. I must accept facts as they stand."

"But this is mere fatalism—"

"Perhaps so; But, Gabriel, I am so tired and so bewildered that I am glad even to have fatalism as a guide."

And she looked up at him with such a weary look that Mr. Chester felt he could have stooped down and kissed her, as he had done many a time when she was a little child; but, Doris would be nineteen in a day or two, though he could scarcely believe it. And a feeling of compassion stole into his heart. Poor little Doris, how unhappy she seemed; and he himself was not particularly happy at the present moment. How glad he would be to get away to Italy, and not see any of the Green Oaks people he might have reduced to one person Joyce Dormer, but as he chose to word it. And Doris would be glad to get away too.

"I have decided what I am going to do, Gabriel," said Doris, shaking back her hair, that had escaped from its fastenings, whilst a change came over her face and she suddenly lost the weary look.

"Well?"

"I have a talent for drawing, you know."

"Don't be conceited," replied Mr. Chester.

"I'm not conceited. I know I have a talent; and, besides, you have told me so often and often."

"And you intend to be an artist and paint away at Linton."

"No, I don't. I'm not quite so aspiring as that. I'm going to do wood-cutting. I should succeed well enough, and make quite enough to live upon. Mrs. Howell has a sister in London whose husband does wood cutting, and wants a pupil. I think, Gabriel, that I am not suited to live without work after having worked all my life till now. I think I shall miss getting my living as I used to do: it will separate me so from the past."

"And what will Mr. Lynn say to this? Remember, Doris, he is your father. You are not free to act in this matter."

"Surely after so many years he would let me do as I pleased. What can he care for a daughter whom he has never known? He has done nothing for me so far, and I don't wish him to do anything now."

"Has that been his fault? And, Doris, he does care for you; he is grieving over you now. Can you not love him for your mother's sake? Can you not follow her example, and sacrifice your own feelings to spare him?"

Doris hid her face.

And again Gabriel felt the same strange compassion for the girl dart into his mind. And he thought of her words, "If you and I, and Joyce could live somewhere together." But Joyce was out of the question; besides, he wished to forget her; but he and Doris, they seemed to belong to one another. He took one of her hands.

"Doris," he said, "do you think me worth caring for?"

"Worth caring for?" asked Doris, in amazement; "to be sure I do. I care more for you, Gabriel, than any one in the world. What should I do without you? There is no one who knows so much about me as you do, no one that I have known so long. Of course I care for you."

"You don't quite understand me, Doris. Do you think you care so much for me that you would be willing to leave every one else and go with me to Italy?"

"Oh yes, Gabriel! I should like it above all things, and you could teach me as you used to do. But it would have been pleasanter if you could have liked Joyce and Joyce could have liked you, and then you two could have been married, and I should have been as happy as the day is long with you both."

She did not understand him yet; she had looked upon him so long as her guardian and protector, almost as a second parent. So he said gravely,—

"That is not what I mean. I have no one to care about me now, and I feel rather sad and lonely sometimes. Will you be my wife, Doris?"

It had never entered into her head. His wife! Gabriel's wife! She would have laughed at the idea if Joyce had suggested it to her. But she did not laugh now, she was so perplexed, so astonished.

"Gabriel!" was all she could say.

"I am in earnest, Doris."

"But what can have made you think of it? I never should have thought of it."

"Can you not think of it now?"

"I don't know, Gabriel."

"Do you love any one else, Doris?"

"No."

"Well then, listen. This is the only way in which I can help you. I am a lonely man in the world. My mother is dead, and I have but few relatives. Those I have are all scattered, and have interests of their own; so there is no one for me to care for but my little snow child, whom I have known and loved so long, and who links me with the past. And you, Doris, cannot bear to be torn from that past and planted anew in a fresh soil, in a fairer garden it may be, but without any of the old props to cling to. We are both in a manner desolate; can we not make a home far away from all these troubles, and keep the past as a precious memory that will dwell painlessly with us throughout our lives? Remember how your mother begged me to take care of you the last time I saw her. Can I fulfill her wishes better than by being your protector through life?"

Doris sat listening earnestly. There was no flush upon her face; she was considering calmly Mr. Chester's speech. When he had ended, she spoke.

"Do you wish it on my account, Gabriel? Are you thinking of me?"

"I am thinking of myself, Doris," he answered.

"Are you quite sure you wish it? Are you sure you like me better than any one you have ever seen?"

Her eyes met his without flinching.

"I am quite sure that I wish it."

He did not answer her other question.

"I should not have supposed I was the sort of person you would care for, Gabriel," she continued.

"Why not?"

"Because it never entered into my head that you would. That seems a foolish reason, perhaps; but I cannot help thinking that I should have had some sort of idea, some perception in all these years, if I had been the kind of person to suit you. I am afraid it is on my account that you are thinking of this."

"No, I am not, Doris."

"It appears stranger almost to me than everything else," she replied. "I think you must be mistaken, Gabriel. If you really think, if—"

"If, what?" said Mr. Chester. "Tell me honestly, Doris, anything you like to say."

"If I were quite sure that I liked you well enough in that way, I mean—but I'm afraid I don't, Gabriel—I would try. But I never thought about it, and I should not wish you to be unhappy."

"I could not be unhappy, Doris. We used to be happy enough together in days gone by."

"But I was a child then," she returned, seriously. "I am older now—I am older now—I am a woman, Gabriel. I have grown very old in these last few weeks. I was growing very old before that, Gabriel. For we had such a struggle those last few years. Oh, Gabriel! and poverty makes one feel so old—so very old."

Mr Chester took both her hands in his and looked sadly at her.

"And you never told me, Doris."

"My mother would not let me. I would have written again and again to you, for it would not have been like charity to be helped by you. But she would not let me. She asked Uncle Carmichael to help her, and he would not—he would not. Gabriel; and do you think I can ever forgive him? I don't, and I never shall. You don't know what I've felt since I've been at Green Oaks. Something like a tigress kept in a cage. I've been wanting to spring out all the time and get away. But Joyce was such a gentle keeper that I had not the heart to leave her. If Joyce could only go with us I would go at once, Gabriel; for now I am away it seems to me that she reminds me of my mother, though it never struck me before."

"She bears a strong resemblance to your mother," answered Mr. Chester. "I always wondered that you had not perceived it. It is one of those strange chance likenesses that one does sometimes see between people who are not related."

"Yes, I see it now. Oh, Gabriel! If it had only been Joyce that you had liked instead of me!"

"But then I should have had no claim to help you out of all your difficulties."

"No," said Doris, meditatively.

"But you have not answered my question yet, Doris."

"I do not know how to answer it. Are you quite, quite sure that you are in earnest, Gabriel?"

"Quite sure."

Doris closed her eyes as if to shut out everything, and once more to commune with herself. She was silent for a time; then she rose, and putting her hand on Mr. Chester's shoulder, she said softly,—

"Gabriel, I have made up my mind. I will go with you."

[To be Continued].

The Pacific Railroad and how it is Built.

(Correspondence of the N.Y. Evening Post)

Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 11 1867.

The Union Pacific has thoroughly built and equipped nearly five hundred miles of road, is already within a hundred miles of Denver, and although running through a waste of wilderness almost uninhabited, more than pays its expenses.

WEST FROM OMAHA.

You get into the cars at Omaha at six in the evening. There is nothing in the passengers to remind you of the extraordinary nature of your trip, unless it is that almost every one has a rifle, and that the conversation smacks of buffalo, and the miners and frontier adventures. Comfortable sleeping cars are attached, and when you wake up in the morning we have passed Fort Kearney and are fairly on the Plains. As far as you can see to the right is one broad unbroken expanse of plain. On the left is the Platte with its bluffs, and here and there a straggling willow or cotton wood. But we have passed the region of timber, and shall see no more till we come to the present end of the road beyond Antelope, where on the bluffs a few stunted cedars and pines wrestle with the winds for their existence. The "Plains," in the sense in which the word is generally used, means all that immense tract of country which is without timber and without water. Sometimes this is an immense prairie, level as a floor and covered with waving grass; sometimes a plain hemmed in on either side by barren bluffs. Rain seldom falls here, and it is only available agriculturally for stock raising. After leaving Fort Kearney no farms are to be seen, but instead, now and then scared antelope starts up and makes off over the plain, and the immense horns and the bones of buffalo lying along the route shows where they have been killed. At Fort Kearney four Englishmen came aboard the train who had been out on a five days' hunt, and had killed fifty buffalo, the tongues they cut out, and the carcasses they left. They didn't want the meat, and they only killed them for the sport of the thing. It is just this wanton waste of useful life that enrages the Indian, and excites an anger which is vented on the first white man he is strong enough to overcome.

A WANDERING PRESS.

At North Platte we see the first Indians, a band of friendly Sioux, who have pitched their camp just in rear of the town. They are a dirty, squalid set as they stand wrapped up in their red blankets, sheltering themselves from the wind; and, like all Indians, the men are lazy, drunken rascals, the women poor, patient drudges of creatures who get more kicks than half pence. North Platte was once a great town, boasting the Frontier Bugle for a newspaper and nearly five thousand inhabitants. Now it consists of a railroad, refreshment saloon where you get breakfast, one store, and the "Progressive Saloon." The railroad made the town, and when the railroad went the Frontier Bugle blew its last horn in North Platte, and the town took up its houses and walked to Julesburg. But the "Progressive Saloon," which had started from the beginning of the road, losing its breath with these hasty marches, didn't progress any more, but remains behind, a comfort to Indians and soldiers. The Frontier Bugle next practised its notes in Julesburg, but the inexorable railroad would give it no peace. In less than a month it was stretching out far beyond, the Frontier was far ahead, and to be worthy of its name the bugle must seek another habitation. Accordingly it has started for Cheyenne, thirty miles in advance of the railroad, where it hopes to rest. But alas, two other newspapers are there before it, and the railroad is close behind it, and ahead is the Salt Lake Vedette. Like the Memphis Appeal, which during the war was driven from pillar to post until there was no longer any post to go to, it must accept its destiny, and no longer pursue the fading phantom of a vanishing frontier.

JULESBURG, THE WICKED.

But here is Julesburg, the present terminus of the road. From here nearly a hundred miles further on it is still in the hands of the contractors. Here the passenger cars stop. Here the stage line to Denver, one hundred and ninety eight miles away, commences. Here are the government warehouses, from which the different posts in this part of the Plains are supplied. Here are Wells, Fargo & Co's headquarters, from which they ship to Denver and Salt Lake, and here are long ox trains and mule trains in which the freight to those distant places is transported. When all these trains are in the town is a lively place. Probably, when at the height of its prosperity, it could boast of more gambling hells, more rum shops and more hells generally than any other western town of its size. A little of the old life revives as our train comes in. An old roulette board commences its operations in the open air, drawing around it a crowd of railroad laborers, and the "King of the Mountains, Free and Easy," becomes demonstrative. But one half the town has already gone on to Cheyenne, the next terminus of the road, and the other half will follow as soon as it can pack up. Soon the depot and the water tank and the "Progressive Saloon," if it has got up, will be all that is left of it. The dispensers of amusements that still remain are obliged to offer extraordinary inducements to their patrons. Listen to the advertisement of "Yours, truly, J. Watson."

"Great Excitement at Watson's Varieties—The proprietor of this establishment is happy to announce to his patrons that the price of admission has been reduced to the small sum of fifty cents, including

A DRINK FREE.

Come on boys. Lots of fun to night, and pretty girls to wait on you.

Yours truly, J. WATSON."

O crafty Watson! What Julesburger could resist that "Drink Free"? I know your house is crowded nightly. Another establishment advertises that it has 'choice ladies' to wait on you, and a third declares that 'the young ladies of this establishment for good looks and quiet behaviour are not to be excelled'—virtues which may be appreciated when it is remembered that such places are generally the scenes of fearful brawls, in which the young ladies often take a bloody part. In the little burying ground just back on the bluffs are a good many graves, and all of them, with one exception, the inhabitants say, are those of men who have died a violent death.

Such, then, is Julesburg and such Cheyenne bids fair to be—a town deriving its importance from the business which its location as the temporary terminus of the railroad and the starting point for trains gives it, and thriving by the commerce of vice. It is an easy matter for it to move, for the houses are generally flimsy one story things, often portable, and often half canvas. In the violent wind of Monday three houses were blown away in Cheyenne and as many more in Julesburg. In a very violent wind some time ago fifteen houses were blown over in Cheyenne. So that when you hear that a whole city has moved bodily away you may know what sort of a city it is, and how it does it. It was in this way that Grand Island moved to North Platte, and both together to Julesburg, and now all three have gone to Cheyenne, and it is in this way that Cheyenne, which three months ago was only the home of the prairie dog and the rattlesnake is now a city of five thousand inhabitants, with three newspapers, and selling corner lots at five thousand dollars apiece.

From Julesburg to the end of the track we must go on the construction train, with iron and ties, and trestles for bridges and other supplies necessary for the road. At Julesburg the road leaves the line of the Platte, which it has followed thus far, and keeps along the Lodge Pole. It is a rough ride in a box car, and we lose even that sorry comfort at Antelope. But the conductor takes pity on us and lets us ride on the engine. We reached Antelope about three A.M.; and it was still dark when we found ourselves mounted on this snorting, clanking, wheezing, screeching machine, tearing madly away into the darkness. The engineer leans quietly out of the engine window watching carefully our lives.

At last the journey is over. The red light hanging out there is the end of the permanent train. Stiff and tired and sleepy we go down from our fiery Vulcan, and tumble down the bank and over a ravine until we bring up in the quarter of the construction party. The room we enter is a part of a car partitioned off for an office, and contains a couple of desks and some office furniture. Boots, trousers and coats are lying around confusedly, and from some bunks beyond come the deep drawn breathings of men sleeping heavily. It is now half past four, and it is still dark.

THE ROAD BUILDERS.

But just beyond all is in a busy stir. At seven o'clock the great work, which has been laid aside for twelve hours, must again go on, and at six o'clock three hundred trackmen must be fed. No easy task is this to provide for all these men so many hundred miles away from the base of supplies. They do men's work and they do eat a man's meal. The keeper of "The Ranche," at Antelope, tells with woeful face how he undertook to feed them, but in a week lost the previous six months profits of his ranche. Two beeves, a cord of bread, and onions and potatoes by the barrel, are among the items of their daily consumption.

THE ROADBUILDERS' KITCHEN.

We step into the kitchen where this breakfast is preparing. Cooks with paper turbans and waiters with gunny bag aprons are flying busily around. There are three immense stoves, on which great coppers of coffee are steaming, beefsteak is broiling, and from whose capacious ovens bread is taken by the waggon load. There are potatoes and onions, too, and in quantities which would appal a dyspeptic. But while the cooks are getting breakfast let me describe the way in which the bone and sinew of the Pacific Railroad live. Of course moving as they do at the rate of two and a-half miles a day, there can be no permanent buildings for them; their boarding-house must move as they move. Accordingly, a train of cars has been constructed for the purpose, in which they sleep, eat and live. Do they lay five miles of track during the day, at night they find their house close at hand waiting for them.

HOW THE ROADBUILDERS LIVE.

This train called the "permanent train"—on the principle, I suppose, that it is always moving—consists of a flat car at the front, on which a blacksmith's shop has been built, a small box car containing blacksmith supplies and work tools and three cars, seventy five feet long, for sleeping, eating and cooking purposes, with a treble tier of bunks on either side; and as quarters are still limited, many men have exercised ingenuity in slinging hammocks under the cars, covering the sides with gunny bags to protect them from the wind, and others still have arranged tents on the tops of the cars. By these means from three hundred to four hundred workmen are provided for. The next car, also a long one, is the eating car. In this a table extending the whole length of the car is spread, and accommodates about one hundred and twenty five men at a time.

The third car is at once kitchen, storeroom and engineer's office, being divided into three parts by partitions. The kitchen I have described. The storeroom, in the middle of the car, is a confused heap of barrels of flour and coffee, bins of potatoes and onions, boxes of soap and candles, and whatever else is needed. On the outside, hanging from hooks driven into the car are the quarters of the beeves killed yesterday and out there in the grass the main herd—for future supply—is quietly resting. There are a dozen fat beeves of them, but they won't last a week, the steward says. At the end of the car is the engineer's office where we first entered. The inmates are still sleeping and we won't wake them.

AT BREAKFAST.

But while we have been noting these things time has flown; it is half past five and time for the hands to be waked up. This is done by ringing a bell on the sleeping car until every one turns out, and by giving the fellows under the car a smart kick, and by pelting the fellows in the tents on the tops of the car with bits of clay. There is some dutch swearing, but they are not lazy fellows, and in a very few minutes they are all out stretching and yawning, and in a very few minutes more are ready for breakfast. The teamsters, too, no small part of the whole concern, are also up and busy with their stock. Another bell and they all crowd in to breakfast.

Let us go in and see them. The table is lighted by hanging lamps, for it is as yet hardly daylight. At intervals of about a yard are wooden buckets of coffee, great plates of bread, and great platters of meat. The quantities are immense, but great as they are they are not enough, and are continually replaced by a dozen waiters, who form an endless chain of plates of bread, plates of meat, buckets of coffee and empty dishes.

There is no ceremony at this table. Every man dips his cup into the buckets of coffee and sticks his own fork into whatever is nearest him. If a man on the seat next the wall has got through and wants to get out he doesn't trouble his neighbor, but quietly puts one foot on the middle of the table and steps across. Never mind! as long as he doesn't put his foot into somebody's breakfast it is all right.

HOW THE TRACK IS LAID.

Breakfast is over and work commences at half past six, but it is not till seven until it is fairly under way. We shall only see the track laying to day, for the grading, which is a separate part of the work, is already completed to Cheyenne, thirty miles ahead. The work of track laying is divided into three parts; the tie laying, the track laying proper, and the bolting and spiking.

THE TIE PLACERS.

First come the engineers, who fix the line of the ties, determining where they are to go; next a set of skilful workmen who put down a few ties at the proper level, enough to determine the position of the rest of the ties, and finally the great body of the layers, who fix the remaining ties on the level of those already down—workmen follow, throwing in dirt and ramming it down, and all is then ready for the track-layers. These are a gang of ten stalwart fellows in whose work is the great attraction. Taking an open truck of a car, they run it back to where the rails were dumped off of the supply train, and load it with rails and the proper number of joints and spikes. A couple of horses are then hitched to the car and haul it to the end of the track, when they are unhitched and sent back for another load, leaving in their place a small but intelligent horse, that performs his work with great steadiness and zeal.

THE RAIL LIFTERS.

The truck being at the end of the track and the wheels blocked, at a word from the foreman five men on each side seize a rail and pull it out over the front of the car to its full length. "Down," sings out the foreman, and down comes two rails into their proper place on the ties. In an

(Continued on third page.)

WHAT THE FENIANS WANT.—A correspondent who signs himself "A Fenian," writes to the Pall Mall Gazette as follows: —"We want not concessions from the British Government; we want Ireland for the Irish, wholly and absolutely; and that we shall have. It is not our game to commit outrage, except in self-defence, and in retaliation for any indignities put upon any of our men by our enemy. But we watch, wait and arm, and prepare for the opportunity that will enable us to destroy the British empire effectually, and to avenge our series of cruel oppression. If England chooses to precipitate matters by hounding on the masses of her ignorant lower classes against our people, then it will be war to the knife; let her look to her volunteers' stores, her magazines, her manufactures, her docks, her stores, and, above all, certain of her governing classes. Just take this simply as our position: We mean to fight, and, if necessary for the freedom of Ireland, destroy England. We wait our opportunity, and meanwhile will take care to avenge the slightest injustice done to any of our people by English law, armed police, and infuriated masses notwithstanding.

LETTER FROM A MERCHANT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—You are no doubt aware of the members elect having decided to appeal to the Home Government for a repeal. The memorial is now in course of signature, and will likely be forwarded by next mail. The views of the people are unchanged, and I may add, of their representatives also. Any member accepting office in the Dominion, would not have the shadow of a chance of being returned by any county in the Province. The opposition to the measure is rather increasing than otherwise; and the course being pursued by the Government and their organs is only adding fuel to the flame. I have a strong conviction that the whole affair will fall to pieces before twelve months, as I never knew any business, public or private, to succeed, that commenced with an open violation of the Sabbath.

A Scotch paper says the workmen employed to build a sewer in Aberdeen found a jar containing one thousand silver coins. They are small pieces, almost the size of a sixpence, but half the thickness of that coin. They are all quite black. The dark covering was easily removed by rubbing, without damaging the inscription. The obverse shows a crowned head in the centre with old English letters round the edge, which in some of the coins can be read "Edward." On the reverse is a plain cross dividing the coin into four equal parts, with three little dots in each of these parts, while round the edge are the words "Civitas London." The conjecture is that they are of the reign of Edward I.

Near Sherman, Texas, recently, Mrs. Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in a most singular manner. She was in the act of getting on a horse, when a common sewing needle, which stuck in her dress, caught in the saddle and was driven into her body near the breast, slightly piercing her heart. She only lived half an hour.

John Bright, in a letter to a reform gathering says:—"It is quite natural and most just that the working-men should rejoice at what has been gained; but I hope they will not forget that, without readjustment of members to population, and without the security of the ballot, the House of Commons will still be, for the most part, but a delegation from the rich, and not a real and free representation of the people. This should be borne in mind when preparing for the general election, which must come at the end of next year."

The Memphis Avalanche tells of a German who settled in West Tennessee in 1863, upon a capital of $200 and good health, hired a farm at $600 rent, cleared $7,000 the first year, bought the farm at $10,000, and is now become a wealthy landed proprietor.

A young man named John Vance was killed in Waterloo township, on the 11th, by the bursting of a threshing machine. The machine was running too fast and when it broke a piece of iron struck Vance behind the ear and fractured his skull.

HORRIBLE.—Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—This morning a servant girl in a hotel near the centre of the city gave birth to an illegitimate child and threw it from a five-story window. The cries of the child attracted the attention of the police, and it was found entirely uninjured. The mother will be held on the charge of attempted infanticide.

A young Englishman of wealth and culture recently fell in love with a squaw in Omaha, Kansas, and married her. The next day she got drunk and turned somersaults in the street. The young Englishman of wealth and culture, at last accounts, was seeking for a divorce, on the ground of incompatibility of tastes.

Four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre are said to be an average crop this season in Oxford county, Maine. A starch mill in Andover has ground twenty-five thousand bushels of them into starch already this year.

Another new daily newspaper has been started in Paris. It is printed on a paste formed of confections and can be eaten after it is read. All its news will be well digested of course.

The iron location at Arnprior, formerly owned by the Hon. Billa Flint, has been purchased by an American company of enterprise and capital from Boston.

In Alleppo, Pa., lately, a large stump leaped from the ground with a report like a cannon, and taking with it an immense mass of stones and earth, took up a position 90 feet distant. The hole left by this gymnastic stump was soon filled with water.

The London Court Journal has the following paragraph: "Almost every time that the Queen has gone a long railway journey lately she has run the risk of being killed. What must be the chances of the public!"

Fall Importations!

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " ....(and one gratis)	8.00
8 " ....(and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE

Saturday Evening Post.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST gives a beautiful steel engraving "Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every one sending a Club.

The following original novelets are always on hand for 1868:—The Death Shadow of the Polars, by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Morrisons," &c.; Crying the World, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; St. George and the Dragon, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

We also give the very best stories, &c., from the English Magazines, with Essays, Sketches, Letters, Agricultural Articles, news of the week, &c.

The Post is neutral in politics, being exclusively devoted to Literature, and does not discuss Politics or Sectarian questions—leaving these to the political and religious press.

It offers among its premiums, a great variety of Books, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Double Barrel Guns, Croquet, Clothes' Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe now for 1868 will have their names entered on our list at once—and receive the whole year 1868 besides.

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium en.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " ....(and one gratis)	8.00
8 " ....(and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Post and Lady's Friend,	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the premium engraving. Members of a Club wishing the premium engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or premium lists, should enclose five cents for sample paper, containing the particulars. Address

H. PETERSON & Co.,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

☞ A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Get Rid of Your Bills!

5,000 DOLLARS
Commercial Bank Bills
WANTED,
For which we will allow
90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR IN TRADE.
G. & W. SMITH.
Commercial House, Paisley,
November 1, 1867.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove, Apply at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.
Paisley, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your great liberality in paying me $50 for my waggon, burned in the field, where it was not insured, being insured in Barn only. Having paid me this sum when I had no legal claim, I feel bound to recommend your Company to my fellow farmers.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
WM. BURTON.

Greenock, Oct. 26, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.
GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the ADVOCATE Office.

GREENOCK
PLOUGHING MATCH!

THE Annual Greenock Ploughing Match will be held on the Farm of Mr. John McGraw, near Paisley,

On THURSDAY Nov. 7, 1867.

First Prize $8; 2nd $6; 3rd $5; 4th $4; 5th $3; 6th $2; 7th $1.

Also, extra Prize of $1.50 for best fearing.

And extra Prize of a Neck Yoke for the best finish, from Mr. McArthur, Paisley.

The Ploughmen must be on the ground and ready to start at 10 o'clock A.M.

Entrance Fee 75cts.

DAVID BROCKIE,
Secretary.

Greenock, Oct. 28, 1867.

10,000 DOLLARS

OF COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS Wanted in exchange for Goods at
W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,
Queen St., Paisley, Ont.

Markets.

Port Elgin, Oct 29.

Spring Wheat $1 35; Fall Wheat $1 45. Other articles same as last week.

Guelph, Oct 29.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 61; Spring Wheat $1 38 to 1 43; Oats 43c to 45; Peas 65c to 70, Barley 65c to 72; Wool 27c to 28; Hides $6 75 to 7; Beef $6 to 7; Eggs 11c to 12; Butter 15c to 16; Apples 30c to 40.

Montreal, Oct. 28.

Oatmeal per brl $5 75 to $6; Wheat $1 61; Peas $1 per 66 lbs; Oats 40c to 42; Barley 70c to 75; Ashes $5 45 to $5 50; Pearls, Firsts, $6 50 to $6 55; Seconds, $6 25 to 6 35; Butter 14 to 18; Cheese 9c to 9½.

BIRTH.

At Southampton, on the 20th Oct., the wife of Mr. Wm Busby of a daughter.

DIED,

At Fordoun, in the township of Saugeen, on the 29th inst. of heart disease, Margaret, the beloved wife of William Kennedy, aged 35 years and 2 months, deeply regretted.

In Elderslie, on the 27th inst., John Wesley, son of Mr. George Greaves, aged 1 year 7 months and 21 days.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

Our Municipal Institutions.

Since Confederation has been carried, and the consequent establishment of separate local governments, the attention of the Press and of individuals has been directed a good deal to the consideration whether our municipal institutions could not be simplified, so as to reduce the burden of taxation, which our new constitution will undoubtedly augment to a considerable degree. We lately published an article from the *Leader* on this subject, which journal rather advocated the doing away with township councils. We believe, however, that the prevailing idea is that county councils can be better dispensed with. Township councils can be conducted with less expense, and the members are more under the eye of their constituents, than county councils. Village, town and township councils, in fact, are indispensable for the purpose of conducting local improvements. But there is no doubt, we think, that many of the duties of county councils might be committed to the townships and others to the provincial governments. Those who have paid any attention to these matters must have been struck with the complicated nature of our municipal laws, which appear to have been framed to cause the very utmost confusion possible. Both township and county councils are independent bodies, but their business is inextricably mixed up, and the school laws help to muddle the business still more. The accounts of a county treasurer are a mass of indigestible matter which the general public can make nothing of, and which to most of the councillors themselves are a riddle. The principal duty of county councils is to look after roads and bridges, which might well be left to the townships to perform. If it is necessary for municipalities to have anything to do with school monies, it is quite sufficient that the funds should go through the township treasurer's hands, without the additional complication added thereto of a county treasurer meddling with them. Then there is the administration of justice, the laws relating to which are inextricably jumbled up with our municipal systems; and although municipal councils have little or no control over the officers or the expenditure, they are compelled to pay all bills connected therewith. The conflict of authority and jurisdiction is instanced in the case of the gaoler of this county, who, by the meddling of busy-bodies, and the county council allowing political animosities to guide their deliberations, is as yet uncertain as to the amount of his salary. The sheriff is appointed by the government, and he has the appointment of gaoler and turnkeys. But it would appear that the Board of Magistrates are empowered to fix the gaoler's salary, and the county council have the duty of paying it out of the municipal taxation. It is the same with every item of expense connected with the administration of justice—there is no check and no responsibility. It is the same with the office of Registrar; the government has the appointment of the officer, but the county council has to provide him with an office and books, and, we suppose, furnish him with his three legged stool. There can be no question, we think, that when the government appoints the officer, and dictates the kind of machinery to be in operation, that it should bear, and be responsible for, the expenses.

It would have been well for this county if there had been no county council. For a number of years, the Provisional Council piled up expenses for no useful purpose whatever. And now that the council has completed the public buildings and gravelled the leading roads, there is absolutely nothing of importance for them now to do but provide ways and means of meeting the indebtedness caused by these undertakings.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—The Sarnia *Observer* asserts that Mr. George Brown scorned to use money to secure his election in North Ontario, and that his whole expenses were only $1600, whereas those of his opponent were from $20,000 to $25,000. On the other hand, the Toronto *Leader* says that Mr. Brown did not scorn to do with money whatever it was capable of doing; that his agents bought all the votes they could, and often gave $40 for a vote, at which rate $1600 would go a very short way. Here we have two opposing journals telling very different stories. Which are we to believe? Before these journals make such serious accusations against others, and treat the public to moral lectures on the sin of bribery, they should consider the far worse sin of lying as practiced by themselves. The two papers we have quoted offer no evidence to prove their words, while their contradictory stories prove to a certainty that one of them is lying most cruelly.

The Halton Journal says that Elias Smith, of Esquesing, has been committed for trial at Milton on the charge of passing counterfeit five dollar bills on Bank of Montreal.

Saugeen Ploughing Match.

The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the Saugeen Agricultural Society, took place on the farm of Mr. Peter Hagey, lot 15, con. 8, township of Saugeen, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. The day was fine, and there was a large attendance of people, and quite an interest was taken in the proceedings of the day by those present. There were upwards of twenty entries.

The judges were Messrs James Henry, John Rankin and John Geddes.

The following are the names of the successful competitors.

MEN'S CLASS.

1st Wm Forester $4—also John Gow's prize for best finish $1. 2nd Robert Fraser $3; 3rd Alex Gow $2; 4th John Barnes $1.

BOY'S CLASS.

1st prize James Hughes $3; 2nd Alex. Barnes $2; 3rd Andrew Hutchinson $1; 4th Robert Bell 50c; 5th James Stirton 50c.

Special ploughing match for parties who have never taken a prize in Canada.

1st prize Wm Muir $3 50; and Port Elgin Tavern keepers prize $4. 2nd Neil McGillivray $3; 3rd Edward Sylvester $2 50; 4th Alex Murcar $2; 5th Joseph Stirton $1 50; 6th John Gowanlock, neck yoke from McIntosh and Detweiler; 7th Christian Shantz $1; 8th James Rowand 50c.

An Orange Dinner will be held at Sergison's Hall, Paisley, on Tuesday, Nov. 5th. All the brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Dinner served at six o'clock p.m. Music in attendance.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* says there is trouble in the Dominion government, and that John A. has threatened to resign if his way is not carried. Probably the story is of doubtful authority.

The Sydenham Agricultural Society last Spring offered prizes for the best field of Turnips raised in the township, and have awarded the prize to Gideon Hawkness whose crop turned out at about the rate of 1138 bus. per acre. The other crops amounted to about 600 bushels to 900 bushels.

THE FENIANS.—The Ottawa correspondence of the Globe says there was a meeting of the Cabinet on Sunday afternoon last, and it was rumored that the Fenians were the inciting cause. We learn that the telegraph office at Southampton was ordered to be kept open all day Sunday last. It is possible the Government may have received false intelligence of the projects of the Fenians.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN MEMBERS.—At the last caucus held in Halifax by the Nova Scotian members of the Canadian and local Parliaments, on the question being put, "Shall the members of the House of Commons for this Province take their seats in the Ottawa parliament," it is said thirty-three voted yea and twenty three nay. Since then, however, it is reported by the Nova Scotia papers, that a number of those who voted nay have changed their opinions since the caucus was held.

Some not unholy information in reference to the state of mind of Lord Brougham is given by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, who dates his letters from Penrith in which neighborhood Lord Brougham at present resides, and from which he recently sent forth his epistle on electoral corruption. The correspondent says: "I am sorry to say that I have good ground for stating that the brilliant faculties of the famous old lord are now giving way to the pressure of age. He has, I am informed, a mania for writing letters, especially to Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Russel, full of his latest ideas; but the bulk of these are 'burked' by his relatives before they reach the postman.

HEAVY SWINDLING.—A very heavy case of swindling, through the medium of bogus warehouse receipts, has occurred in Hamilton. The defaulter is Mr. Wm Irvine, lately one of the largest grain operators in the city, the amount is put at $44,000, and the swindled parties are the Bank of British North America, and a relative of Mr. Irvine's, who became his security for part of the amount. The culprit has absconded to Chicago, in which congenial soil his talents may soon be expected to rise to eminence.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—Very serious complaints are made in and about Goderich against the policy of the Canada Company. It is alleged that the Company will not sell their lands without reservations of such a character as to interfere seriously with the progress of the locality. The salt trade of Goderich is progressing rapidly, and if enterprise had a fair chance, it would attract capital; but the Company in their sales reserve all minerals. It is a sort of dog-in-the-manger business. The discovery of salt has increased the value of the lands very much; but the company will neither go to work to put down wells nor allow others to do so without exacting a royalty.

A NOTORIOUS SCOUNDREL CALLED TO HIS ACCOUNT.—A great rascal named Nevins Jones, formerly of Georgetown, and well known in Hamilton from his connection with the Jim Jeffery gang, in the robbery of F. W. Gates & Co's store, has lately ended his exploits at a town in the Western States, a jury of Judge Lynch's court having suspended his career and his carcass at the same time with a piece of rope. His execution was ordered on the strength of a confession made by a confederate named McDougall, who had previously been lynched at Lafayette, Indiana.

The little town of Waldo, Alachua county, Florida, has produced a volunteer tomato which has covered a bed eighteen feet square, almost entirely. This was brought about by the plant's becoming top heavy, and, bending to the ground, again taking root, and, like the famous banyan tree, went on until it covered the space mentioned. In the latter part of May the plant commenced bearing and has since been known to have near a bushel of fruit on it at once. By the last part of August it had produced about six bushels of tomatoes, and was still giving a very good supply. The family who owned it used no other and gave away a good quantity.

A number of families have recently left the neighborhood of Galt, Ont., for New Zealand. Some have gone by way of the Panama route.

Commercial Bank.

Toronto, October 29.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association to-day the following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. Chisholm and seconded by Mr. Barnhart, "That this Association deprecates the late run for gold on the banks in this city as entirely uncalled for and unnecessary, and begs to express its entire confidence in the chartered banks now doing business in the country."

A rumor prevailed throughout the day to the effect that measures were being taken in Montreal to re-establish the Commercial Bank on a new basis, by means of an alliance with a sister institution in that city. Considerable confidence seemed to be felt in the bank's bills, as they were selling and in demand, at 80c., and a dry goods house offered to take them for goods at par.—*Toronto Leader 29th.*

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.—Rates given by brokers here, for Commercial Bank bills, are advancing. Yesterday the ruling figure was 80c in silver and 78c in bills. These rates are an increase of 5c on those paid on Wednesday. Quite an extensive business is being done in those bills in London.—*London Prototype.*

We understand that the Commercial Bank has transferred the promissory notes and bills it had discounted, to the Bank of Commerce, which will demand payment for them in current funds, and decline the bills of the suspended Bank. There had already been considerable speculation in buying up Commercial Bank bills at a discount, for the purpose of paying notes maturing with them at that bank. The transfer stops that operation, and as there was the amount of $1,248,979 in circulation when the bank stopped, this step is one which will produce considerable effect in the country.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Directors will hold a meeting at Kingston on the 6th of November, when the whole affairs of the Commercial will be duly discussed and considered, and the course to be pursued with reference to the creditors of the Bank determined on. As the time is but short, we would advise holders of Commercial bills to "hold on" until after the meeting of the Board of Directors, as the probability that their bills will regain their par value is considerable. The whole community will look with intense interest, and many with profound anxiety, for the action of the Bank Directors on Thursday, the 6th of November next.

The Charter of the Commercial permits a suspension of specie payments by the Bank for two months without legal detriment to the Company, and it is not impossible—considering that their assets are sufficient to meet all liabilities and leave a considerable residue to the shareholders—that the Bank may be enabled to resume business ere that period elapse.

COMMERCIAL BILLS IN MONTREAL.—A telegram from Montreal says that the bills of the Commercial Bank pass at a very slight discount in that city, and merchants are confident that they will all be redeemed at their full value. No doubt money shavers and brokers are anxious to cry down the bills, because the greater the discount the greater will be their profits.

There is no correct quotation for Commercial Bank stock. It is said that there are no sellers under 25, and no buyers over 7½.—*Montreal Witness.*

Some merchants of this city, who had acceptances maturing in the Commercial Bank yesterday, gathered up the notes of that bank and went to its business office to pay the said acceptances. There they were told that the bills were in the Merchants' Bank, where they tendered the Commercial Bank bills in payment. This tender was declined, and they went back at three o'clock to the Commercial Bank, at which the acceptances were made payable, to await the arrival of the notary to present them for payment, when they would again have tendered the Commercial Bank notes. They waited till five o'clock for the notary, who did not make his appearance, and the Commercial Bank finally received its own notes in payment.—*Montreal Witness 29th.*

Montreal, Oct. 29.

The preliminary meeting of the Commercial Bank to-day was very lengthy. It was finally resolved to request Mr. Holton, Alex Morris, and Hugh Allen to devise means to continue the bank by amalgamating it with some other institution, or in some other way, and to apply to parliament at next session for power.

A man on exhibition in London, who calls himself "Natator, or the Human Frog," performs a number of wonderful feats under water. He eats sponge cake and drinks milk at the bottom of an aquarium. He also smokes a pipe and comes up with it still lighted. He has remained under water sixty nine seconds at a time.

There is a new magician in London named Rubini, one of whose tricks is to cut off the head of a young lady and carry it to the back of the stage, where he unveils it, and where, at his bidding, it addresses to the audience moral and didactic sentences.

A quiet, honest old colored man, named Alexander White, went to church at Salem, Ind., on Sunday evening, and his presence was objected to by an ex rebel ruffian; but the old man stayed to the close of the services. On his way home, the ex-rebel waylaid and killed him.

The Memphis Post of Oct. 9 says that Dr. Luke R. Blackburn, better known as "Yellow Fever Blackburn," was in that city the day previous, on his way to New Orleans. He attended the meeting of the Board of Health and made some remarks on the subject of yellow fever.

Great discontent prevails among the workmen of Paris on account of the dearness of bread. Placards were recently found on several houses in the Faubourg St. Antoine with the following threatening inscription: "Cheap bread or war." Similar placards were torn down by the police in the Faubourg du Temple. The price of bread in Paris is equivalent to about 20 cents the four pound loaf.

The Parisians will have good cause to remember the Great Exhibition of 1867, for it appears that the itch is raging violently in their good town, brought there by the lower orders from the east of Europe.

Mr. Alexander Stafford, hotel keeper, of Orillia, was drowned in Lake Simcoe on Friday week. The tug 'Simcoe' starting to tow a raft down the lake, Mr. Stafford got on board. He was under the influence of liquor, and it is supposed that, while endeavoring to pass along the vessel, he fell overboard unobserved. His body was recovered on the following Sunday.

Fall Importations!

N E W

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one gratis)	8.00
8 " (and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE

Saturday Evening Post.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST gives a beautiful steel engraving "Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every one sending a Club.

The following original novelets are always on hand for 1868:—The Death Shadow of the Poles, by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Morrisons," &c.; Trying the World, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; St. George and the Dragon, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

We also give the very best stories, &c., from the English Magazines, with Essays, Sketches, Letters, Agricultural Articles, news of the week, &c.

The Post is neutral in politics, being exclusively devoted to Literature, and does not discuss Politics or Sectarian questions—leaving these to the political and religious press.

It offers among its premiums, a great variety of Books, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Double Barrel Guns, Croquet, Clothes' Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A SPLENDID OFFER:—New subscribers who subscribe now for 1868 will have their names entered on our list at once—and receive the whole year 1868 besides.

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium en.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one gratis)	8.00
8 " (and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Post and Lady's Friend,	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the premium engraving. Members of a Club wishing the premium engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or premium lists, should enclose five cents for sample paper, containing the particulars. Address

H. PETERSON & Co.,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

WM. KEYES,

Bookseller & Stationer,

GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,

Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

Get Rid of Your Bills!

5,000 DOLLARS

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For which we will allow

90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR IN TRADE.

G. & W. SMITH.

Commercial House, Paisley,
November 1, 1867.

COOKING STOVE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second hand Cooking Stove, Apply at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your great liberality in paying me $50 for my waggon, burned in the field, where it was not insured, being insured in Barn only. Having paid me this sum when I had no legal claim, I feel bound to recommend your Company to my fellow farmers.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
WM. BURTON.

Greenock, Oct. 26, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the ADVOCATE Office.

GREENOCK

PLOUGHING MATCH!

THE Annual Greenock Ploughing Match will be held on the Farm of Mr. John McGraw, near Paisley,

On THURSDAY Nov. 7, 1867.

First Prize $8; 2nd $6; 3rd $5; 4th $4; 5th $3; 6th $2; 7th $1.

Also, extra Prize of $1.50 for best fearing.

And extra Prize of a Neck Yoke for the best finish, from Mr. McArthur, Paisley.

The Ploughmen must be on the ground and ready to start at 10 o'clock A.M.

Entrance Fee 75cts.

DAVID BROCKIE,
Secretary.

Greenock, Oct. 28, 1867.

10,000 DOLLARS

OF COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS Wanted in exchange for Goods at

W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,

Queen St., Paisley, Ont.

Markets.

Port Elgin, Oct 29.

Spring Wheat $1 25; Fall Wheat $1 45. Other articles same as last week.

Guelph, Oct 29.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 63; Spring Wheat $1 38 to 1 43; Oats 43c to 45; Peas 65c to 70; Barley 65c to 79; Wool 27c to 28; Hides $6 75 to 7; Beef $6 to 7; Eggs 11c to 12; Butter 15c to 16; Apples 30c to 40.

Montreal, Oct. 28.

Oatmeal per brl $5 75 to $6; Wheat $1 61; Peas $1 per 66 lbs; Oats 40c to 42; Barley 70c to 75; Ashes $5 45 to $5 50; Pearls, Firsts, $6 30 to $6 35; Seconds, $6 25 to 6 35; Butter 14 to 18; Cheese 9c to 9½.

BIRTH

At Southampton, on the 20th Oct., the wife of Mr. Wm Busby of a daughter.

DIED,

At Fordoun, in the township of Saugeen, on the 29th inst, of heart disease, Margaret, the beloved wife of William Kennedy, aged 35 years and 2 months, deeply regretted.

In Elderslie, on the 27th inst., John Wesley, son of Mr. George Greaves, aged 1 year 7 months and 21 days.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

Our Municipal Institutions.

Since Confederation has been carried, and the consequent establishment of separate local governments, the attention of the Press and of individuals has been directed a good deal to the consideration whether our municipal institutions could not be simplified, so as to reduce the burden of taxation, which our new constitution will undoubtedly augment to a considerable degree. We lately published an article from the *Leader* on this subject, which journal rather advocated the doing away with township councils. We believe, however, that the prevailing idea is that county councils can be better dispensed with. Township councils can be conducted with less expense, and the members are more under the eye of their constituents, than county councils. Village, town and township councils, in fact, are indispensable for the purpose of conducting local improvements. But there is no doubt, we think, that many of the duties of county councils might be committed to the townships and others to the provincial governments. Those who have paid any attention to these matters must have been struck with the complicated nature of our municipal laws, which appear to have been framed to cause the very utmost confusion possible. Both township and county councils are independent bodies, but their business is inextricably mixed up, and the school laws help to muddle the business still more. The accounts of a county treasurer are a mass of indigestible matter which the general public can make nothing of, and which to most of the councillors themselves are a riddle. The principal duty of county councils is to look after roads and bridges, which might well be left to the townships to perform. If it is necessary for municipalities to have anything to do with school monies, it is quite sufficient that the funds should go through the township treasurer's hands, without the additional complication added thereto of a county treasurer meddling with them. Then there is the administration of justice, the laws relating to which are inextricably jumbled up with our municipal system; and although municipal councils have little or no control over the officers or the expenditure, they are compelled to pay all bills connected therewith. The conflict of authority and jurisdiction is instanced in the case of the gaoler of this county, who, by the meddling of busy-bodies, and the county council allowing political animosities to guide their deliberations, is as yet uncertain as to the amount of his salary. The sheriff is appointed by the government, and he has the appointment of gaoler and turnkeys. But it would appear that the Board of Magistrates are empowered to fix the gaoler's salary, and the county council have the duty of paying it out of the municipal taxation. It is the same with every item of expense connected with the administration of justice—there is no check and no responsibility. It is the same with the office of Registrar; the government has the apointment of the officer, but the county council has to provide him with an office and books, and, we suppose, furnish him with his three legged stool. There can be no question, we think, that when the government appoints the officer, and dictates the kind of machinery to be in operation, that it should bear, and be responsible for, the expenses.

It would have been well for this county if there had been no county council. For a number of years, the Provisional Council piled up expenses for no useful purpose whatever. And now that the council has completed the public buildings and gravelled the leading roads, there is absolutely nothing of importance for them now to do but provide ways and means of meeting the indebtedness caused by these undertakings.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—The Sarnia *Observer* asserts that Mr. George Brown scorned to use money to secure his election in North Ontario, and that his whole expenses were only $1600, whereas those of his opponent were from $23.000 to $25,000. On the other hand, the Toronto *Leader* says that Mr. Brown did not scorn to do with money whatever it was capable of doing; that his agents bought all the votes they could, and often gave $40 for a vote, at which rate $1600 would go a very short way. Here we have two opposing journals telling very different stories. Which are we to believe? Before these journals make such serious accusations against others, and treat the public to moral lectures on the sin of bribery, they should consider the far worse sin of lying as practised by themselves. The two papers we have quoted offer no evidence to prove their words, while their contradictory stories prove to a certainty that one of them is lying most cruelly.

The Halton Journal says that Elias Smith, of Esquesing, has been committed for trial at Milton on the charge of passing counterfeit five dollar bills on Bank of Montreal.

Saugeen Ploughing Match.

The annual ploughing match under the auspices of the Saugeen Agricultural Society, took place on the farm of Mr. Peter Hagey, lot 15, con. 8, township of Saugeen, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. The day was fine, and there was a large attendance of people, and quite an interest was taken in the proceedings of the day by those present. There were upwards of twenty entries.

The judges were Messrs James Henry, John Rankin and John Geddes.

The following are the names of the successful competitors.

MEN'S CLASS.

1st Wm Forester $4—also John Gow's prize for best finish $1. 2nd Robert Fraser $3; 3rd Alex Gow $2; 4th John Barnes $1.

BOY'S CLASS.

1st prize James Hughes $3; 2nd Alex. Barnes $2; 3rd Andrew Hutchinson $1; 4th Robert Bell 50c; 5th James Stirton 50c.

Special ploughing match for parties who have never taken a prize in Canada.

1st prize Wm Muir $3 50; and Port Elgin Tavern keepers prize $4. 2nd Neil McGillvray $3; 3rd Edward Sylvester $2 50; 4th Alex Murcar $2; 5th Joseph Stirton $1 50; 6th John Gowanlock, neck yoke from McIntosh and Detweiler; 7th Christian Shantz $1; 8th James Rowand 50c.

An Orange Dinner will be held at Sergison's Hall, Paisley, on Tuesday, Nov. 5th. All the brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Dinner served at six o clock p.m. Music in attendance.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Globe* says there is trouble in the Dominion government, and that John A. has threatened to resign if his way is not carried. Probably the story is of doubtful authority.

The Sydenham Agricultural Society last Spring offered prizes for the best field of Turnips raised in the township, and have awarded the prize to Gideon Hawkness whose crop turned out at about the rate of 1135 bus. per acre. The other crops amounted to about 600 bushels to 900 bushels.

THE FENIANS.—The Ottawa correspondence of the Globe says there was a meeting of the Cabinet on Sunday afternoon last, and it was rumored that the Fenians were the inciting cause. We learn that the telegraph office at Southampton was ordered to be kept open all day Sunday last. It is possible the Government may have received false intelligence of the projects of the Fenians.

THE NOVA SCOTIAN MEMBERS.—At the last caucus held in Halifax by the Nova Scotian members of the Canadian and local Parliaments, on the question being put, "Shall the members of the House of Commons for this Province take their seats in the Ottawa parliament?" it is said thirty three voted yes and twenty three nay. Since then, however, it is reported by the Nova Scotia papers, that a number of those who voted nay have changed their opinions since the caucus was held.

Some melancholy information in reference to the state of mind of Lord Brougham is given by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, who dates his letters from Penrith in which neighborhood Lord Brougham at present resides, and from which he recently sent forth his epistle on electoral corruption. The correspondent says: "I am sorry to say that I have good ground for stating that the brilliant faculties of the famous old lord are now giving way to the pressure of age. He has, I am informed, a mania for writing letters, especially to Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Russel, full of his latest ideas; but the bulk of these are "burked" by his relatives before they reach the postman.

HEAVY SWINDLING.—A very heavy case of swindling, through the medium of bogus warehouse receipts, has occurred in Hamilton. The defaulter is Mr. Wm Irvine, lately one of the largest grain operators in the city, the amount is put at $44,000, and the swindled parties are the Bank of British North America, and a relative of Mr. Irvine's, who became his security for part of the amount. The culprit has absconded to Chicago, in which congenial soil his talents may soon be expected to rise to eminence.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—Very serious complaints are made in and about Goderich against the policy of the Canada Company. It is alleged that the Company will not sell their lands without reservations of such a character as to interfere seriously with the progress of the locality. The salt trade of Goderich is progressing rapidly, and if enterprise had a fair chance, it would attract capital; but the Company in their sales reserve all minerals. It is a sort of dog-in-the-manger business. The discovery of salt has increased the value of the lands very much; but the company will neither go to work to put down wells nor allow others to do so without exacting a royalty.

A NOTORIOUS SCOUNDREL CALLED TO HIS ACCOUNT.—A great rascal named Nevins Jones, formerly of Georgetown, and well known in Hamilton from his connection with the Jim Jeffery gang, in the robbery of F. W. Gates & Co's store, has lately ended his exploits at a town in the Western States, a jury of Judge Lynch's court having suspended his career and his carcass at the same time with a piece of rope. His execution was ordered on the strength of a confession made by a confederate named McDougall, who had previously been lynched at Lafayette, Indiana.

The little town of Waldo, Alachua county, Florida, has produced a volunteer tomato which has covered a bed eighteen feet square, almost entirely. This was brought about by the plant's becoming top heavy, and, bending to the ground, again taking root, and, like the famous banyan tree, went on until it covered the space mentioned. In the latter part of May the plant commenced bearing and has since been known to have near a bushel of fruit on it at once. By the last part of August it had produced about six bushels of tomatoes, and was still giving a very good supply. The family who owned it used no other and gave away a good quantity.

A number of families have recently left the neighborhood of Galt, Ont., for New Zealand. Some have gone by way of the Panama route.

Commercial Bank.

Toronto, October 28.

At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association to-day the following resolution was adopted:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. Chisholm and seconded by Mr. Barnhart, "That this Association deprecates the late run for gold on the banks in this city as entirely uncalled for and unnecessary, and begs to express its entire confidence in the chartered banks now doing business in the country."

A rumor prevailed throughout the day to the effect that measures were being taken in Montreal to re-establish the Commercial Bank on a new basis, by means of an alliance with a sister institution in that city. Considerable confidence seemed to be felt in the bank's bills, as they were selling and in demand, at 80c., and a dry goods house offered to take them for goods at par.—*Toronto Leader 29th.*

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS.—Rates given by brokers here, for Commercial Bank bills, are advancing. Yesterday the ruling figure was 80c in silver and 78c in bills. These rates are an increase of 5c on those paid on Wednesday. Quite an extensive business is being done in those bills in London.—*London Prototype*

We understand that the Commercial Bank has transferred the promissory notes and bills it had discounted, to the Bank of Commerce, which will demand payment for them in current funds, and decline the bills of the suspended Bank. There had already been considerable speculation in buying up Commercial Bank bills at a discount, for the purpose of paying notes maturing with them at that bank. The transfer stops that operation, and as there was the amount of £1,248,979 in circulation when the bank stopped, this step is one which will produce considerable effect in the country.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Directors will hold a meeting at Kingston on the 6th of November, when the whole affairs of the Commercial will be duly discussed and considered, and the course to be pursued with reference to the creditors of the Bank determined on. As the time is but short, we would advise holders of Commercial bills to "hold on" until after the meeting of the Board of Directors, as the probability that their bills will regain their par value is considerable. The whole community will look with intense interest, and many with profound anxiety, for the action of the Bank Directors on Thursday, the 6th of November next.

The Charter of the Commercial permits a suspension of specie payments by the Bank for two months without legal detriment to the Company, and it is not impossible—considering that their assets are sufficient to meet all liabilities and leave a considerable residue to the shareholders—that the Bank may be enabled to resume business ere that period elapse.

COMMERCIAL BILLS IN MONTREAL.—A telegram from Montreal says that the bills of the Commercial Bank pass at a very slight discount in that city, and merchants are confident that they will all be redeemed at their full value. No doubt money shavers and brokers are anxious to cry down the bills, because the greater the discount the greater will be their profits.

There is no correct quotation for Commercial Bank stock. It is said that there are no sellers under 25, and no buyers over 7½.—*Montreal Witness.*

Some merchants of this city, who had acceptances maturing in the Commercial Bank yesterday, gathered up the notes of that bank and went to its business office to pay the said acceptances. There they were told that the bills were in the Merchants' Bank, where they tendered the Commercial Bank bills in payment. This tender was declined, and they went back at three o'clock to the Commercial Bank, at which the acceptances were made payable, to await the arrival of the notary to present them for payment, when they would again have tendered the Commercial Bank notes. They waited till five o'clock for the notary, who did not make his appearance, and the Commercial Bank finally received its own notes in payment.—*Montreal Witness 29th.*

Montreal, Oct. 29.

The preliminary meeting of the Commercial Bank to-day was very lengthy. It was finally resolved to request Mr. Holton, Alex Morris, and Hugh Allen to devise means to continue the bank by amalgamating it with some other institution, or in some other way, and to apply to parliament at next session for power.

A man on exhibition in London, who calls himself "Natator, or the Human Frog," performs a number of wonderful feats under water. He eats sponge cake and drinks milk at the bottom of an aquarium. He also smokes a pipe and comes up with it still lighted. He has remained under water sixty nine seconds at a time.

There is a new magician in London named Rubini, one of whose tricks is to cut off the head of a young lady and carry it to the back of the stage, where he unveils it, and where, at his bidding, it addresses to the audience moral and didactic sentences.

A quiet, honest old colored man, named Alexander White, went to church at Salem, Ind., on Sunday evening, and his presence was objected to by an ex rebel ruffian; but the old man stayed to the close of the services. On his way home, the ex-rebel waylaid and killed him.

The Memphis Post of Oct. 9 says that Dr. Luke R. Blackburn, better known as "Yellow Fever Blackburn," was in that city the day previous, on his way to New Orleans. He attended the meeting of the Board of Health, and made some remarks on the subject of yellow fever.

Great discontent prevails among the workmen of Paris on account of the dearness of bread. Placards were recently found on several houses in the Faubourg St. Antoine with the following threatening inscription: "Cheap bread or war." Similar placards were torn down by the police in the Faubourg du Temple. The price of bread in Paris is equivalent to about 20 cents the four pound loaf.

The Parisians will have good cause to remember the Great Exhibition of 1867, for it appears that the itch is raging violently in their good town, brought there by the lower orders from the east of Europe.

Mr. Alexander Stafford, hotel keeper of Orillia, was drowned in Lake Simcoe on Friday week. The tug 'Simcoe' starting to tow a raft down the lake, Mr. Stafford got on board. He was under the influence of liquor, and it is supposed that, while endeavoring to pass along the vessel, he fell overboard unobserved. His body was recovered on the following Sunday.

The Farmer Feedeth All.

My lord rides through his palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state,
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
The sailor ploughs the foaming sea,
The huntsman kills the good red deer;
And the soldier wars without fear.
But fall to each, whate'er befall
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word,
Dame Alice worketh broidery well,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell,
The tap-wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fishes in the mere,
And courtiers ruffle, strut, and shine,
While pages bring the Gascon wine,
But fall to each, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Whatever river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand,
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be't here and there,
And well man worketh everywhere,
But work or rest—whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

The Cure of Inebriates—Letter from Dr. Day.

The following note from Dr. Day, Superintendent of the State Inebriate Asylum, was addressed to the editor of the Binghamton Republican:

New York State Inebriate Asylum,
Binghamton, Sept. 27, 1867.

Sir,—I notice in your paper of last evening an item in which I am called upon for an opinion on a subject with which it is presumed I am familiar. During the last ten years, I have had under my care over 2,300 cases of inebriety, in all its various forms and conditions. More than 400 of these had delirium in various stages. In the first years of my connection with the asylum for the treatment of their cases, I embraced the common error that liquor could not, with safety, be entirely withdrawn from the habitual drinker. After two or three years' observation I found this was an error, and that the pathology of drunkenness was not well understood by medical men generally, particularly those who had ventured to write books on the subject. I found on trial that my patients did much better by withdrawing alcohol altogether, never allowing even alcoholic tinctures of any kind to be given. Since I have been connected with this institution (about five months) I do not think I have given one drop of alcohol in any shape to a patient. I do not keep it here, because it is seldom if ever needed; and more than this I consider it dangerous to continue its use in these cases even in small doses. Permit me to state one fact. A man may habitually drink his quart or more of liquor per day, as most habitual drinkers do. Confine such a man in some place and put him upon an allowance of one-half his usual quantity, and he will suffer more than he will to cut him off entirely. I have tried this in a large number of cases and have satisfied myself from actual observation. Of course these sufferers are found in all our reformatory and correctional institutions as well as in private practice. They are usually found in a deplorable condition when medical aid is brought. They should be treated in the most skilful manner and faithfully nursed. Their blood is poisoned, which, no doubt, is the cause of the alarming and dangerous symptoms we meet with in the debauched drunkard. The symptoms in the advanced stages of such cases are not unlike cases of narcotic poisoning from opium, conium, cannabis, indica, and other such poisonous drugs. They do not need the same drug to cure when poisonous doses have been taken, though administered in infinitesimal doses. But, sirs, it is not my intention to discuss the question here. I only state briefly and testify the result of my observation on this single point of "tapering off" the drunkard we hear so much about these days. Absolute abstinence will cure the inebriate; anything short of it will keep him cured after he is raised up from a life of inebriety and degradation.

Albert Day, Superintendent.

Neglect of Horses.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says:

"Diseases of this stock often arise from what appears to be the best care, which when observed, appears to be actual neglect. Some of our best and most thrifty farmers keep their horses, especially their trotting and blooded animals, tied in their stalls for several days in succession, without any exercise or sunlight, save a few minutes in watering, and their drink is often carried to them. At the same time they are often fed on corn—a very unnecessary article for inactive beasts, when they can get good hay. The currycomb is, as it should be, freely used. They seemed to have overlooked the fact that the horse as well as man requires pure air, proper food, regular exercise, cleanliness, light and heat, to promote a healthy action of all his organs.

"So important are the four first named conditions that it is hard to determine which should receive the most attention. We know, however, which is most generally neglected. How many there are who drive their horses from ten to twenty miles at a time, when they had not travelled one mile during the previous three or four days. The creature comes out of the stable sleek and plump, and spirited, for he is restless and delights to be in the open air, to which he may have free access in summer; his flesh is not compact, but flabby, and he tires in half the time of one that had been regularly exercised. There can be no doubt that the imprisoned animal though grain-fed, would show less strength and endurance than one turned out an hour per day and fed on good hay. At the end of a week of work together similarly fed and otherwise attended to, the first would have lost much flesh, and been in a worse state than the other. Exercise of the right quantity increases the flesh, (not fat), and solidifies the muscles. Inaction augments adipose matter, and when protracted (with stimulating food) creates disease, both in man and beast.

"The horse is being over-domesticated, and taking his master's diseases. Pneumonia, consumption, cancer, etc., are becoming quite common, but with dissimilar names. The best and most valued horses in this country die suddenly, and frequently after some enormous prices are offered. Inactivity in the human species often ends in apoplexy and palsy, and likewise with the animal.

"The curry-comb is better appreciated by stock raisers than locomotion. But it is seldom used to excess. It is to the horse what a bath is to mankind. It removes impurities, promotes a healthy action of the skin, and equalizes the electric fluid. It is the poor man's friend; for a horse curried twice daily, will need only half the grain of a horse not curried. It may be that he would thrive as well if he got nothing but good clover and timothy. The man of small means more frequently neglects this point of economy than the wealthy.

"Most stables are well enough ventilated but light is less plentiful than air. Windows would supply this deficiency, and on the south side of a building would draw heat."

Mrs. Brown on Kings and Queen's.—I'm sure, who'd be a king and Queen, I can't think, for the way as they did use to treat 'em was downright shameful, a 'acking on 'em to bits in battles, and a shoo in' on 'em in the eye with a harrow, let alone cuttin' off their 'eads, as I think it was Charles the Twelfth. Not as them kings was much account neither, as was a dusty lot with their wives and their beauties, and treatin' 'em werry bad, as one 'ad six on 'em as he went and cut off one arter the other. Certainly, I did pity them princesses as was smothered quite cool by their own uncle in the Tower; as I've seen myself as must 'ave been a black 'arted willin, as they do say was born with teeth the same as King John the Third, as was a gloomy tyrant, as lost all his things at the wash, as he took to are that deep as to die on it; as seemed a foolish act, tho' werry aggrawating,' the same as happened to poor Mrs. Symons as 'ad the clothes basket, out of the back of the cart, with a whole family's linen, as made her pay to the last farthin'; as never will I believe as them shirts was worth the money, as twelve and sixpence a piece, tho' calico 'ave been that frightful high as not a bit of decent print to be 'ad under sixpence and a shillin'; but as I was a sayin', I don't believe a word about that ere good Queen Bess, as did ought to 'ave been ashamed of herself, a-cuttin' off parties 'eads, and should like to know 'ow she'd 'ave liked it 'erself, a old cat; and as for a-sayin' as good Queen Victoria is like her, why it's a downright insult.

Where Liberty Dwells There is My Country.—"Six persons, three of whom are girls, are in jail in Bedwin, England, their offence being a Sunday afternoon stroll in the grounds of Sir Coleman Rashleigh. A correspondent of the London Spectator, giving the particulars of this case, avers that a public highway has run through the grounds in question for the past seventy years, and adds: 'It is very probable that the prisoners during their walks (the male prisoners constituting one party and the women another, and each far apart from the other) diverged from the path to gather whortleberries. Master Rashleigh, son of the proprietor, was also out for a walk, and whilst doubtless looking 'from nature up to nature's God,' saw those grave offenders, and in due course got them summoned before Colonel Peard—'Garibaldi's Englishman'—convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.'

Inducements.

The proprietors of some papers are so prosperous they now hire subscribers to their papers. A New Hampshire editor and proprietor takes the lead in liberal inducements as follows:

Subscribers to one copy of the Cancer will be presented with one box of petroleum blacking. This is a very superior article; it will black boots, stoves, or may be used as a hair dye. (For testimonials from leading clergymen, statesmen, and boot blacks, see advertising columns of the Cancer.

Subscribers for two copies will receive a box of sardines.

Subscribers for five copies will be presented with a pair of iron-clad spectacles with glass eyes, warranted to suit one age as well as another.

Subscribers to ten copies will be entitled to a patent adjustable bootjack, which can also be used as a corkscrew, coffee-mill or inkstand.

Subscribers for twenty five copies will receive a marble bureau with mahogany top to it.

Subscribers for fifty copies will receive a seven octave sewing machine with the Agraffe attachment.

Subscribers for seventy five copies will receive a bass wood suit of furniture.

Subscribers for one hundred copies will receive a burial plot, with an order for tombstones, to be delivered when required.

Subscribers for five hundred copies will receive a nomination for Congress.

Subscribers for a thousand copies will be presented with a farm in New Jersey, fenced in and mortgaged.

Sit Still.—In these emergencies where peril is enhanced by panic, the wisest thing to say and do is—nothing. Not a week ago, acting in opposition to this maxim, cost a young woman in Brooklyn her life. The brake of a horse car broke on the way down the steep grade of Atlantic street, at South Ferry. The young woman, crazy with the idea that she must do something—that in action only could safety be found—disregarded all advice, jumped from the car and was killed—killed because she was not wise enough to sit still. If you are in a street where a mad mob, peaceful and riotous, is rushing onward, step into a doorway or cellarway, and keep still till the rush is past. If you are in a theatre and some fool cries fire! keep still as long as you can in your seat. The chances are that the alarm is false; but false or real, the most unwise thing you can do is to add to the number of those moving. If you are in a carriage and its horse runs away, or in a car that has got beyond control, keep still. Movement only multiplies the dangers that beset you. The waiting game is, in nine cases out of ten, the winning game.

Can any one tell.—Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills can always find plenty of money to buy liquor and treat when happening among their friends?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge the washer-women and are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or seven-up?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work, while others who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar or two per day for whiskey, tobacco, or cigars!

Shut Your Mouth.—Shut your mouth in going from a cold to a hot atmosphere, as well as the reverse; this simple operation brings the temperature of either a cold or hot air to the natural standard before it reaches the lungs, by making it take the circuit of the head: whereas, if the mouth is kept open, it dashes down upon the lungs like a shock. Whether asleep or awake, we should accustom ourselves to keep our mouth shut; the advantage in our sleeping hours is that we do not snore, we do not have the night mare, flies, bugs, and spiders, do not crawl down the throat, and we do not tell tales in our dreams; the benefits in the daytime are that it induces a more healthful, deep, full, and free action of the lungs, prevents innumerable chills and colds, and saves many a domestic sorrow.—[Dr. Hall's Journal of Health.

Death In Doors.—Multitudes of persons have a great horror of going out of doors for fear of taking cold; if it is a little damp, or a little windy, or a little cold, they wait, and wait, and wait; meanwhile, weeks and even months pass away, and they never, during that whole time, breathe a single breathe of pure air. The result is, they become so enfeebled that their constitutions have no power of resistance; the least thing in the word gives them a cold; even going from one room to another, and before they know it they have a cold all the time, and this is nothing more or less than consumption. Whereas, if an opposite practice had been followed of going out for an hour or two every day, regardless of the weather, so it is not actually falling rain, a very different result would have taken place.

ENLARGEMENT
OF THE
WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "SPECTATOR" have pleasure in announcing to the public that the Weekly Spectator has been greatly enlarged, equal to seven columns of matter having been added to it; making it

One of the Largest Weeklies in the Province.

The greatest pains are taken in the selection of matter for the "Weekly," furnishing a full epitome of the

Foreign & Domestic News
OF THE WEEK.

A new feature has been added, in the publication of a story in each number, which will add greatly to the interest of the paper.

A couple of columns will be devoted weekly to the publication of subjects relating to

AGRICULTURE,

And the selections being made with care, will make the paper of great value to the Farmer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament, interesting summaries of the proceedings of both the

GENERAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS,

Will be given, in the form of Editorial Correspondence from the Seat of Government besides reports of the more important debates.

All the press despatches by cable and telegraph are received, and carefully summarised for the Weekly Spectator. The

Commercial Intelligence

From Europe and America, including the Market Reports, at the leading Canadian markets, furnished by telegraph to the last hour before going to press, makes the Weekly Spectator of the greatest value to every farmer.

While the paper is thus greatly enlarged, and in every respect improved; the price remains the same, viz:—one dollar a year, payable strictly in advance, thus making it the cheapest paper in the Province of Ontario.

The circulation of the Weekly Spectator has already quadrupled, since it came into the hands of the present publishers; and the increased value of it, in consequence of the present enlargement, justifies the expectation that it will go on rapidly increasing in circulation. It is now admittedly the most

POPULAR WEEKLY IN CANADA.

Subscriptions sent in a letter, post paid and registered, will be at the risk of the publishers.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, Oct. 9th, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E. H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
G. & W. SMITH'S,
PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,
AND THE
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G. & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember). Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE
COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature of Ontario, nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,
BOX AND PARLOR
STOVES!
For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents.

Toys & Fancy Goods
In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c.

The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S. SHANNON,
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

M. McNamara,
Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
McKechnie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of Bijouterie to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding rings, Ear rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slides, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

In silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss designs. Hunting Cylinder Watches

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.,

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.

Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature.

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible] Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867. | NUMBER 38.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL, Proprietor
Paisley, May 30, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The taking of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Halloween.

THE PATRIOT'S FESTIVAL.

[Prize Poem at the Halloween Festival at Montreal, by Miss Rothwell.]

Hech, sirs, I'm young again the nicht
To see ye a' sae braw,
To mingle wi' my kinsfolk here,
And talk o' those awa.
Guid wives—I lo'e yer bonny smiles,—
My friens, how ha'e ye been?
I've cam to tune neebor a pairt,
For man,—it's Halloween!

I maist had thocht when I cam by,
And heard the Pipers' din,
Wi' screivin fiddlers in yon neuk,
An' toorin crowds within,
That I was back in Dumfries town;
The tears stood in my e'en;
For a Scotchman's hame, is hame for aye,
But maist on Halloween.

'Tis true nae warlocks, ghaists, or hags,
Sae rife the nicht at hame,
Hae ever perched on yonder brig,
That bear Victoria's name:
Nor e'er aroun' Mount Royal's brow
Ha'e fairies yet been seen;
'Tis but an imitation here
O' Scotland's Halloween.

But when I saw the kilties here—
The gallant Seventy-eighth,
Whom Fraser led aroon Quebec,
And gained the heights unscathed,
My heart went back to days o' yore,
To yer Victory's hallowed scene;
Ye're welcome here, for yer comrades' sakes
This nicht o' Halloween.

Tho' some maun stare to see our chiels,
In like game engage,
An' ithers think our sports are auld,
And far behind the age;
Weel!—let the baddies hae their say,
Come ben my trusty frien',
And try again, for Scotia's sake,
The sports o' Halloween.

My kintra folk, my faithers a',
Where'er ye dwell the nicht,
Remember Scotland's principles,
And ye maun still be richt;
In towns, or rustic forest homes,
Where young and auld convene
To haud a crack aroun' the kirn
Prepared for Halloween.

The rank amang us here depends
On doing a' things well,
Ye need nae fear in Canada
Gin' ye can help yersel';
And toil makes sweeter like thing,
That Providence has given,
We thank Him for His bounteousness
This nicht on Halloween.

St. Lawrence' banks hae yielded us
Their stores o' ripened grain—
Nor nature's blasts will soon bring doon
The wintry snaws again;
What care we for the bitter cauld,
Whaur plenty reigns supreme?
We'll beard the winter king the nicht,
For this is Halloween.

In a' the walks of industry,
Ye're fand amang the first;
And o' this New Dominion's Sons
I'm sure ye're no' the warst:
The rough burr thistle still will join
The rose and shamrock green,
And with the maple leaf entwine,
Each year on Halloween.

The patriot's fire's a filial love
Engendered in the breast,
And they wha guard this sacred flame
O subjects are the best.
There's nine mair ready to defend
Britannia's widowed Queen,
Than ye wha meet in Canada
Tae haud yer Halloween.

Noo, as we strive, in hamely rhymes,
Auld Scotia's praise to sing,
And laurels crown the victor's brow,
Whilst cheers and plaudits ring
Ance mair—to Burns' memory dear,
Untarnished in its sheen;
He stamped wi' an immortal seal
Our guide auld Halloween.

MAGGIE.

Montreal, October, 1867.

FUSE IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.—Another terrible engine of war has been invented by Herr Von Dreyse. It is a shell needlerifle; that is to say, a needle gun which throws diminutive shells which burst in the human body and tear the flesh to pieces. If anything be likely to put an utter end to war it must be a diabolical invention such as this. Could they not add poison to the shells to strike additional terror into those whom kings lead like unresisting sheep to the slaughter? Our only hope is that both sides in the next threatened war will be supplied with such pacificators.

REBEL TACTICS.—According to the telegraph from Richmond, some negroes calling themselves a vigilance committee have given notice to two white men, whose opinions displease them, that they must leave the city within forty-eight hours. These negroes are imitative, like their race, and only too closely follow the bad examples which were set by their masters a few years ago. Then it was the custom, when any person from the North happened to say or do anything unpleasing to the dominant class, to give him a warning to quit. If he did not go he was hauled out and tarred and feathered, or subjected to some other indignity.

Last week a hotel keeper in Lancaster, Pa. "smelled a mice" in this wise: Two countrymen took lodgings at his place, and fared sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed the landlord judge. When they were ready the judge gave the word. Away they went, and have neither been seen nor heard of since.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

It was a fair and frosty morning. You could feel it the moment you awoke, and you could see it the moment the blind was drawn up and revealed the window panes covered with starry spangles. And you could hear it, too—that is to say, there seemed to be a crisp crackling sound in the air, that comes on only on frosty mornings.

The early sun did not melt the tiny icicles that fringed the window ledges, nor the frozen drops of dew that had turned white on the blades of grass and on the leafless hedges where the spiders had been spreading nets to catch the shining diamonds that dropped from the Frost-queen's garments as she passed along. The trees were crusted over with silver, and glittered and sparkled in the sunlight, softening in the distance into the blue haze that gathered around them, and which melted into the rosy sky, whose blushes grew ever fainter as the sun rose higher. And men, seeing the black bare woods so transfigured, said, that a hoar frost had come on, and revelled in its beauty; but nurses told the children that the fairies had been planting sugar forests in the night; and the children believed it, as they believed in the crock of gold that is to be found where the rainbow touches the earth, and as they believed in all other legends and myths believed in the Wonder age, that is the fairest age on earth. For, is not the world an Eden then, and the forbidden fruit untasted?

The robins looked quite comfortable in their brown coats and red vests; they were quite winter-birds, and were singing still, though all the other birds had forgotten their notes. Cheerily through Christmas time had the robins sung their carol, and earned the crumbs that they were bold enough now to beg from door to door; and few were so hard hearted as to send them away unrewarded.

Within doors the Frost-queen made herself also felt. She seemed to have swept the house out in the night, and made everything look fresh and clean. And as for the fire, though one must think that it must be her natural enemy, she had certainly lent it a helping hand, or why did it blaze and sparkle more brighter than on other days? Also she must have been whispering happy thoughts into the hearts of the dwellers in the houses, or what could make them look so pleasant and cheerful this morning? Even the poor little boy with the chilblains did not blame the Frost-queen for bringing them—indeed, he never took into account that she had anything to do with them. He looked out of the window, wishing that they were better, so that he might have a slide on the pool with his brothers. He was so afraid that the frost would go before his chilblains were well.

Doris came down to breakfast under the Frost-queen's influence, though Mrs. Howell attributed it entirely to Mr. Chester's coming.

"I knew he'd make everything right, if anyone could; and I am so glad, Miss Carmichael, that you're going home. Depend upon it, its the right thing, and just what your mother, poor lady, would have wished."

Yes, Doris was going back to Craythorpe. Mr. Chester's arguments had been successful. He had brought so much to bear up on the subject that had never before occurred to her preoccupied mind, that he had won his point, and perhaps that very evening she would see Joyce again, and they would have a long chat in the little porch room. Would Joyce be surprised at all she had to tell her? She was sorry that Joyce did not quite like Mr. Chester. "But she may think better of him now," mused Doris, "for my sake."

The Frost-queen had not been so benign to Mr. Chester as to others, though perhaps he, of all in the little village of Linton, needed her invigorating influence most. He had believed on the previous evening that he should open his eyes on a new world, and that the old world would have passed away. He believed that he could forget one object in the pursuance of another, deeming that new plans, new ideas, action, change, and new interests, would bring forgetfulness. He did not take into account that through the world there runs no Lethe. We may smother our regrets in the whirl of active life, we may drown our sorrows in excitement, we may even keep down remorse for a while, or we may build up fresh hopes, and try to hang a curtain between us and the past. But the whirl of active life will not go on for ever; a hush must sometime come. And in the silent hour of midnight, or in the ghastly grey of the chill dawn, Regret, like a phantom will haunt us, and shake a mocking finger at our inability to undo the past. And when the mad torrent of excitement has swept by, old memories and old sorrows will be left high and dry upon a desolate shore, and we shall grieve and grieve until the tide again flows over them. There is no Lethe on this side the dark river.

And Mr. Chester looked graver than he had done the day before.

* * * * * *

Aunt Lotty sat by Mr. Carmichael's bedside and ministered to his wants, filling up the intervals with the endless knitting, and not daring to speak unless spoken to, lest she might irritate the invalid. For Aunt Lotty's perceptions were sharpened in any case of illness, and her sympathetic heart corrected her somewhat defective judgment. It was necessary that he should be kept perfectly quiet, the doctor said, and then all would go on well.

"Letters?" said Mr. Carmichael, in a querulous tone.

It was about the time of the arrival of the Australian mail.

"I thought you were asleep, or I would have given them to you before," answered his wife, bringing several letters to him, amongst which was one with a foreign post-mark.

Mr. Carmichael's eye eagerly noted it, and Mr. Carmichael's trembling fingers closed upon it. The opening was a somewhat difficult task, it dropped from his hand. His wife giving it to him again, asked,—

"Shall I open it?"

"No!" replied the sick man, abruptly, as he once more essayed to tear open the envelope, in which he finally succeeded. Then he steadied his hand to hold it whilst he read, and as he did so he glanced at Aunt Lotty; and Aunt Lotty perceiving his movements in spite of the knitting softly moved towards the window, drew the blind half way up, and seated herself so that Mr. Carmichael could not see her.

And Mr. Carmichael, thus left to his own devices, began to read his letter. He was not very expert in making it out, his eyes rather failed him, and losing his place he several times had to begin again; but by dint of perseverance he at length mastered the contents, and they brought relief to his mind. The writer said:—

"I have made minute inquiries as directed, and find that Henry Bargrave died four years ago, being a man over eighty years of age. His wife is still living, but is infirm, and at times loses her memory; she, however, well remembers the loss of the Albatross, with all the passengers on board. Mrs Gresford and her child were amongst the number, they were both drowned. The child was at that time not a year old, its name was Doris. She remembered nothing especial about it; it was like all other babies, nothing very remarkable. She remembered, too, Mr. Gresford's return after he had been thought dead so long, and his distress and dismay on hearing of the loss of his wife and child. He went away, she fancied, to South America, and she felt sure that her husband had once or twice heard from him; but that was long ago; she did not know now whether Mr. Gresford were living or dead."

The writer had obtained a list of the passengers in the ill fated vessel, they were all drowned; only four or five of the crew were saved; they contrived, after tossing about in an open boat for three days without food or water, to attract the notice of a vessel bound for Sydney. They had suffered fearfully from hunger and exposure, and had seen their comrades die around them. They reported that the Albatross went down, and that the captain and all on board perished.

Mr. Carmichael's head fell back on the pillow; the effort had been great and he needed rest after it, but his mind was in a more comfortable state than it had been; still there was a vague fear upon him of which he could not divest himself, and he should have to wait in restless suspense until it was dispelled or realized. He was half afraid that Joyce had a suspicion of his fear. He could not quite make out Joyce, there had been something strange about her of late, as if she suspected something. Perhaps it was only an idea of his own; perhaps he might be unnecessarily harassing himself; nevertheless, his mind was harassed, and he lay in a state of mental unrest, longing that his illness had passed off, and that he could take active measures to assure himself of all he wished to know. Presently he opened his eyes again and listlessly surveyed the letters lying beside him. He stretched out his hand and took one up, quite by hazard, for he had not particularly noticed it, he merely saw that it was in a handwriting not familiar to him. Some circular, probably; he could not make out the post mark. He was putting it down again, when one of those irresistible impulses that sometimes come over people prompted him to look at it again, and as he did so he intuitively felt that it contained something of interest, and with some little difficulty he managed to open it. It was but a short note, and the writing was clear and legible; consequently he read it more easily than he had read the Australian letter.

It was from Mr. Chester, written before he left the station town for Linton. It was merely to inform Mr. Carmichael that he hoped to bring back Doris to Green Oaks the following evening.

"That will be to-day," commented Mr. Carmichael. "He had somewhere in his possession a letter from her mother, which he had no doubt would assist him in persuading Doris to return."

Mr. Carmichael gave a half groan.

"What is it?" asked Aunt Lotty, hastily coming to the bedside.

"Nothing," replied her husband; "go away."

And Aunt Lotty retreated to the window again and went on with her knitting.

Mr. Carmichael reconsidered the passage.

"He had somewhere in his possession; somewhere—it was vague, he had not actually found it; it *might* be lost."

Mr. Carmichael reproached himself for not having thought of the possibility of Mr Chester's possessing such a document, and for not having contrived to get it into his own possession. Mr. Chester probably had it with him when he was at Green Oaks. It had been, as it were, laid at his very feet, and he had not stooped to pick it up; it had been tossed by fortune within reach of his hand, and he had let it go unheeded.

Yet how was he to know that his sister would entrust so valuable a paper to a man who evidently knew so little of her private affairs. Still he might know more than he pretended. This Chester was, doubtless, a designing person. He had found his way to Craythorpe as soon as he heard that Doris was an heiress. But if so—

Mr. Carmichael paused. After all, could Mr. Chester have read the document? No; the letter he thought bore indirect evidence to his not having done so. He looked at it again, and read on.

"After the strange revelation that has been lately made I cannot but see that Lynncourt is now Doris's natural home, and I shall place this before her in the strongest light."

"Of course he will," muttered Mr. Carmichael. "I hate the man."

Why did he hate him? He knew nothing of him, save that he and his mother had befriended Ellen Carmichael when in distress. Perhaps the silent reproach that this carried to him was the secret spring of hatred, though he knew it not. For men cannot bear to have their own self estimation wounded.

And then he interfered with Mr. Carmichael's designs. Why was a stranger to profit by his efforts to secure to his niece her rightful property?

He almost wished he had left the matter alone altogether. And yet if he had done so, he could not have paid off his old grudge against John Gresford. And now, in paying it off he should heap benefits on a person whom he equally disliked. And he became more and more irritable and restless.

Aunt Lotty, from her post of observation, wished she had never given him the letters. She was sure they had done him harm. What would the doctor say?

And Mr. Carmichael tossed uneasily from side to side, arguing the matter in his mind, and wondering whether it would be possible to carry his point without benefiting either the one or the other.

He called to his wife. She was at the bedside in a moment.

He was not a vacillating man, and yet he looked at her half doubtful whether he should not change his mind. However he decided to unbend.

"I've heard from Mr. Chester."

Aunt Lotty, burning to know what Mr. Chester had said, prudently restrained herself from asking.

"He will, perhaps, bring Doris back to day."

Aunt Lotty uttered an exclamation of joy.

Mr. Carmichael frowned.

Then he went on, "Do you suppose that Mr. Chester has any intention of marrying Doris?"

Aunt Lotty felt in a flutter of importance. Mr. Carmichael had asked her opinion upon a serious subject. She was flattered, and flattery we know is calculated to blind the judgment. So poor Aunt Lotty's judiciousness all vanished; her eyes were closed, and her tongue unloosed. She became voluble.

"Certainly he has. I've seen it from the first moment. Though you did not like the idea, I knew it would be so, and I should have said more about it only I was afraid you would not like it. But now that you have mentioned it, I may say that I feel sure that he intends it, and of course Doris likes him, and I don't see that Mr. Lynn need make any objection, for Mr. Chester is so very delightful that Mr. Lynn is sure to like him. And I am so glad you've taken it into consideration, and I'm sure we cannot feel too grateful to Mr Chester for finding Doris for us, for its what no one else could do. And you see she told him where she was at once. Of course he will marry her, and its sure to turn out well, though marriage is a lottery, and—"

Here Aunt Lotty's flood of eloquence was suddenly stopped.

"Silence!" said Mr. Carmichael, in a deep, hoarse voice, his face turning almost purple.

Aunt Lotty was in dismay. What had she done? Mr. Carmichael had asked her opinion, and she had given it.

And like many others whose opinion is asked, she had better not have given it. For, as a general rule, people don't want your opinion, unless it happens to be a confirmation of their own, or unless it is just what they wish it to be; and even then they are apt to think you impertinent for having an opinion at all.

Aunt Lotty, therefore, had committed an egregious blunder, and had made Mr. Carmichael more irritable than ever.

"Of course he intends to marry her. Who wants to be told that?" said he.

Very meekly and in a very tremulous voice Aunt Lotty said she was sorry, that she thought he wanted to know.

But Mr. Carmichael was inconsistent, and replied that he did not want to know. Of course Mr. Chester wished for Doris's fortune, but—" here Mr. Carmichael broke off abruptly, then added, "Call Joyce."

And Joyce came, and Mr. Carmichael began, "I have had a letter from Mr. Chester; he may perhaps be here to night with Doris. He speaks of the document you mentioned. Did he tell you to whom this document was addressed?"

"To Doris—has he found it?"

"He does not say. You may go now."

And Joyce went.

"They will be here to-night," she murmured to herself, as she closed the door of the little porch room.

But they did not come that night. Aunt Lotty sent to the station to meet each train but Doris and Mr. Chester did not arrive.

(To be Continued.)

A STRANGE EVENT.—Rev. Newman Hall preached four times in this city on Sunday, before crowded audiences of four different denominations; first to the Presbyterians, next to the Reformed Dutch, then to the Congregationalists, and finally to the Episcopalians. This, we believe, is unprecedented. No ecclesiastical discipline is to be inflicted for this broad Christianity, so far as is known.

Sad revelations are being made in Paris of the Mexican expedition. The second regiment of Zouaves was four days without food. Out of 2130 composing it, only 1100 returned to France. Of a company of the 99th regiment at Vera Cruz, all but 12 men perished of yellow fever.

Elihu Burritt denies the report that he is about to return to his birthplace. He has called his villa, near Birmingham, "New Britain," after his native village.

A farmer in Wisconsin raised seven acres of hops this season, and made a clear profit of seven thousand dollars.

The Arming of Canada.

The Portland Press, in commenting on Gen. Michel's speech upon leaving Montreal, in which he advises Canada to fortify, has the following:

"It is not fortifications and armies that Canada needs. There are only two points from which she can possibly dread an armed foe; namely, from this country and from within her own borders. But if she intends to quarrel with the United States, the expenditure of her whole annual revenue in fortifications and armies would not render her secure against attack from this side; and on the other hand, if it is the disaffection of her own people she would guard against, she would do well to take a lesson from recent events in this country, where it has been conclusively shown that a just government does not need standing armies, but may be safely trusted to the care of the people. The strongest nations are those where freedom and industry unite in the development of varied resources and in the accumulation of wealth. Canada cannot afford to waste her substance in standing armies and similar old world despotic follies. She should devote herself to the completion of her railways and canals, the opening up of her vast fertile territory to immigration, the adjustment of conflicting interests between her different provinces, the exercise of a rule so just and beneficent as to bind the hearts of her people to its support, and the cultivation of friendly relations with the United States. This country has no hostile designs on Canada, despite all the representations of Canadian journals to the contrary. Our people are too busy with minding their own affairs to have much time or attention to bestow on those of their northern neighbors, with whom they have every disposition to live in peace and amity. The continent is large enough for them and for us. If they choose to amuse themselves and squander their small revenues in following the advice of General Michel to "fortify and arm," it makes no sort of difference to us. We are not likely to enter into rivalry with them in this sort of thing because we have learned that the best strength of a nation lies in something widely different. If we, for the last fifty years had maintained an army of a hundred thousand men the chances are that we should have been beaten in the rebellion."

THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY.—It is impossible to stay the onward march of democracy, or of the right of all mankind to its share in the government of society. In England, in France, in Germany and in Italy, throughout the civilized world in short, the great truth has dawned that no man or class of men has a right to put an obstacle in the way of other men or other classes; that every man who bears the burdens of society has a claim upon its advantages, as society has a claim upon the best faculties and noblest capacities of every man; and that in freest individual development lies the strongest national unity and the most rapid, peaceful and beneficent social progress. Yes; thank God! in the thought of the cultivated intellect of the world, as already long since in the hearts of the poor and despised many, there is an end to the antiquated and insane nonsense about the superior rights of castes, of families, of ranks, of persons and of races. Manhood is the God given credential which all the courts and forums of the earth will be compelled to recognize; because the collective reason of all the members of society, their universal will, and not the political will of a limited number, though not absolutely perfect, is yet the best and safest guide of the state.

A new York-Bohemian writes to a western paper: "By way of contrast between the non success of journalism as a profession, and the prosperity attending any other calling, let me mention the fact, that an old man and woman who have for years sold apples and nuts in Spruce street, under the shadow of the Tribune building, are to-day worth $50,000 or 60,000 a piece, while not one of the writers of that journal, unless a stockholder, has much more than enough to bury him decently. The truth is, there is no vocation under the sun so poorly paid, and so entirely thankless, as that as which we of the daily quill driving brotherhood so fervently belong."

On the Pacific Railway, in Kansas, last Monday between Ellsworth and Hays, an exciting encounter took place between a herd of buffaloes and a passenger train. For three miles the buffaloes pushed along parallel with the train. Many shots were fired, but nothing stopped the tide of the stampeded beasts. Finally they swept across the track, ahead of the locomotive, fairly worsting the iron horse by bringing him to a halt.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Le Canadien says it regrets to find that the emigration to the United States still continues, and that it is not only young men who go to find homes, but the heads of families who take several children with them. It notices especially the departure of a M. Chiniquy from St. Roch des Aulets for Illinois. We suppose this is a relation of the famous expriest.

A prairie fire occurred near Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, on the 7th instant, which burned about seven hundred tons of hay, and came near destroying the fort. The same fire ran into a half breed camp and burned ten half-breeds to death and ten more are so badly burned that their lives are despaired of.

Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, has lately been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is described by an exchange as "an intelligent, industrious, quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, who enjoys in an eminent degree the personal esteem of the people of Chicago."

On the 8th, for the first time in the history of Alabama, negroes were put upon grand and petit juries of the criminal and other high courts of Montgomery.

By the Atlantic Cable.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI BY THE FRENCH AND PAPAL FORCES.

FENIAN ALARM IN ENGLAND, &c., &c.

Paris, Oct. 29.

The Pope has issued an Encyclical to the Bishops of the Church throughout Europe, in which he calls their attention to the great peril by which he is surrounded, and in pathetic terms deplores the many dangers which menace the temporal power and threaten to destroy the Independence of the Holy See.

The London Times contains a glowing account of the visit of the civic, military and naval authorities of Portsmouth to Admiral Farragut on his flag ship Franklin. The affair was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in those waters.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had returned to England, the latter greatly improved in health.

The King of Prussia had a narrow escape from losing his life by a collision on a railroad, he being a passenger in one of the cars.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

The city is now the centre of Fenianism. Reports of mysterious proceedings among the Irish inhabitants have caused the authorities to take extraordinary precautions, the armories of the volunteers and the gun shops in the city are guarded, and the police patrols have been doubled.

Paris, Oct. 29.

The news of Garibaldi's victory at Monte Rotundo has been confirmed. Garibaldi displayed great personal daring during the engagement. His soldiers captured all the Pontifical force, made up of Zouaves and gens d'armes from Rome, but the Italian government authorities at once released them.

Toulon, Oct. 29.

The Imperial conscription for sailors for the French navy has been resumed here and in all the other maritime quarters and districts of France.

The arsenal is still engaged bringing in troops from different points to augment the Italo-Roman expeditionary force.

Florence, Oct. 31.

The pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country, and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome. The Garibaldians have taken possession of a portion of the railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emmanuel is advancing in the direction of Rome.

London, Oct. 31.

No further advices have been received from Rome. Means of direct communication had been destroyed by cutting telegraph wires, and tearing up railroads.

Dublin, Oct. 31.

Buckley, one of the Fenians captured at Dungarvon, has turned Queen's evidence. He testified against the prisoner Warren, and gave a complete account of the expedition which ended with the landing at Dungarvon.

London, Nov. 1.

Lord William Rosse, the celebrated astronomer, died yesterday, in the 67th year of his age.

Dublin, Nov. 1.

Great excitement has been created here by the wanton shooting of the two policemen on Wednesday night. A proclamation has been issued by the government, offering a reward of a thousand pounds for the arrest of the assassins. The police in this city and throughout the Island are searching for the murderers. Two suspected persons have been already apprehended, and are now in custody awaiting examination.

London, Nov. 1.

As the last mail steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro, a report reached that city that the Brazilian troops had captured the town Illas—called by the natives Menhucu—the chief port of Paraguay. It was also reported that many prisoners and a great quantity of military stores had fallen into their hands.

Manchester, Nov. 1.

The trial of Allen and four other prisoners was concluded to-day before the special Commission. They were convicted of murder, and received the sentence of death. The cases of the rest of the accused will be tried on Monday, to which day the court has adjourned. The proceedings cause extraordinary interest here.

[The following is a "special despatch" to the New York Herald]:

Garibaldi's Camp at Castle Yubilero, five miles distant from Rome.—Wednesday, morning, Oct. 30.—Garibaldi has at his headquarters, under his immediate command 3,000 revolutionary soldiers. The men are well armed and have plenty of provisions. The general has no artillery except two brass guns taken from the Papal soldiers during the fight at Monte Rotundo. They have no tents, and there is very little discipline maintained. The rear is unguarded, Garibaldi's headquarters position in the field is placed at a point facing Rome, and in full view of the Eternal City. There are no Papal troops between us and Rome, as the soldiers of the Pope, who have been steadily falling back, have retreated within the line of the fortifications of the city. Before their retirement from the field they burned all the bridges over the river. The Roman peasants take no interest in the progress of affairs. They are engaged at the plough and tending their flocks as usual. Garibaldi's men do not interfere with them, and respect their property. They do not take away sheep or oxen, or any of the agricultural goods or chattels in the vicinity of the camp or on the roads leading thereto with the exception of the wood of the fences. They behave indeed well.

"Eight men of the Garibaldian army are to be shot to-morrow, by sentence of a court martial, having been convicted of thieving at Monte Rotundo.

"The men of the force are very enthusiastic in their hopes as to the result of the movements on Rome, but the weather is very cold during the nights, and this tests their patriotism and endurance not a little. Recruits come in at an average of six hundred daily. Arms and provisions are had in large quantities from the Province of Terni in anticipation of a fight with the Papal forces. There has been no actual engagement since the fights at Viterbo and Monte Rotundo. The priests fought bravely at Monte Rotundo. After the fight at Monte Rotundo Garibaldi's officers begged of him to shoot at once all the prisoners taken in action, but he refused promptly and with determination.

"Garibaldi's sons, Menotti and Ricotti, are both in camp with their father. We all sleep on the floor of an old monastery. Garibaldi will not advance nearer to Rome until he has thousands more under his command. He is to-day engaged in making an examination of the ruins of the bridges destroyed by fire by the Papal troops. In camp the general retires at 8 o'clock in the evening, and rises from his pallet on the floor at 5 o'clock in the morning. It is said that he intends to occupy Monte Mario immediately. 2,000 Papal troops well officered and handled in the field, could destroy Garibaldi's force by assault on the rear of his position. The members of the insurrectionary committees are here consulting with Garibaldi. The general would regard it an act of madness to attack with the force just now under his command. There are large supplies of food and ammunition at Monte Rotundo Corea. The Italian troops, posted on the frontier, are in fine condition and advancing.

Florence, Oct. 31.

A battalion of Italian Garibaldian Volunteers from this city which had just marched for the frontier, has been stopped at Larni on the way by Italian troops. The King's government has ordered that the revolutionary relief committees both here and in the provinces shall be closed. Garibaldi demonstrations continue to be made daily in all the chief towns of Italy.

London, Nov. 2.

General Manabrea, the prime minister of Italy, in a note justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territories. He says that the dignity of the Italian government and the violation of the September treaty by the French required the movement.

London, Nov. 4.

Riots have taken place at several points in Paris, but they have been suppressed.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

The alarm about the Fenians in this city does not subside. Troops have been sent here and others are arriving. Sir Alfred Horsford, who was so active and efficient in suppressing the outbreak in the South of Ireland is in command of the military forces.

Paris, Nov. 4.

The following intelligence was received from Rome at 6 o'clock this morning.—The Papal troops, supported by the French forces, attacked Garibaldi at Monte Rotundo and defeated him. Some say Garibaldi is a prisoner and some say he is killed. Half an hour after the attack commenced, Garibaldi finding his retreat cut off, fought his way to the town of Monte Rotundo where he was reinforced by some Italian troops, but the French coming to the assistance of the Pontifical soldiers, he was beaten. From another source it is stated that Garibaldi was attacked and defeated on Sunday. He retreated and surrendered to Italians.

Manchester, Nov. 4.

It is regarded as probable, that all the prisoners who have been tried and condemned to death before the special commission here, will have their sentences commuted, except the three most prominent ones, Allen, Gould, and Larkin, who are shown by the evidence to be the actual murderers of the policeman Brest.

Dublin, Nov. 4.

The Nation and the Irishman newspapers declare that the action of the special commission in refusing to give General Warren a mixed jury is a CASUS BELLI.

When arraigned for trial to-day before the commission, General Fariola entered the plea of guilty. The case of General Nagle has been postponed. The prisoners Costello and Halpine are to-day on trial.

Paris, Nov. 5.

The Moniteur, this morning publishes full particulars of the battle in Italy. The scene of the fight was near Tivoli. 3,000 of the insurgents were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Garibaldi himself, and his son Menotti, were captured at Terni, and sent to Florence as prisoners of war. 4,000 Garibaldians, while on the march to reinforce the insurgents, were stopped, disarmed and turned back.

The greatest agitation prevails in Italy.

London, Nov. 5.

Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday and to-day. Every meat and bread shop in the city has been sacked. At the time of the receipt of the last despatches incendiary fires were breaking out in different parts of the town. There was much excitement, and the local authorities had petitioned the Government for troops to quell the disorder.

London, Nov. 5.

Parliament has been called to re-assemble on the 19th of the present month.

Genoa, Nov. 5.

Garibaldi has arrived at Spezzia on board an Italian man of war, a prisoner in the hands of the Italian government.

HOW THEY SHOOT.—The crack shots of our Artillery and Rifle Companies have been busy practicing with their new Sniders preparatory to the London match. They make splendid shooting at any distance, and all who have tried them declare that they are decidedly superior to the Enfield. We had an opportunity of examining their construction, and are astonished at the mechanical beauty and simplicity of the breech. They admit of the greatest rapidity of loading, and are serviceable in the hands of the most negligent and careless. A few thousand of them in the hands of determined Volunteers, would sprinkle the frontier with Fenian corpses from Goderich to Halifax, and extinguish the pluck and bombast of the whole Brotherhood, so to speak, in a week's campaign.—[Guelph Advertiser.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or TO LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre paid) to Mr. ALEX. ROSS, No. 334, Burnside St., Chicago, U.S.

Or to

GEO. C. URQUHART,

Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley.

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.

John Clemeden, Esq., M.R., M.R.C.S., E., L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

Markets.

Paisley, Nov. 7.

Fall Wheat $1 30 to 1 31; Spring Wheat $1 15 to 1 20; Flour $7 to 7 50; Oats 30c; Barley 50c; Peas 45 to 50c; Butter 11 to 12½c; Eggs 10c; Potatoes 30c; Pork $4 to 4 50; Beef $4 to 4 50; Lard 8 to 9c; Tallow 9c; Hay $7 to 8; Cordwood $1 25 to 1 50; Hides $6; Black Salts $3; Ashes per bus. 12½c.

BIRTHS.

October 21st, the wife of Mr. George Brockie, Greenock, of a daughter.

Oct. 22nd, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ingersol, Elderslie, of a son.

Nov. 3rd, the wife of Mr. John Welsford, Paisley, of a daughter.

A Freed Currency.

Mr. Mitchell spoke the other day of some financial scheme which it is understood will be proposed by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Galt. Certainly there is room for improvement—that, all seem ready to admit, but how to bring about the improvement is a matter about which currency doctors disagree. At present the banking system having its basis ostensibly in gold, presents this peculiar faculty, that whenever the public wants gold it can't get it. When no one cares about it, then the "institution" are free in their offers of it, and rattle it about with an air of unlimited resources which is truly refreshing. But let the public begin to ask for gold, let it want discounts and credits to carry on trade, say a fall business like that on hand, and then the institutions find out that they want all the gold for themselves. They must "keep strong" they say, which means keeping the commercial community needy, and in want of the facilities of trade, which they undertake to provide. It is just at the time when trade requires aid that the institution "put on the screws," and instead of liberalizing business, cripple it, and send it hobbling away. And as long as the circulation of the banks is twice or three times the amount of the coin they have in hand, it will always be so. When public faith receives a shock people are inclined to rush for the gold, and the banks never having enough of it to satisfy a third of the claimants, if they were all to demand it, fight off the public as they would a mad dog. A want seems to be to provide a way by which there would be another, a permanent guarantee for the circulation, other than gold. The latter is a delusive one when put to the test; but a national currency based upon the general credit and wealth of the people should never fail. It is always there, and in such abundance that when commerce requires aid money need not be unnaturally restricted, for fear that the sham of a gold-secured currency may be discovered. Currency based upon the national credit would abolish this periodical running for gold. Nobody would ask for it, for instead of finding by an examination of the returns that from 25c to 30c on the dollar is all that the bank vaults can generally boast of for the purposes of immediate redemption of the paper money, they would know that a better security was at hand in the solvency of the entire people.

THE GROWTH OF WASHINGTON.—The rapid progress of Washington in wealth and influence, as a city, is justly attracting attention. Before the rebellion it contained a population of 65,000 souls; but it is said to-day to have a population of 130,000, counting in the suburb of Georgetown. The buildings erected during the present year number not less than 1,500, and yet rents continue exorbitantly high, and comfortable dwellings are hard to obtain at any price. Northern ideas of business have taken the place of the old way of letting well enough alone, and there is a new spirit of enterprise prevailing, which promises to make the city worthy of being the national metropolis.

The Patriot says that in P. E. Island the people generally are as hostile as ever to Confederation. Even some of those who view it with favor, seem disposed to wait until "the experiment has been tried." A few professional politicians are the parties most anxious for a change.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867.

New Arrangements.

THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

PAISLEY ADVOCATE

Will commence on the 3rd of January next and hereafter all subscriptions will expire at the end of the year, at whatever time commenced. Those who have already paid for a period beyond the end of the year, will be credited with whatever sum is so paid on next yr's. subscription; and all subscribers in arrears will be charged up to the end of this year.

All new subscribers who commence at any time between now and the end of the year, and pay $1.50 when subscribing, will be entitled to the paper up to the end of the ensuing year.

If not paid till a year has expired, $2 will be charged in all cases.

Dr. Pasmore has moved to his residence on Church street, Paisley.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GALT.—A telegram from Ottawa says that Mr. Galt has retired from the government for reasons of a private nature. He will support the ministerial party in parliament. No name is yet mentioned as his successor.

The Hon. Joseph Cauchon has been appointed Speaker of the Senate of Canada.

Commercial Bills are selling at Toronto and Montreal from 85c to 91c.

Gold is declining in New York, the latest quotation being 139.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Free Press says it is believed there by persons who have good reasons for their faith, that the Commercial Bank will be put upon its legs again.

HON. MR. HOWE ON IRELAND.—Mr. Howe in the course of his remarks at the St. Patrick's concert in Montreal, referring to the grievances of which Irishmen complain, he said there was something wrong in the way the land was managed. Irishmen were not to be blamed for thinking something might be done to relieve the people of Ireland. In Canada, we had the Seignorial Tenure, but the Legislature stepped in, and this was removed and gave great satisfaction to the people. The whole sum and substance of the matter with Ireland was that money went out of the country, and did not come back to improve it, the consequence was that the people lived on a diet which would not be tolerated in Canada for a week.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY.—We have received the second number, being for November, of this new Canadian magazine. It is published by John Dougall & Co., of Montreal, who are also publishers of the Montreal Witness. It is remarkably cheap, being only one dollar a year, and containing a large amount of excellent reading matter, both original and selected. Many attempts have been made to establish popular magazines in Canada, but hitherto all have been failures, principally on account of the limited field Canada affords for such publications, and the competition of periodicals of a similar character in the large cities of the States. The publishers of "The New Dominion," however, should be able to master these difficulties if anybody can; and it is certain they have made an excellent commencement.

The Greenock Ploughing Match.

As announced, the above Ploughing Match came off yesterday on the farm of Mr. McGraw, near Paisley. The day was fine and there were quite a number of spectators on the ground. The field was a stiff clay, in sod, and rather dry, but the ploughing was nevertheless well executed. Eight ploughmen entered, four of these using ploughs manufactured by Mr. McArthur, who has lately commenced business in Paisley. Mr. McArthur has a patent for his plough, which has taken a large number of prizes in the county of Wellington and elsewhere, both at ploughing matches and shows. It is strongly recommended by those who have used it. After the business of the day was over the ploughmen and friends present sat down to an excellent dinner, hospitably furnished by Mr. McGraw.

The following is the prize list:

1, Wm. Lamb	McArthur	plough.
2, John Brockie	do	do
3, —— Freelley	Kilgour	do
4, Robert Delgarno	McArthur	do
5, George Leask	Paul	do
6, David Brockie	Robinson	do
7, David Black	Bradley	do

Best Feering, John Brockie; Best finish, David Brockie.

FOURTH GUILTY.—Michael Fenton pleaded guilty at the Lambton Assizes, to the charge of setting fire to J. P. Coulson's hotel, Oil Springs, on the 5th July last, and has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Smith, whom he says gave him $50 to do the job, is in Halton jail as a counterfeiter. Coulson has just returned from a shooting tour on the western prairies, and the leading event in Owen Sound last week was a prairie game supper given by him to one hundred and fifty of his friends, including the member elect of North Grey, Thomas Scott, Esq.

THE DERBY MURDER.—At the adjourned inquest on the shooting of Anthony Ford, nothing was elicited more than to strengthen the growing conviction on the public mind, that the perpetrator of the crime was neither a stranger to the murdered man, or to the locality where the tragedy was enacted.

A Couple Married to Save a Hotel Room.

Thursday, evening, at a late hour, says the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. 18th, John Streeter, Esq., George Mann, Esq., Miss Mann and Miss Pritchard, of Hudson, Wis., arrived in this city and registered their names at the International Hotel. The several individuals desired separate rooms, though all belonged to the same party, and it did not seem unreasonable that the two ladies should occupy one room, while the two gentlemen occupied another. On account of the crowded state of the hotel it was found impossible to give each a separate room, and they were so informed. They then retired to the ladies' parlor, and held a council of war on the subject of the manner in which they were to be accommodated. After a short time, Mr. Geo. Mann sought an interview with the proprietor of the hotel, and said he thought the matter could be satisfactorily arranged if the proper officials could be procured. "What officials do you require, my dear sir?" was the very polite but peremptory request of the host. Mr. Mann replied that either a clergyman or Justice of the Peace would answer. No sooner said than done! A Justice of the Peace was summoned, and, in about three minutes, Mr. John Streeter and Miss Mann were made one flesh, according to the statute in such case made and provided. Colonel Johnson, of the International, and Mayor Dike, of Faribault, were the witnesses, Mr. Geo. Mann giving away the bride. This little ceremony, costing the hotel nothing, and only involving the parties in the expense of the fee to the justice and the revenue stamp on the marriage certificate, saved to the hotel one room, which was soon after let to an elderly gentleman from up the country, at the rate of three dollars a day.

Departure of Gen. Williams.

General Williams took his departure from Nova Scotia Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the steamship Cuba, bound for England. He was escorted from Government House to Cunard's wharf, by a few hundred people altogether, consisting of a band of music, about three dozen torch bearers, a procession of eighty or a hundred persons following the carriage in which the General rode, and the usual promiscuous crowd of outsiders.

A Company of the Volunteer Battalion formed the Guard of Honor at the place of embarkation, and the Halifax Volunteer Artillery fired a salute from the Ordnance Wharf, as the steamer passed down the harbor. The affair was a great failure so far as any demonstration was concerned. No enthusiasm was manifested. Some few persons who imagined from the occasional references in the Unionist papers for the last three weeks that a grand ovation would take place, were woefully disappointed.

A few words will express the result of his labors. Where he found happiness, he leaves discontent; where he found full faith in the justice of the British Government, he leaves distrust. He found the material prosperity of this country almost secure; he leaves it in imminent peril. His own good name he has forfeited. His fellow-countrymen despise him; even the representatives of the city in which he has resided refuse him an address—a compliment never before denied a parting Lieutenant Governor. Henceforth he can reflect that he is without a country, and without a place in the heart of his fellow countrymen. He will live only in their memories as a successful Catiline.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

Court of Chancery.

November 1, 1867.

THE UNITED STATES VS. DENISON.

The hearing of this case was resumed this morning. Mr Blake, Q.C., and Mr Murphy for plaintiff; Dr. McMichael for Col. Thompson; Mr Graham for Denison; Mr Bain for the Attorney General.

The Chancellor decreed that the purchase of the steamer Georgian, though made ostensibly for private purposes, was really a purchase by the Confederate States then in rebellion, and on the suppression of the Confederate Government became the property of the United States Government. He ordered the delivery of the steamer to the agent of the United States.

Mr Blake for the plaintiff waived the right to costs, it being derogatory to the dignity of his client to receive them. No costs were awarded.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.—The Leader and other newspapers, aided by Mr. Donaldson, the Emigrant agent at Toronto, are agitating the question of bringing the superabundant female population of the British Isles to supply the fearful need in Canada of Women Servants. These good folks are reckoning without their host. It is comparatively easy to deluge Canada with young women, but will they stop here? No, they'll all go to the United States after a short time and as the present servant girls do, and the only result of this immigration to Canada will be supply at cheap cost to the Yankees of what they need as much as we do, good domestic servants. It is far better to let things rest as they are. Servant girls will be plentiful in Canada again when they pay the same wages that they do in the United States.

FOX HUNT.—The usual weekly meet of the Wellington Hounds took place on Saturday. The turn out was not so large as on former occasions, owing, perhaps, to the weather being rather unfavorable; still there was quite a number present, including several ladies. This time a wild fox was secured for the occasion, and he led them a splendid chase. The hounds were thrown off on the race track and ran across Mr. Ewing's, Mr. Ritchie's, Mr. Hewer's and O'Neil's farms. The fox ran up in rear of Mr. Palmer's, where he wheeled and made for the woods in rear of the Bullfrog Hotel, where he was killed by the hounds after a very exciting chase. Mr. Frank Orange was first huntsman at the death. The brush was presented by the master of the hounds to Mrs. Sutherland who was the first lady up.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

The Chinese coolies sent to Louisiana last spring to take the place of negroes are found to be lazy, stubborn, dishonest and treacherous, utterly unfit for the purpose for which they were imported.

The steamship Great Britain which arrived in Liverpool on the 18th Oct., after a rapid run of 57 days from Australia, brought gold to the amount of £436,000.

A wealthy Cuban recently died in New York, leaving all his property to his widow, who was his second wife. One of his sons by his first wife has now married the widow and the fortune, much to the disgust of his brothers.

SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS.—The St. Catharines Constitutional says, we learn that a constituency has been secured for Mr. Stephen Richards, where his return by acclamation is almost certain. We shall not at present name it, but as it is not more than 1,000 miles from Lincoln, our readers will be able to exercise their ingenuity in guessing the location.

PERSONAL.—The Globe states that the Hon. Geo. Brown and his family left Toronto on Thursday last, and yesterday sailed from New York for England in the Cunard steamer Persia. We believe it is Mr. Brown's intention to return to Canada almost immediately, leaving his family to visit their friends in Scotland during the winter, and that he will rejoin them in the Spring to spend the season on the continent.

A new flour mill is being built in Guelph by Mr. James Goldie which will turn out 400 barrels of flour per day and employ 40 men.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LUCKNOW.—On Saturday morning last, at about half past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the village of Lucknow, in the stable attached to Campbell's Hotel, and did not cease until thirteen buildings were consumed, at a loss, it is estimated, of about $25,000.

GREAT DROUGHT.—The following is an extract of a letter from Windsor, C. W., dated 29th October.—"We have still no rain here. Everything is as dry as a bone, and the earth caked hard. Many farm operations are delayed till rain comes. Farmers have to drive stock from three to ten miles to the river or lake to water; all the small rivers being dried up, except near the outlets."

Three lynx were shot on Lot No. 5, 8th Concession, Township of Nichol, on Sunday last, by George Cattanach and John Ogg, after an exciting chase. The old one measured over five feet in length, and the young ones were large and extremely tenacious of life. With the assistance of a dog the animals were freed, and the unerring rifle brought them to mother earth in a twinkling.

THE GREAT TEN MILE TROT IN DETROIT.—Detroit, Oct. 31.—The great trotting match for $5,000, between the American horse Dallas and the Canadian horse Melton, a distance of ten miles, took place on the Riding Park here this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Dallas. Time, 32 min. 40 sec. Melton broke down on the sixth mile.

BAD TIMES.—We have just read a letter from a gentleman in Victoria, who describes the condition of things in that place as deplorable. Business of all sorts is dead—money is exceedingly scarce, and the sub-provincial government of Victoria has stopped payment. He inveighs strongly against the politicians, who appear to be more reckless and villainous than in this country.

NEGROES ARMING.—New York, Nov. 2.—The Herald's Washington special says: "It is now well known that negroes in the South are organizing and arming for some purpose which is not peaceful." It is probable that President Johnson will increase the force in the South.

Campo Bello has been invaded once more, though not captured. Mr. J. W. Finlay, formerly of the Scottish American Journal, and late of Quebec, has entered the Island with a small band of experienced fishermen for the purpose of transforming haddocks, not into Fenians, but into Finan Haddies.

The River Thames has never been so low within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It is now reduced at many points to the dimensions of a rivulet finding its way along a narrow channel in the bed. During the past few weeks a great deal of gravel has been taken from the bottom and converted to various purposes. The abutments of Victoria Bridge have also been strengthened by the deposit of a few loads of stones in the holes near there, made by the force of the current during the season of floods.—*London Free Press.*

Prince Arthur was recently taken very unwell while attending gun drill, at the Woolwich Academy. He complained of pains in the head and back which were attributed to over fatigue. His Royal Highness remained in his apartments until the next morning when he appeared worse, and was conveyed in a carriage to Greenwich Park. The same evening Dr. Carr, of Blackheath, being called in, found that symptoms of small pox had manifested themselves. At last accounts, Prince Arthur was improving, the disease having shown itself in a very mild form.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.—The learned world will doubtless be on the watch for the annual meteoric shower about the 15th of November, a phenomenon of which no certain explanation has yet been given, the general opinion among savans, so far as we know, has been that an immense mass of cosmic dust (perhaps the *debris* of a broken world) is circulating round the sun in an oval orbit, one end of which is nearer the sun than the orbit of the earth, and the other end farther from it. Our path must, of course, cut this orbit twice, at regular times, and with a comparatively short interval between them.

The Montreal Minerve, earnestly advocates the admission of Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island, into the Canadian Confederation. Of course, the admission of B. Columbia implies the purchase of the H. B. Territory, for which the Minerve's friends in London, and their agents here, must be growing impatient. That $20,000,000 of Canadian money is doubtless much wanted.

APPEALING FROM CHANCERY.—Yesterday morning a man from London Township, who must have been daft, called upon a country justice and desired to enter an appeal against a recent judgment of the Court of Chancery against him. He complained that he was badly treated by the Court, and wished the learned justice to interfere in his behalf, and compell the Court of Chancery to deal justly by him. That man had better be taken care of.—*Free Press.*

The Courrier de St. Hyacinthe says, it is proposed to form immediately a regiment of Canadian Zouaves for the defence of the Pope. Several other of our French contemporaries favor the project. It would be well for them, however, to consider the experience of those Irishmen who went on a similar expedition as the one proposed, and who returned disgusted with their treatment and the service in which they had been engaged.

NO MORE PULPIT ADVERTISING.—The pastor of the Wesleyan Church, on Sunday morning, gave notice that hereafter he would not make public announcements of tea meetings, lectures, etc., in connection with the Town churches. The Press afforded ample means for that publicity, without resorting to such a distasteful and objectionable course.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

The North-Western Railway.

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

Maryborough is the seventh municipality that has ratified by a vote of the ratepayers, the grant of a bonus to the railroad. We have now the following sums actually voted:—

Egremont	$30,000
Minto	30,000
Wallace	25,000
Maryborough	40,000
Nichol	10,000
Fergus	10,000
Elora	10,000
	$155,000

Three townships have rejected the by-laws submitted to them, viz: Garafraxa, Pilkington and Normanby; but we have good reason to believe that as to Normanby and Garafraxa, the vote of a few weeks since will be reversed, and that they will yet show an appreciation of the importance of this undertaking by voting liberal bonuses. The practical abandonment of the Angus and Durham scheme removes the only cause which prevented the success of the By-law in Normanby, and the ratepayers of that township will undoubtedly come forward to the assistance of the only scheme now before the country which offers them a chance of immediate railway facilities; while in Garafraxa, the absence of any regularly organized agitation on the subject and the accident of the Township Fair being held on the same day as the voting, at Fergus, caused the By-law to go practically by default, the majority voting against it being an actual minority of the qualified voters of the township. We hope soon to be able to chronicle the introduction of a new By-law into both these townships and we have little doubt that the ratepayers, when the matter is brought fairly before them will ratify them at the polls.

The Township Council of Peel was to hold a special meeting yesterday, with a view to the introduction of a By-law granting a bonus of $50,000. Peel is one of the wealthiest of the North-western townships and requires only the advantages of railway communication to make it one of the finest in the Province of Ontario. Local differences have, unfortunately, heretofore prevented the introduction of a By-law, and although the ratepayers are overwhelmingly in favor of a liberal bonus being granted, they have not, so far, in consequence of these differences, had the opportunity of expressing their opinions. We have reason to believe that this difficulty is now removed, and that they will have an opportunity of giving legal effect to their wish to secure the advantage of a railway running through their township. If the By-law has been submitted by the Council there is no reason to doubt that it will receive the sanction of the freeholders of the township.

The surveyors have been engaged in the surveying and locating the line during the last ten days, and have completed the work as far as the Grand River. The survey has been made under the superintendence of George Lowe Reid, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the Great Western Railway, the actual work being performed by a party under the direction of Messrs. Hobson and Molesworth. The rest of surveying and locating the line will be pushed forward vigorously, and within three weeks will be completed as far as Harriston, whence the road will either go straight on to Walkerton or diverge to Mount Forest, and then pass through the township of Normanby to that town. For ourselves we hope the engineers may be able to take the latter course, as by it the County of Grey would be much more effectually drained; and in a road designed especially for local accommodation and local traffic, an absolute air line is a matter of less consequence than the country which may be tapped by the road.

We congratulate the Directors upon the success which is attending their efforts in pressing this work forward. Since the matter was energetically taken up last spring extraordinary progress has been made, considering the difficulties which always present themselves in large enterprises of this kind. The presence of the surveying party in the field is exciting the liveliest interest throughout the district. In this fact the people of the Northwest counties have the best possible guarantee of the sincerity and earnestness of the Directors. They understand now that the gentlemen in Hamilton who have taken this scheme up mean work; and that they spoke only the candid truth when they assured the ratepayers that all that was required was a sound municipal basis to work upon, and the line would be built. Not only throughout the district through which the road is to pass has increased interest been excited, but in the town of Guelph people are waking up to the fact that the road will be built, and that their interest lies not in opposing it, but in heartily helping it forward and utilizing it for their own benefit.

Fostering Uneasiness.

The Globe is keeping up a fusilade against the Bank of Montreal and Mr King, and thereby tending to foster the commercial uneasiness which has prevailed. This is to be regretted. The object, however, seems to be not so much of a financial kind as to damage the government through Mr King if possible. That is Globe tactics all over. But the public will have sense enough to discriminate between the acts of the Montreal Bank as a banking institution, and the government, as its cashier and the issuer of Provincial currency. The government cannot be held responsible for the acts of Mr King in the conduct of the institution of which he is manager, any more than for the conduct of the managers of other banks. But in keeping up the attack our contemporary makes statements which are not borne out by facts. For instance, as follows:—

"At London, the agent of the Bank of Montreal was foolish enough to exhibit Mr King's letter upon the subject to several parties—whether for the purpose of justifying himself in refusing to take the notes, except on collection, or for the sake of increasing the panic, we know not. Whatever the motive, he exposed his master completely; and to him we beg to refer Mr King's apologist for further particulars."

Mr Thomas, the agent here, emphatically denies the allegation. He says, further, that he never received any letter, and consequently could never have exhibited it to "several parties," as alleged. Now it is too bad that, to gratify political ill will, statements in direct opposition to truth should be made. No doubt the Globe will, in justice to Mr Thomas, withdraw the statement to which it has given currency.—*London Free Press.*

The Paper Currency.

The failure of the Commercial Bank coming so close upon that of the Bank of Upper Canada, has called attention anew to the insecure state of the currency. Several of our cotemporaries, among which are some of the leading papers of Ontario and Quebec, see in these successive failures an urgent necessity why the currency should be based upon something more substantial than a bank promise to pay. The Montreal Herald shows how the failure of the Commercial Bank did not prove so disastrous to the public as it might. Having referred to the advantage, under the circumstances, of even a depreciated silver currency, it says:—

"The same thing may be said of the notes issued by the government. Every one who held them knew that they were secure whatever banks might fail, and of course they, like the silver, occupied the place and diminished the volume of the ordinary bank currency. Thus while the banks had less to protect, the public had less cause for excitement."

The Montreal Witness, which is generally held to be a good authority in financial matters, remarks:—

"We may note here an incidental advantage of this greenback issue. It must have greatly diminished the issue of bank notes generally; and, among the rest, those of the Commercial bank, so that its failure will not be so much felt, as if there had been no government currency."

The Ottawa Times speaks to the same effect. Having stated its own views it presents those of Mr. Isaac Buchanan, who was recently in Ottawa on his way to England. Though Mr. Buchanan's views regarding trade and banking generally may be open to criticism, his conception of what is necessary at this time is eminently sound. The Times says:—

"Mr. Buchanan's views as to the measures to be adopted, in case of necessity, are comprehensive and practical. Should the popular confidence in the stability of the banking institutions of the country require a further prop to sustain it, he holds that the Government, representing and acting for the whole people, and being satisfied of the solvency of the banks, of which there can be no rational doubt, ought to be prepared to exchange Provincial notes for their present floating circulation, thereby avoiding the injurious consequences of a restricted currency at a time when it is most urgently needed, in large volume to move the produce of the country to market."

The Hamilton Spectator, going to the root of the whole matter, says:—

"The remedy is to be found in a government currency, a bank of issue, towards which all the banks of the country would occupy the same relations. In this way, there would be but one class of notes which would have the security of the entire resources of the country for their redemption and in which, therefore, the most perfect confidence would be felt. Banks would carry on their legitimate functions of banking drawing from the government such amounts of Government notes as they could safely dispose of, and giving security therefor. The danger which now exists of ignorance creating a panic, by a run upon any bank for the redemption of its bills, would be avoided; and the men best qualified to judge of the solvency of a bank, the merchants of the country, would be the only people who would feel any serial and pecuniary interest in that solvency."

We make one extract more; it is from the St. Thomas Despatch:—

"So long as banks are allowed by charter to issue notes, so long will the community be subject to losses from suspensions and failures; for the privilege of issuing notes will most likely imperil the existence of any bank sooner or later. The desire of circulating their notes tempts banks to run risks, and hence great losses instead of coveted profits. This dangerous privilege should be done away with as soon as practicable."

The Fenian Alarm in Great Britain.

Although the report of troops having been hurried off to Balmoral Castle was premature, we learn that in consequence of information which was received by the authorities, it was deemed advisable to send off a small detachment of the 93rd Highlanders from Aberdeen to Balmoral Castle, for the protection of Her Majesty's person from possible outrage. Fifty picked men, under the command of a Captain, started on the afternoon of the 15th ultimo, and are now stationed at Abergeldie and Inver, forty of them being quartered at the former place, and ten at the latter.

The local police force in the vicinity, and all along the valley of the Dee, has been increased, and fourteen chosen "experts" from London, under the command of Inspector Walker, have been stationed at Bawchory, Castleton, and at various points in the vicinity of Her Majesty's Highland residence. It was suggested to Her Majesty that it would be prudent for her to have a cavalry escort accompany her in her rides and drives, but to this she would not consent, replying that she could not but feel safe when she was surrounded by the loyal clansmen of Abergeldie and Deeside.

The feeling among the people of the neighborhood, on the subject of Fenianism, is intensely strong, and any one suspected of being a member of the organization would incur great risk if discovered in Deeside. The Edinburgh Courant says that it has the best reason for believing that the information received by the authorities was of a kind to warrant the precautionary steps which have been taken for the protection of the Queen.

About the middle of last month the detectives informed the Government that the Fenians contemplated a raid upon the tower of London, on a certain evening. Officers of the garrison who were absent from their quarters were at once sent for, and to each soldier was served out twenty rounds of ammunition, while the artillerymen placed ten rounds of grape and canister by each gun. The sentries were doubled round the walls, and the whole of the men were confined to barracks. These precautions were maintained during a period of three days.

SOUND SENSE.—An exchange says, "Instead of allowing bankers to make a large percentage out of the public by the issue of paper unrepresented by real capital, and which, as in the case of the Intercolonial Bank, may become worthless to the holders, the Government should itself issue legal tender notes on the credit of the country, and make for the people the profits extracted from them by the Banks."

Death of Bishop Strachan.

Toronto, Nov. 1.

The Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan Bishop of the Church of England in this diocese, died at eight o clock this morning, at the venerable age of 89 years. The melancholy event occasions universal sorrow, as he was much respected and beloved by all classes and all denominations for his genuine piety and unthinking zeal in the cause of Christianity, and his intimate connection with the affairs of this country for nearly three quarters of a century. His reputation was not confined to this country but extended abroad, and it is said he was the oldest Bishop of the English Church in the world. The Church bells were tolled this morning out of respect to his memory. The flags were at half mast on all public buildings, and most of the stores had their shutters on a portion of the day.

The Late Bishop Strachan.

This eminent prelate died yesterday full of years and honors, and with him passed away almost the last remaining link that connects the Upper Canada of the present with that province in its early days. Forty years ago, there were four specially prominent public men in Upper Canada; namely, Archdeacon Strachan and John Beverly Robinson on the Conservative, Tory, or Family compact side, and Egerton Ryerson and William Morris each representing powerful opposition interests. Had the former succeeded in their plans, the alliance of Church and State would have been as complete in Upper Canada as in England, but the fact that there were two Established Churches in Britain gave an unanswerable claim to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Canada to share with the Church of England in the Clergy Reserves; and that claim, once admitted, opened the way for others. The bitterness of the strife that raged then about Clergy Reserves, Toronto University, and responsible Government, led all parties into acts and words of which they would not probably have approved in calmer times. But even when the people were most exasperated by Dr. Strachan's almost superhuman efforts to fix an Established Church upon them, and make the Toronto University as much a Church of England institution as Oxford or Cambridge, there was no suspicion that he had any personal object in view. All the stretches of power of which he was accused were well known to be for the establishment of that order of things which he regarded as best for his Church and the Province.

Strange to say, also, although engaged in the hottest of political conflicts he never lost his character of great urbanity and kindliness as a man. No one, in fact, could be more considerate and obliging in his personal intercourse with others, whether politically, friendly, or the reverse.

The Bishop was remarkable for energy, ability, and perseverance, and has made, probably, a deeper impression on Upper Canada than any other one man.

OUR BATH BRICK.—Considerable doubt was entertained by many of our villagers as to the success of the undertaking, on the part of Mr S. L. Rutherford of Stratford, to manufacture Bath brick from material to be had in this neighborhood. We believe the discovery was first made by Mr Geo Higgins, (who had been engaged in the business in England,) the overseer of the works here, to whom a sample of the clay was sent when he resided at Stratford. He pronounced it at the time "just the thing;" and we are happy to say that his expectations have been fully realized. We believe that there is no other manufactory of the kind on this continent—and we understand the brick manufactured here is equal to the celebrated Bath brick of England. Anyway, over 100,000 have been made this year and a ready sale has been found for them. We are informed that there is quite a demand for Kincardine Bath brick in the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, &c.; and we take pleasure in noticing that the new enterprise engaged in by Mr Rutherford has proved to be a remunerative one.—*Bruce Review.*

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c. A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton author of "June Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate engraved on steel in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.) $2 50
4 copies ... 6 00
5 " (and one gratis) ... 8 00
8 " (and one gratis) ... 12 00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post 4 00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove, Apply at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.
Paisley, Oct. 30, 1867.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your great liberality in paying me $50 for my wagon, burned in the field, where it was not insured, being insured in Barn only. Having paid me this sum when I had no legal claim, I feel bound to recommend your Company to my fellow farmers.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
WM. BURTON.

Greenock, Oct. 26, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

GROCERS PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the ADVOCATE Office.

10,000 DOLLARS

OF COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS Wanted in exchange for Goods at
W. KEYES' CHEAP CASH STORE,
Queen St., Paisley, Ont.

M. McNamara,

Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
McKechnie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of bijouterie to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding-rings, Ear-rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slides, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

In silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss designs. Hunting Cylinder Watches

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.

Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

THE
Saturday Evening Post.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST gives a beautiful steel engraving "Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches wide—to every full ($2 50) subscriber, and to every one sending a Club.

The following original novelets are always on hand for 1868:—The Death Shadow of the Polars, by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Morrisons," &c.; Trying the World, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; St. George and the Dragon, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

We also give the very best stories, &c., from the English Magazines, with Essays, Sketches, Letters, Agricultural Articles, news of the week, &c.

The Post is neutral in politics, being exclusively devoted to Literature, and does not discuss Politics or Sectarian questions—leaving these to the political and religious press.

It offers among its premiums, a great variety of Books, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Double Barrel Guns, Croquet, Clothes' Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A SPLENDID OFFER:—New subscribers who subscribe now for 1868 will have their names entered on our list at once—and receive the whole year 1868 besides.

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium en.) $2 50
4 copies ... 6 00
5 " ...(and one gratis) ... 8 00
8 " (and one gratis) ... 12 00
1 copy each of Post and Lady's Friend, 4 00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the premium engraving. Members of a Club wishing the premium engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or premium lists, should enclose five cents for sample paper, containing the particulars. Address

H. PETERSON & Co.,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies, of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
PARLIAMENTARY
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.

Durham, 24th August 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing or negociating two notes of hand bearing my signature, made about the 18th and 23rd of September, 1867, in favor of Alex. Dobbie—one note for the sum of about $43, the other about $31. Likewise a note of hand in favor of Isaac Thompson, made 23rd September, 1867, for the sum of $75—all due about six or seven months after date, as I have received no value whatever for said notes.

ALLAN KIRKWOOD.

Elderslie, Oct. 16, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Arran, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. SARAH THOMAS, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram Lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

STRAY BOAR.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, near Paisley, about the 1st of September, a large white Boar Pig. The owner is requested to pay expenses and take him away.

ALEX. McMORAN.

Greenock, Oct. 8, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
PAISLEY.
J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.
S. SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,
DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - - first week of each Month
SOUTHAMPTON second do.
KINCARDINE - third do.
PORT ELGIN - fourth do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 29th, A 1867 D.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

[illegible] Cobb becomes a Mason.

I must tell you of the perils and trials I had to undergo in order to become a Mason. On the evening in question I presented myself at the door of the lodge room No 00,0,00, sign of the skull and cross-bones. I was conducted into an ante-room where five or six melancholy chaps in sashes and embroidered napkins were waiting to receive me. On my entrance they all got up and turned back sommersaults and then resumed their seats. A big, fat fellow, sitting in the middle, and who seemed to be the proprietor, then said, Sinner from the outer world, advance. I advanced. Will you give up everything to join us? Not if I know it, I said, there is my wife and seven 6—— Another party here told me to say yes, as it was merely a matter of form. So I said yes, I gave up everything. The fellows in the towels then groaned, and said "Tis well. Do you swear never to reveal anything you see here this evening to any human being nor to your wife? I said pon my word I will not. They all groaned again, and said tis well. They then examined my teeth, and felt my muscle, and made me put out my tongue, and then they groaned again. I said, if you don't feel very well I've got a bottle here that—The fat man here took the bottle from me and told me to shut up. He then in a voice of thunder said, bring forth the goat. Another fellow then came up with a big cloth to blindfold me. No, you don't Mr. Mason, I said, no tricks on travellers if you please. I don't believe in playing blind man's buff with a goat. I'll ride the devil if you like but I won't go it blind. Stand back or I'll knock you into smithereens. They were too many for me however, so I had to submit and be blindfolded. The goat was then led in, and I could hear him making an awful racket with his horns among the furniture. I began to see that I was urgently wanted at home, but I was in for it, and could'nt help myself. Three or four fellows then seized me and with a [illegible] laugh pitched me on the animal's back, telling me at the same time to look out for squalls. I have been in a good many scrapes Mr. Editor. I've been in an election fight—I've been pitched out of a four story window—I've gone down in a railroad collision and up in a steamboat explosion, but this goat excursion was a little ahead of them all. The confounded thing must be all wing and horns. It thumped me against the tables and chairs, and the stove and the ceiling, but I hung on like a Trojan. It turned front somersaults, and rolled over and over till I thought it was all over with me. I was just on the point of giving up when the bandage fell from my eyes, and the goat bounded from under me and disappeared through the window with a yell like a Comanche Indian giving up the ghost. I was in a lodge of Masons. They didn't observe for a moment that I could see, so I had a good chance to watch their performances. They were performing their mystic rites with a vengeance. They were dancing a war dance round a big skull, and playing leap frog and turning hand springs, and the big fat fellow of the ante room was standing on his head in one corner finishing the contents of my little bottle. Order was soon restored I was led up to a desk and told to stand at ease. The Chief Engineer of the establishment then put his fingers in the shape of a fan toward me and commanding silence. The rest of the brothers did likewise, and were silent. The governor then addressed me. Brother Cobb, you are one of us. You are a member of an institution which has lasted over ten millions of years. From this time forward your constitution is sound. You are impervious to light or heat, or any atmospheric influence. You are water-proof, fire-proof, and over proof. With impunity you may walk through a river or sit down on a red hot stove. With impunity also you may drink aqua fortis, rye whisky, Wahoo bitters, or any other poisonous substance. You are free from rheumatism dyspepsia, whooping cough and the measels. The bailiff dare not seize you for debt, nor the policemen arrest you for misdemeanor. You are one of us, and you are safe. Here is the password with that and a big club you can get into any lodge room in Christendom. I then took the oath of allegiance on a pack of cards, and stood the whisky and water all round, and I was a Mason.

Yours in Faith, Hope and Charity.

Korn Cobb Jun.

To Remove Stumps.—Mr. John [illegible]rees, Baltimore, removed a troublesome stump from near his house in the following manner: Last fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of oil of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. This spring the whole stump and roots extending all through their ramifications were so rotten that they were easily eradicated. If true, the above would be a cheap method of removing stumps. The sulphuric acid can be bought for about five cents per pound.

A Tough Story.

A Western paper tells the following rather tough story. If true, it is the most remarkable on record:

"An accident of a remarkable nature occurred last week by which a man was thrown 80 feet in the air. He was standing on a balance tree lying across a large log, to see another tree come down, when the tree in its falling course struck the other end of the tree he was standing on, and the tremendous weight of it causing on the spring lever, threw him like a shot into the air.

"The remarkable part of the story remains to be told. When at its highest elevation the man caught hold of a limb in the top of a tree about fifteen feet from the trunk, and remained suspended by the arm until the person who felled the tree travelled a distance of five miles and returned with help and a ladder before he could be released from his perilous position. He was found in the same position as when left, evidently in the best spirits, for he was whistling "Yankee Doodle,' and making a strong fight with his feet against a delegation of wasps that were endeavoring to build a nest in the seat of his pants. He said upon reaching the ground that he had had a healthy time with the varmints, and attributed his power of endurance wholly to the hotly contested canvass he had with the critters, by their persistent fire in the rear, and the tremendous excitement incident thereto.

If that man ever gets into office he will be provided for the rest of his natural life. He will know how to hang on to it.

Dressed Hogs.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—This is not the first time, we have sent you a letter on the above subject, but so far as we can see, without any beneficial results. Farmers are now commencing to bring their hogs to market, dressed, and as is natural, are disgusted at having to take 4c to 4½ per lb. for them, while peas are 90c per bushel. To make the matter worse some are bringing their hogs to market in such a condition, that they have to accept 3c per lb. for the reason that the pork is sour and tainted by the time it reaches Toronto. To avoid this we would strongly urge on their attention the following rules:—

1st. Don't kill any hogs until November, and not then unless the weather is cool and clear.

2nd. When killing, whatever the size, have them opened out from tail to snout, and don't spare cold water to cleanse them thoroughly. Then prop them open with a pointed stick 6 to 12 inches long, according to size of hog.

3rd. Let them hang in a cool, airy place for 12 to 24 hours before cutting them down. The greater the distance you have to travel the longer should they hang.

4th, Don't crowd them in the waggon at this time of the year, and if your journey be long, travel in the night. Five or six hours travelling in the sun will spoil them.

If farmers follow the above instructions, and have got hogs of good quality, they will not have to sell them at 4c. to 4½c. The difficulty of getting hogs when dressed in a good state, is our reason for desiring to have them alive.

Yours, &c.,
W. Davis & Co.

Toronto, Oct. 16.

In one of the American States they passed an Act that no dog should go at large without a muzzle, and a man was brought up for infringing on the statute. In defence he alleged that his dog had a muzzle. "How is that, said the justice, "there is no muzzle to be seen." "Oh," said the defendant, "the Act says nothing of where the muzzle should be placed, and as I thought the animal would like the fresh air, I put the muzzle on his tail."

"I Don't Know Which."—Crockett, on visiting a menagerie, was comparing the countenance of a monkey to that of his fellow-members of Congress. Turning, he saw the gentleman had overheard his remarks; he said "I don't know which to apologize to, you or the monkey.

The Union News tells the story of an enterprising genius in Vestal, N. Y., who bought an old watch for $1,50, and a jack knife for 75 cents; traded the knife for an old gun, traded the watch and gun for an old white horse, traded the horse for five sheep, one calf, one pig, one spring waggon with two wheels, and two dollars in money, besides working the old horse five days on the canal.

One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; one hour gained by rising early will make one month in the year.

An Iowa paper is printed entirely in red ink. An exchange says the editor is determined to have his articles red.

"Don't Stay Long."

A look of yearning tenderness
Beneath her lashes lies,
And hope and love unutterable
Are shadowed in her eyes,
As in some deep unruffled stream
Are clouds and summer skies.

She passed to early womanhood,
From dreamy, sweet girl life,
And crossed the rosy threshold but
To find herself a wife;
Oh! gently should he lead her steps
Along the path of life!

And as she clasped her small white hands
Upon his arm so strong,
How often, like a summer sigh,
Or a sweet pleading song,
She whispers with a parting kiss,
"Beloved one, don't stay long."

It's almost always on her lip,
Her gentlest parting words,
Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves
When by soft zephyrs stirred,
And lingering in the memory
Like songs of summer birds.

And in his heart they gentle warm,
When other scenes amid:
He stays not till she weary grows,
And her fond eyes are hid,
In tears which lie in bitterness
Beneath each veiling lid.

And oh, how many hearts are kept
By that love-uttering song!
There's scarcely one who on life's waves
Is swiftly borne along,
But what has heard from some dear lips
Those sweet words—"Don't Stay Long."

What Next!—The industry of the ladies in Paris surpasses belief. They dye—their hair; they enamel—their faces; they gild—their locks; they paint—their cheeks; and now they bronze—their complexion!—[Punch.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH RIDINGS OF THE

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

GENTLEMEN:

I do not come before you to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the Legislature [illegible], nor yet for the House of Commons, but to thank you for the very liberal support I have received since I commenced business in this place, and to solicit your still more liberal patronage in the future. Likewise to inform you of the fact, that I am now laying in an immense Stock of

COOKING,

BOX AND PARLOR

STOVES!

For the Fall & Winter Trade

Which I am determined to sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. Any quantity of Stove Pipes always on hand. Also a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of the very best quality and workmanship equally low. In the

GROCERY

Department will be found a splendid lot of Tea, Coffee, Currants, Raisins, Tobacco, Spices, &c., at the lowest remunerative prices.

No 1 COAL OIL at 30 cents

Toys & Fancy Goods

In endless variety.

AGRICULTURISTS

Would do well to call and examine my Steel Mould board and Metal Ploughs before purchasing elsewhere, as Great Bargains are offered. A variety of Plough Points always on hand.

HARDWARE.

As I intend going out of this branch of business, the balance of my stock will be

Sold at Cost,

Consisting in part of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Garden Rakes, Small Saws, Saw Files, Horse Rasps, Wood Rasps, Hammers, Wrenches, Turn screws, Squares, Barn door Hinges, Rim locks, Thumb Latches, Chest and Drawer Locks, Bolts, Butts and Screws, Gate Fastenings, Table Cutlery, &c,

☞ The Highest Price paid for Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Wool, Wool Pickings, Cotton Rags, Old Copper and Brass.

In conclusion, I would say, don't forget to call on me if you want a good Cooking Stove, well furnished.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,
S SHANNON.
Tinsmith, Paisley.

Paisley, Aug. 16, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "SPECTATOR" have pleasure in announcing to the public that the Weekly Edition has been greatly enlarged, equal to seven columns of matter having been added to it; making it

One of the Largest Weeklies in the Province.

The greatest pains are taken in the selection of matter for the "Weekly," furnishing a full epitome of the

Foreign & Domestic News

OF THE WEEK.

A new feature has been added, in the publication of a story in each number, which will add greatly to the interest of the paper.

A couple of columns will be devoted weekly to the publication of subjects relating to

AGRICULTURE,

And the selections being made with care, will make the paper of great value to the Farmer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament, interesting summaries of the proceedings of both the

GENERAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS,

Will be given in the form of Editorial Correspondence from the Seat of Government; besides reports of the more important debates.

All the press despatches by cable and telegraph are received, and carefully summarised for the Weekly Spectator. The

Commercial Intelligence

From Europe and America, including the Market Reports, at the leading Canadian markets, furnished by telegraph to the last hour before going to press, makes the Weekly Spectator of the greatest value to every farmer.

While the paper is thus greatly enlarged, and in every respect improved; the price remains the same, viz:—one dollar a year, payable strictly in advance, thus making it the cheapest paper in the Province of Ontario.

The circulation of the Weekly Spectator has already quadrupled, since it came into the hands of the present publishers; and the increased value of it, in consequence of the present enlargement, justifies the expectation that it will go on rapidly increasing in circulation. It is now admittedly the most

Popular Weekly in Canada.

Subscriptions sent in a letter, post paid and registered, will be at the risk of the publishers.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, Oct. 9th, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent. per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Fall Importations!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

G. & W. SMITH'S,

PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

AND

General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember). Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

Notice to Sabbath Schools!

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th Dec., 1867, for the following Sabbath School property, together or in separate lots—namely, 77 Library Books, six Testaments, six Hymn Books, one Book case, one Secretary's Book, and a quantity of small prizes and tickets. The above property can be seen at my place.

JAMES McKINNEY.

Paisley, Sep. 13th, 1867.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce,

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and General Literature,

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], Editor and Proprietor, at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS, $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867. NUMBER 29.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

THE LARGEST
Baking and Confectionary
ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,
Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL, Proprietor
Paisley, May 30, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office, Paisley, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office—Church st., Paisley, C. W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman.
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT
BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.
Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

Mr. Chester and Doris did not come as was expected, and Mr. Carmichael passed a restless night. Aunt Lotty thinks it was on account of the disappointment, for he was so eager about the trains, and even insisted on the one that arrived at midnight being met.

My own opinion is that there is something on his mind, and I can't help thinking that he's afraid of what may be in the packet. Something about himself, I suppose; for I am convinced that he opened the one that Doris had, and took therefrom his letter to his sister. And he used Doris's seal to seal it up again. That seal was never lost! Oh dear! how suspicious I am growing, and what a bad opinion I have of people! Can I, too, be growing deceitful and insincere, and so judging others by myself? No: I don't think that I am. Mr. Carmichael has deceived me more than once, therefore I am justified in doubting him. I can put a great amount of faith in people before I find them out, but I can't afterwards. Is that un Christian, I wonder? I think not, and I do not feel uncharitable when I say, that I believe Mr. Carmichael removed that letter from Doris's packet, or perhaps he did not find it, and fears it is in the one entrusted to Mr. Chester.

N. B. I am writing early in the morning, as it is a miserable day and I cannot go out. The beautiful hoar-frost vanished yesterday and a thaw set in, and now a drizzling rain, half sleet, has begun to fall. Well, one can't have unmixed good, either in the weather or in life—

Into each life some rain must fall.

Life would not be life without it; there must be some contrast, some evil, to make the good doubly precious. Rain is as necessary as sunshine to the earth, sorrow as joy to the soul of man. We are always thinking we can settle everything better ourselves than it is settled for us. I wonder if we could, or whether we should not find ourselves something in the case of Phaeton, if we should have an opportunity of trying the experiment.

I keep looking out of the window to see whether the boy is bringing the letter bag. I can't settle to anything until the letters come. I'm rather glad the post only comes in once a day at Craythorpe.

* * * * *

The letters have arrived. There is one for Mr. Carmichael from Mr. Chester. One from Doris for myself. A very short note. She will be at Green Oake this evening. She wonders if I shall be surprised at all she has to tell me. No, I shall not. I have looked forward to it for so long that I am quite prepared.

It is the ending of my story. When the wedding is over, and my characters are all disposed of, I shall have to begin a fresh tale, for I don't like a novel carried on after a wedding: it does not seem according to rule. Still there are exceptions.

Mr Carmichael is decidedly better since he received his letter; the doctor says he may get up for a little towards evening, so he will be able to receive Mr. Chester. I wonder what Mr. Lynn will think of Doris's engagement! How pleased Aunt Lotty will be—and Mr. Carmichael? *He* won't like it: however he is but a secondary person now. There is Aunt Lotty calling to me. How unsettled I feel this morning: I can do nothing but jot down unconnected sentences in my diary. What can Aunt Lotty want.

* * * * *

It was not Aunt Lotty that wanted me, but Mr. Carmichael.

"What had Doris said to me?"

"Nothing especial. Merely that she would be at home this evening."

"Oh—" a pause; does she say anything about the lost document?"

"No."

"You can read Mr. Chester's letter, Joyce."

This was an unwonted condescension on Mr. Carmichael's part, and I wondered what under-current had brought it about, for I knew there must be some reason for it. So I took Mr. Chester's note.

He had prevailed upon Doris to return. He had had some difficulty at first, but had represented to her strongly that it was the right thing to do, and would be in accordance with her mother's wishes. Therefore she had consented, and he would bring her to Green Oake to day. He must start again for Rome almost immediately, and wished to have an interview with Mr. Lynn, so he should stay at Craythorpe until the end of the week.

"I wonder," I said, "that he says nothing of the document: he seemed to think it would be of great importance in impressing Doris with the necessity of returning."

Mr. Carmichael looked at me keenly. Why was he so anxious about this paper? I looked at the letter again.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Carmichael, "that, though he makes no mention of this paper, it has been the means of inducing Doris to return to us?"

Why did he ask my opinion? What was my opinion worth in comparison with that of a man of Mr. Carmichael's acuteness? It must be his illness that had rendered him so nervous and willing to lean upon a weaker judgment. I hesitated what to reply. How could I say "Yes" or "No," though "No" was my own conviction? And Mr. Carmichael still awaited my answer. Suddenly I remembered Doris's letter, there was a message in it for her uncle. I drew it from my pocket and glanced over it. There was nothing to give any clue to this message, but I felt that had there been any additional cause for disliking Mr. Carmichael, Doris would never have written it. Therefore I replied at once.

"No, I think the document is not found."

Mr. Carmichael's countenance, which was already less clouded than it had been, grew positively sunshiny.

"You are a sensible girl, Joyce. I think the document is lost."

Not that it much mattered now what there was in it to Mr. Carmichael's disadvantage, since Doris would not be much longer under his roof. And I wondered if Mr. Carmichael had arrived at another conclusion from his letter. I suppose not, though I could have gathered it from Mr. Chester's letter as easily as I did from Doris's. But then women do draw conclusions much more readily and with less evidence than men, as I had even now an opportunity of testifying. And what is more, their perceptions are generally correct, even though the evidence seems against them. They have a sublime illogical way of dispersing surroundings and ambiguities, and walking straight through a mass of plausible arguments and statements, and arriving by a short cut at the truth. I think Mr. Carmichael had wisdom enough to allow this qualification to women in general, though I think he considered Aunt Lotty as an exception to the rule. At any rate, he seemed quite to rely on my decision, and was altogther in a very good humor. Aunt Lotty was delighted with the improvement in his health and spirits.

"You see, dear, good news is the best medicine after all, and his mind's at rest about Doris now. He has been terribly harassed about her, and no wonder. I shall be more than half inclined to scold her when she comes for causing us all so much anxiety."

But, of course, when Doris did come, all Aunt Lotty's anger vanished, and the prodigal was not welcomed with greater rejoicings than was Doris at Green Oake. Mr. Carmichael was a little constrained in his manner both to Doris and Mr. Chester, but it wore off after he had contrived to edge in the question that was still to a certain extent undecided.

"Did you find the document useful in backing up your arguments?" asked Mr. Carmichael, with apparent carelessness.

But I, being an interested observer, noted the eager look in his eye, and the anxiety with which he awaited Mr. Chester's reply. And I knew that he was determined to know the worst at once, whatever that might be.

"I am sorry to say," returned Mr. Chester, "that the document must have been lost on my journey. If I had not induced Doris to come back to Craythorpe without it, I should never have forgiven myself for being so careless. But, great as is the loss in one point of view, I presume that Mr. Lynn's packet contains the same information. At least, Mrs. Carmichael told me that she was preparing a similar document to place in Doris's own hands."

Mr. Carmichael, in a less constrained tone, answered:—

"Doubtless, and it will be a great comfort to Doris to read her mother's sorrowful story."

For, of course, Doris knew no particulars, she at present was merely acquainted with the fact that, after a separation of more than eighteen years, she was restored to her father through her mother's death.

From time to time I looked at Mr. Chester to see whether he still felt any annoyance at my foolishness when he was at Green Oake the other day. He looked very grave, and when I spoke to him he did not answer as he used to do. There was something very cold and constrained in his manner—no wonder. There was a ring at the hall door.

"It will be Mr. Lynn," said Aunt Lotty.

It was Mr. Lynn, but he did not come in to the drawing room.

Doris sprang up and seized Mr. Chester by the arm; she was trembling very much.

"My mother's husband! Oh, Gabriel!"

"Your father, Doris."

"It is so strange," she said; "I cannot believe it."

Mr. Lynn had gone into Mr. Carmichael's study; he wished to see Doris alone. And Doris went to him.

* * * * *

When Doris came to the little porch-room I saw that she had been crying. She sat down by me, and putting her arms round me, leaned her head upon my shoulder, but it was some time before she spoke. Then she said:

"My poor, poor mother."

She could not get that thought out of her head.

"And your father, Doris?"

"Yes, he is to be pitied, too; he has suffered so much. But men cannot suffer as women do; they have more to think of, more to take interest in; they go out into the world, and it is so large a field that they can lose themselves in it, and forget partially, if not wholly, their troubles; but a woman stays quietly at home, within a narrow circle, and cannot so easily withdraw herself from herself. She has to go on patiently bearing her sorrow, until it wears itself out or wears her out. She can do nothing but wait quietly until the end comes. Oh, Joyce, how my mother must have grieved, and I have never comforted her!"

"But you could not, Doris: you did not know her trouble."

"Why did she not tell me? I could, perhaps, have helped her to bear it."

"No, Doris," said I, soothingly, "there are some griefs that each must bear alone. And this was one. Your mother was wiser than you."

"Mr. Lynn—I cannot quite call him father yet. It seems all like a dream—has been asking me so much about her, making me tell him every particular of her life and of her death. He thinks of her just as he had but parted with her yesterday, although it is almost nineteen years since they said good-bye to one another. He told me all about that parting, Joyce."

"But how was it that he was so long away? How was it that he was supposed to be murdered?"

"He was left for murdered on the shore but there happened to be a vessel anchoring in the bay from which a boat had been put off to get water. The sailors found Mr Lynn lying on the beach, still alive, but insensible, so they took him off to the ship. It was some days before he recovered his consciousness entirely, and then he found himself in a sailing vessel far away at sea. After many misadventures he at length reached England, where he took the first ship bound for Australia. But he was too late. In the meantime my mother had sailed in the Albatross!"

And Doris, shuddering, crept closer to me.

"Joyce, I wonder why these things are permitted. What had my mother done that such a life of suffering should be hers? They say that our lots on earth are tolerably equal, if one thing is balanced against another. I don't believe it; our lots are not equal."

I did not exactly know how to reply: it was scarcely the time to enter into an argument upon the subject; besides I was not quite sure which side I should take myself. Therefore, I only said:

"It is all over now, Doris; she is at peace her troubles are ended, and the question that you have asked is answered to her now. In the end we shall doubtless know the meaning and the purpose of much that seems mysterious now."

And then we spoke of Mr. Lynn again.

"He is so kind, so thoughtful, Joyce," said Doris; "but I am not going to Lynncourt just yet. I shall go every day and get accustomed to it first; it would be such a sudden change for poor Doris Cresford—I'm glad my name isn't really Carmichael," she put in parenthetically; "such a sudden change—to become all at once mistress of a grand house like Lynncourt! I shall stay with you a little longer, Joyce, till it is all made known that I am Mr. Lynn's daughter."

"And then you will go to Lynncourt and stay until—"

"Until what?" asked Doris, looking up at me.

"Tell me," I said.

"Until I marry Gabriel," answered Doris, calmly. "Are you surprised, Joyce?"

"Not in the least; I have always expected it."

"I have not," returned Doris; "I had not the slightest idea that Gabriel cared for me."

"Nor that you cared for him?" I asked in a half jesting tone, for I was almost afraid of betraying myself.

"No," replied Doris, very seriously, "and I'm [illegible] sure that I do now."

(To be Continued.)

Parliament of Canada.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Ottawa Wednesday, Nov. 6.

This day, at Three o'clock p.m., his Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the Clerk of the Senate said on behalf of His Excellency, that he did not think fit to declare the causes for which he had summoned the present Parliament until a Speaker of the House of Commons had been elected according to law. After which the Members of the House of Commons retired to their own Chamber. His Excellency then withdrew.

Ottawa, Nov. 7th.

His Excellency the Governor General, at 3 o'clock p.m. this day, proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, and having taken his seat upon the Throne, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House of Commons. The Members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Honourable James Cockburn, appeared at the Bar. The Honorable James Cockburn then informed His Excellency that the choice of the House of Commons had fallen upon him to be their Speaker and he prayed for the Members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this Great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality, that I trust and believe will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the Members of Her Majesty's Government, on the one side, and the Delegates who represented the Provinces now united, on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self governing People, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions,—harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects, novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial.

With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise, and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of an uniform Postal System,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion, —for the adoption of a well considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence,—for the proper administration of Indian affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the Naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you, for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fisheries and Marine Interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Controverted Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The circumstances, under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government.

The expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown.

The details of that expenditure will be laid before you, and submitted for your sanction.

I have directed that the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy, which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last Year, and the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the Breech loading Rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support—the material aid—and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

PAPER MONEY SPECIMENS FOR CHINA.—The Adams' Express Agent for the United States Treasury Department has received orders for a supply of specimen samples of fractional currency, shields. They will be sent to the Chinese government at once. This is the second order received from a foreign country for these specimens within three months. The Chinese may be on the eve of substituting paper money for their cumbrous silver and copper currencies.

The N. Y. Tribune, alluding to the style of over-dressing which prevails among the ladies of the United States, as well as among those of Canada, to the morning walking dresses, clanking with jet and resplendent with all kinds of fancy trimming, says truly, that the fair wearers of all this inordinate and inappropriate finery are much mistaken if they imagine that their gaudy costume will "give the same effect of high style as the faultlessly fitting serge suit, serious and simple, with linen collar and cuffs, and plain hat do to the well born English girls who wear them."

AN OFFENCE AGAINST EQUAL RIGHTS.—Fifteen members of the Cincinnati Turners' Society, who voted against the impartial suffrage amendment, have been called to answer before the Executive Board of that society why they should not be expelled, having in so voting violated one of their pledges made upon joining the society, to advocate and support everything tending to give equal rights to all men. Only two of the fifteen have appeared for trial thus far. One of them cleared himself, and the other was convicted and expelled.

"Admiral" Semmes, having failed as professor of moral philosophy and as editor of the Memphis Bulletin, is about trying to see what he can do as a peripatetic lecturer on the "Alabama." He might illustrate his naval experience by taking the watches, &c., of his auditors.

Quebec is pretty well prepared for a seige just now. Eighty heavy guns have lately been mounted, and there is seven years provisions for five thousand men within the fortress at the present time. So says a Quebec paper.

The Earth's Changes.

At a meeting of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, Mr. J. Wyatt Reid read the regular paper of the evening on the comparative magnitude of various terrestial phenomena. He exhibited a large chart of the globe drawn on scale, so as to indicate by comparison the heights of the loftiest mountains and the relative magnitude of surface phenomena. He was led to construct the chart from a study of the drift deposits, which are surface in their character, and extend from points as far north as explorations have reached, down to within fifty degrees of the equator, and which are to be found in the same latitudes south of the equator. The period when these drift deposits were made is called the glacial epoch, and the secular cooling of the sun and planets was necessary before such a degree of cold could be reached as the theories of geologists demanded, in order to account for the icebergs and glaciers necessary to transport the drift, or groove and scratch the rocks. The speaker accepted the view of Adhemar that continents have not been depressed, but overflowed by the ocean. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes the mass of the water is transferred from one hemisphere to the other once in ten thousand five hundred years, and the sun remains eight days longer in one hemisphere than the other.

At the present time the winters of the southern pole are eight days longer than with us, the ice continent has consequently formed there and the mass of the ocean is to be found in the southern hemisphere, and the ice covers a space upon and around the south pole more than twice the area of all Europe. The extreme of cold at the Antarctic pole was reached in 1248, since which time the climate has been growing milder, while ours north of the Equator has been growing colder, and in the course of ten thousand years we shall be in the same frigid condition that obtains at the Antarctic, or as obtained with us ten thousand years ago.

Barnum's Gorilla.

A New York Scientific Society says that Barnum's Gorilla is nothing but a Baboon. The story afloat that it was a Confederate Soldier in a Gorilla's skin, was probably got up by Barnum himself to attract attention to the animal. The following is an extract from a report of the Society's proceedings:

The gorilla question was next taken up, and the zoological section of the society appeared to be of the opinion that the New York specimen was a baboon, and the imposition practised upon the public was reprobated in strong terms. It is comforting to know that the animal exhibited in this city is not the lost link in the chain between the gorilla and man, but deserves a place lower down in the scale. Professor Bischoff, of Munich, has recently received numerous skulls of orang outang, chimpanzee and gorilla, and comes to the conclusion that Darwin has failed to prove the ascent of man from the monkey, and that if there are, as Huxley asserted, some links between the species of gorilla and man, they ought to be still in existence. An expedition in search of the lost links would excite great attention, and if a specimen were to be found our zoologists would be in a vast ferment until the question was decided. In the meantime the belief was expressed that neither the gorilla nor the lost link was among us.

MONSTROUS CRUELTY.—Rufus Lodge, master of the bark T. N. Armstrong, is being tried in New Orleans for alleged cruelties practiced upon two boys, Thomas Costello and Thomas Furlong. As alleged, the boys were fastened to stanchions, and with their heads forced back by means of a sharp pointed stick, were forced to remain in that condition for over eight hours, during which time Armstrong forced one of them to swallow a pint of salt water. After undergoing this torture they were washed in soft water and lime, and their bodies rubbed with a hard brush and coarse sand paper. The entire story is fully corroborated, and seldom in the annals of crime has there been a parallel instance of barbarity.

In the ornamental water at Claremont an enormous pike has been found dead. It measured 3ft. 9in.; girth at the back of the head 1ft. 8in. Its weight was over 30lbs. It is said to be the largest fish ever seen in the locality, and must have died from old age, and had been dead for some days; but when weighed it was in good condition. The mouth had a most formidable appearance, some of the teeth being nearly an inch long. It has been sent to Mr. Frank Buckland.

VOTING MACHINE.—A patent has been issued for a voting machine, which enables all the members of a deliberative body to vote at the same time, and records the result instantly. The result is printed by a separate process included in the patent. We believe that an invention somewhat similar to this, with the exception that it does not print the vote, is in use in Prussia.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—It is contemplated, on the completion of a new railroad from London to Liverpool, to run express trains which will surpass anything yet realized in railway travelling in any country. The whole distance between these stations—over 200 miles—will be run without a single stoppage, and the time occupied will be two and a half hours, the speed being at the extraordinary rate of 84 miles an hour.

A colony of English agriculturists are on their way to settle in Tennessee.

The Tennessee legislature has passed a law giving blacks equal privileges with whites in all public conveyances.

A terrible tornado has occurred at St. Thomas. Fifty vessels are ashore, and it is estimated that 500 lives have been lost. The town of St. Thomas is in complete ruins.

Female and negro suffrage has been defeated in Kansas by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

By the Atlantic Cable.

THE WAR IN ITALY ENDED.

GARIBALDI A PRISONER.

London, Nov. 5.

Despatches from Dublin state that arrests of supposed Fenians still continue. General Nagle is to be tried at Sligo.

Corese Pontifical State, Nov. 3.

During the past few days Garibaldi concentrated forces around Monte Rotund . Yesterday, Signor Corte, Crispi and several prudent supporters of his cause, and a deputation from the Revolutionary Society, begged Garibaldi to withdraw, as the Italian troops had crossed the frontier. Garibaldi refused, saying he did not value his life in such a cause, and that a soldier ought not to count the number of his enemies. Signor Corte assented, but added, a General should. The deputation then left the camp. This morning, Garibaldi with 8,000 men and two guns moved for Tivoli to join Nicotera one of his officers. Meantime, the Papal Zouaves advancing had taken Tivoli, without noise, at the point of the bayonet Garibaldi's force did not know this, and were marching towards the same point singing national airs. When they arrived at Metani they were surprised by seven battalions of the Papal army, supported by 12 guns who attacked them in front and on both flanks. The battle ground was among hills, with a country good on both sides. Fighting continued fiercely for over an hour. In the hottest moment of engagement, Garibaldi had to be dragged away from the battle. His troops suffered much loss, and retreated towards Monte Rotundo, pursued by the soldiers of the Pope. Here the fight was renewed and continued over two hours, when Garibaldi's retreat became an utter rout.

It is believed Garibaldi had 900 men killed, and 1,000 made prisoners, and many wounded. The loss of the Papal force was not so heavy.

When they arrived at the Italian frontier, the retreating Garibaldians gave up their arms, except weapons which were their own private property, and the Italian regular troops were stationed on the line.

Garibaldi left here this morning by a special train for Florence. He made no parting address, and looked old, haggard, and disappointed. The revolutionary movement has broken down all over the territory. No French engaged in the fight, with the exception of a few who went as volunteers. The Italian troops stationed on the frontier behaved with great judgment in the emergency. Many wounded Garibaldians are here, and a few at Monte Rotundo.

Tigliola, Nov. 4.

When Garibaldi reached here on his way to Florence, the Italian officers told him he must go to Spezzia. Garibaldi drew a revolver, saying he would not resist the officers, but he would not go willingly. The Italian soldiers then lifted him into the car. His sons would not go with him.

Garibaldian volunteers who had crossed the frontier are returning daily from all points of the Papal States.

Paris, Nov. 4.

The Paris La Presse of this evening says the French charge d' affairs at Florence was ordered to present to the King's Government an Imperial ultimatum to the effect that the Italian troops which had been marched into the Papal territory should evacuate the States of the Church before Thursday evening, Nov. 7th.

Exeter, Eng., Nov. 4th.

The bread riot which commenced here has extended to Axminster 20 miles east of Exeter, where the premises of the corn-dealers have been burned. Axminster contains the well known carpet manufactories with buildings for the manufacture of woollen cloth and gloves, and has a very determined population of workingmen. The local militia has been called out and placed under arms in Exeter and reinforcements of the regular troops have arrived in the city from the naval station at Plymouth. Several arrest have been made. Special constables have been sworn in, both in Exeter and Axminster. The Mayor of Exeter has made a speech to the people, but the mob is still in force, and great excitement prevails in the streets even at this hour.

Paris, Oct. 6.

The Moniteur says that Garibaldi with his two sons are prisoners at Verzenna.

Florence, Nov. 6.

On Sunday, Garibaldi, with 4,500 men and two cannon, left his camp, near Monte Rotundo, and advanced to the attack of Tivoli, which was held by the Papal troops. He found the latter, to the number of about 6,000 men, posted in a strong position, and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the approaching Garibaldians and a desperate conflict ensued, which lasted 45 minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was renewed at Monte Rotundo. The insurgents fought with great obstinacy, and kept up the conflict at this point for two hours and a half, when, exhausted and overwhelmed, they gave way, and were utterly routed. Four hundred and fifty insurgents were killed, and nine hundred were taken prisoners; no idea of the number wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops engaged was 200 killed and wounded.

Paris, Nov. 6.

One division of the French troops which entered Rome has already been withdrawn from the city, and has returned to Civita Vecchia, and the rest will soon follow. The whole expedition for the relief of Rome will then remain at Civita Vecchia, and there await the action of Italy.

A call for a general Conference of the European Powers will soon be issued by the French Government.

Florence, Nov. 7.

Accounts of the last engagement near Rome have been received. During the battle on Sunday, Garibaldi brought into action 10,000 men. At one time during the day the Papal troops were beaten, and Garibaldi was gaining ground, when the French came up and turned his victory into a defeat. It is now reported that the insurgents lost 800 killed and wounded, and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

London, Nov. 7.

The Italians assert that 5,000 French soldiers, under command of Gen. Polles belonging to the division which first reached Rome, came to the assistance of the Papal forces during their last engagement with the insurgents, and the timely arrival of these reinforcements turned the tide of battle and caused the defeat of Garibaldi.

London, Nov. 7.

The Times of to-day predicts that should Napoleon fail in bringing about a general Conference of the European powers, to settle the Roman question, he will abandon the defence of the temporal power of the Pope, and leave Italy free to decide upon the future position of Rome.

London, Nov. 12.

A serious riot is reported at Oxford, and troops are ordered there to put it down.

Paris, Nov. 8.

The Moniteur admits that French infantry armed with the Chassepot rifle, and artillery supplied with rifled cannon, took part in the battle of Monte Rotendo, and then coming to the assistance of the Pontifical forces decided the fate of the day against Garibaldi.

The Storm on Sunday.

We have had one of the most violent thunderstorms in this neighbourhood on Sunday last, which is within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The thunder was loud and terrible, the lightning darted hither and thither in the most frightful manner, and the rain fell in torrents.

The storm did considerable damage.

Mr. Wm. Howse, of Pilkington, had three sheds unroofed, one of which was over sixty feet long. A farmer, on the 4th line of Peel, whose name we did not learn, suffered the loss of his barn and contents, which was burned by the lightning. A dwelling house, between Elmira and Glenallan, was blown down. The stove was thrown upon the bed where the children were, and the furniture, &c., was scattered to the four winds of heaven. Strange to say that, although the family were in the house at the time of the surprise, no person was seriously injured. A gentleman travelling in Pilkington had the honor of passing under a fiery arch. The lightning struck the fence on one side of the road, leaped over his head, and demolished the fence on the other side. He was more frightened than hurt. Fences were scattered in all directions, and giant trees which had withstood the violence of the elements since the days of Noah, or some of the other Patriarchs, yielded before the majesty of the storm on Sabbath last. No doubt there was a great deal of damage done by the storm which we have not heard from.

The gale has done much damage to the shipping. At Toronto, Kingston, Picton, Port Colbourne, and other places, we hear of vessels having been driven ashore. The schr. "Admiral," laden with wheat, was driven ashore near the light-house, Toronto and went to pieces. One of the hands, a man named Kelly, was drowned in the attempt to get ashore. The rest of the crew were saved. The schr. "Mountaineer," from Toledo, laden with grain for Ogdensburg, went ashore a few miles below Kingston. Cargo will be a total loss. Schr. "Maple Leaf" went ashore near Picton. The brig "Sapple," laden with wheat from Chicago for Port Colbourne elevator, went ashore near the latter place. The propeller "Acme" foundered and sunk 20 miles off Dunkirk, N. Y.; she had a full cargo; no lives lost.

HIGHWAYMEN.—We are informed that as Mr. Jno. Bawes was returning from the city to Stoney Creek on Tuesday evening, a little after seven o'clock, with Mrs. Bowes in a buggy, they were followed by a couple of men also driving, who when about three miles from the city passed him, and were almost immediately joined by three other men, when they stopped and endeavoured to obstruct the road by drawing their horse across it. Mr. Bawes' horse, a very spirited animal shied and dashed past at a gallop. Four shots were fired from a pistol after him, but fortunately without effect. The three men also ran after the buggy. Mr. Bawes is satisfied that they were all members of a gang, and but for the flight of his horse, he would certainly have been robbed. Our farmers will find it very unsafe to travel through the country at night with money.—[Hamilton Spectator.

The Bruce Review says: On Sunday last the schooner Northumberland, loaded with 15,000 bushels of wheat, weighed anchor and attempted to leave this port; but, as she drew more than 10 feet of water, before she got out of the harbour, she struck on a sand-bar, created, we believe, during the recent gale. The steamers Bonnie and Silver Spray both endeavored to haul her off, but to no purpose. In the evening, however, the wind became more favorable for moving her back into the harbor, which was accomplished about 11 p.m. No damage was done to her, and she still remains in our port.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY. Apply to T. ORCHARD.

Pasley, Nov. 15, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, six miles from Paisley, being east half of Lot 6, Con. 17th. There are about 20 acres cleared, a comfortable log house, and a good

MILL PRIVILEGE

on the place.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or to

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer.
Paisley.

Nov. 15, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall, they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

☞ A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Cobourgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS, & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double Width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c.
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS

OF

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

CLEARING SALE

OF

BANKRUPT STOCK!

GREAT BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

MR. GEO SHEARWOOD has been instructed by the Assignee of the Estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., to sell the remainder of the Stock of Goods

BELOW COST!

The whole must be disposed of within TWO WEEKS and liberal inducements will be offered to purchasers of large parcels. No reasonable offer will be declined. Come and see the Stock, and come early.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Carpenters' & Coopers' Tools, Nails, Screws, Cutlery, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

Teas, Tobaccos and other Groceries.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes in great variety. A quantity of Butter Tubs.

TERMS--CASH.

Commercial Bank Bills

TAKEN AT PAR!

All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make payment to Mr. Shearwood within two weeks, to avoid Costs.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.

GEO. SHEARWOOD, Agent.

ALBERT HOUSE,
Paisley, Nov. 12, 1867.

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get in SMITHAMPTON, and Cheaper, besides a great many other kinds. I have the Improved PRINCE OF WALES and the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use. STOVE PIPES always on hand. TINWARE in great variety.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal. GROCERIES CHEAP.

HARDWARE at Cost.

☞ Mending done on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of Ploughs, Plough Points and Sugar Kettles. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

Markets.

Montreal, Nov 12

Spring Wheat $1 50 to 1 53; Barley 70c to 75; Butter 15c to 17; store packed 13c to 15; Ashes—Pots $5 47 to 5 52; Pearls $6 15 to 6 20; Pork $5 50 to 6; Peas 87c to 89.

Gold in New York 139.

Toronto, Nov 12

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 65; Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 42; Barley 83c to 85; Peas 75c to 76; Pork $4 37 to $5 25.

Bank of Upper Canada Bills in demand at 62c to 64. Commercial Bank 89c to 90.

Guelph, Nov 12

Fall Wheat $1 55 to 1 60; Spring Wheat $1 38 to 1 40; Hides $6 75 to 7; Beef $6 to 7; Butter 15c to 16.

Owen Sound, Nov 8

Fall Wheat $1 25 to 1 40; Spring Wheat $1 25 to 1 26; Flour $6 to 6 50; Barley 60; Oats 40c; Peas 65c; Hay $12 to 14; Potatoes 25c to 30; Cordwood $2 to 2 25; Wool 22c to 25; Butter 10c to 12½; Eggs 12½; Pork $4 to 4 25; Cotton Warp $1 75 to $2.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, will, at its next meeting, to be held at Stafford's Hall, in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, pass a By-Law, to establish a

DEVIATION OF ROAD ALLOWANCE

Between Lots numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, concession One, township of Saugeen, through part of farm Lot number Thirteen in concession One, of said Township of Saugeen, according to a plan thereof, to be seen in the Township Clerk's office, at the said village of Port Elgin, to which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Township Clerk.

Port Elgin, Nov. 12, 1867.

A writer in the Free Press, N.S., advocates the independence of that Province in the event of England's refusing to grant a repeal of Confederation.

Auction Sale.

On Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd November, Sale of Farm Stock and Store Goods, at Mr. Sluggets, Lot No. 25, 2nd Con. Elderslie. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867.

New Arrangements.

THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

PAISLEY ADVOCATE

Will commence on the 3rd of January next; and hereafter all subscriptions will expire at the end of the year, at whatever time commenced. Those who have already paid for a period beyond the end of the year, will be credited with whatever sum is so paid on next yr's. subscription; and all subscribers in arrears will be charged up to the end of this year.

All new subscribers who commence at any time between now and the end of the year, and pay $1.50 when subscribing, will be entitled to the paper up to the end of the ensuing year.

If not paid till a year has expired, $2 will be charged in all cases.

THIS EVENING.—Mr. Ward will give his last Juvenile Concert this evening in the Drill Shed. Every exertion has been made to make the place comfortable for the occasion. Mr. Ward having fixed up stoves and boarded up the open windows, as well as papering in places.

TENDING TO DEMOCRACY.—An English paper remarks:—"That we are tending to Democracy, in its best sense, is apparent enough. That things will be worse, we do not believe. The nation has been gradually trained to self government; and with the spread of intelligence and of education it will become fitted for the inevitable destiny.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says it has transpired that the MacDonald Cartier government made a large advance to the Hall Blanchard government of Nova Scotia for railway purposes, prior to the elections in that province.

An Ottawa telegram says: A movement is on foot in the Senate to petition the Imperial Parliament for a change in the Constitution so as to provide for the election of the Speaker of the Senate by that body instead of his nomination by the Crown. This is in consequence of dissatisfaction at M. Cauchon's appointment, but it is not likely that the contemplated petition will receive much support.

HAPPY OMEN FOR THE NEW DOMINION.—The Kingston Whig says that, at a meeting with closed doors, on Friday, the House of Commons decided to have no liquor saloon in the Parliament House.

The Derby Murder.—Nothing new has been elicited in this case. The Derby Township Council has engaged the services of a professional gentleman from Hamilton, and in order to allow him to be present, the inquest has been adjourned till Wednesday next, at the Court House.

Minutes of Saugeen Council

Special Meeting, Frazer's Hall, Port Elgin Oct. 25th, 1867.

The council met at the call of the Reeve, Archibald Roy, Esq., Treasurer, having notified the Reeve that there was $79 of Commercial Bank Bills in the Treasury and that said bank had suspended specie payments.

Moved by Donald Currie and seconded by Donald Wilkie that the Treasurer be instructed to sell $79 of Commercial Bank Bills to Mr. D. O. Bricker for 75 cents on the dollar, payment to be made in Montreal Bank Bills. Carried.

Moved by Robert B. Fleming and seconded by Donald Currie, that this council do now adjourn. Carried.

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Clerk.

Democracy the Ultimate Goal.

Mr Grant Duff, M P for Elgin, Scotland, in an address to his constituents recently delivered, said:

I have said that I think the immediate results of Reform have all along been over estimated by both parties, but I entertain no shadow of a doubt that, as an ultimate result, partly of this great electoral change, but still more of the change going on in men's minds, every institution which has only antiquity or custom to plead for it, will go by the board. Sooner or later the interest of the majority will sweep away every vestige of mere historical, as distinguished from philosophical right. To those who doubt it, however powerful or highly placed, I can only say what John Huss said of the old woman—'Oh holy simplicity!' Let none be deceived. We have taken a distinct step towards democracy; £6, £7, Household Suffrage—all the bills we have had led to the same goal, and there was not much to choose between them all, though perhaps the last was on the whole the best. Democracy lies before us on a not very distant horizon. Our duty during the next 30 years will be to prepare for it. (Hear.) There are many who, pre-occupied too exclusively with some of the coarser features of American life, and thinking that all approaches to political equality lead to levelling down, look on that undiscovered country towards which they are slowly but surely moving, with feelings of horror and dismay. 'We see,' they say, 'a great spreading moorland with a low dark horizon; no shadow moves across its surface, no light glimmers on it. It is the plain before the Valley of the Shadow of Death.' I cannot share these apprehensions. It seems to me far more than probable that the Democratic England of the twentieth century will be on the whole a much better place both for the rich and the poor to live in than the England of to-day. (Hear.) Certain I am that the wisest course for all is to accept the inevitable, and to take care that all our political and social arrangements shall be revised during the next thirty years, with reference to what is coming.

Parliamentary Proceedings

Ottawa, Nov. 7.

THE ADDRESS.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved that the House proceed to take into consideration His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, which was agreed to.

Hon. Charles Fisher, member for York, N. B., then moved that the House do agree in an humble address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session. Mr. Fisher spoke for about an hour, commenting *seriatim* on the paragraphs of the Address—which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Desaulniers, member for St. Maurice, Quebec, seconded the address. He said that as a French Canadian he congratulated the House on the adoption of Confederation, which gave his countrymen the best safeguard for their peculiar national interests.

It was then agreed that the Address should be moved paragraph by paragraph.

The first paragraph having been moved, explanations as to the resignation of seats in the Cabinet were given.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

Sir John A. Macdonald briefly explained the circumstances connected with the resignation of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and of the Minister of Finance. The Government deeply regretted to lose their colleague, who had a profound knowledge of all questions of finance, and whose kindly and effective assistance in all matters connected with public policy, they had so long enjoyed.

Hon. Mr. Galt said it was always embarrassing to make personal explanations, especially when they were based, not upon a public act, but upon private reasons. He fully recognized the responsibility of the step he had taken in retiring from Her Majesty's Government so soon before the meeting of Parliament, and he would probably be exposed to the charge of having unduly interfered with the proper conduct of the public business. Of the motives which actuated him in taking that course, there were two to which he would allude—personal interests and personal feelings. He did not say he was required to give all his attention to private affairs, but he did say that recent events had made it desirable that for a brief period—at any rate for the first of the two parts into which this session would probably be divided—he should have the control of his own time and affairs. He therefore concluded to retire from the Government; but happily the Government contained many able men, so that his withdrawal would be no sacrifice to them, while to remain might have been a great sacrifice to him. With regard to his second motive, personal feeling, he alluded to the bank failure which had recently occurred in the Province of Ontario. He had not been able to conceal from himself that the tendency of public sentiment in that great and important Province had been adverse to him personally. He had not failed to observe the injustice, or misconstruction, or misapprehension with which his views and actions had been regarded in that province. He had seen in the public press his name coupled with the ruin of confiding shareholders. He had seen it laid at his door that many of those parties had been reduced from competence to penury through his action, and the feeling which existed against him fastened the responsibility upon him of whatever injury had been suffered. These things showed him that his public usefulness was to a considerable extent impaired. He said that he could not expect to receive the same generous support from the members of Ontario, which had formerly been accorded to him. He could not reasonably expect that Hon members would be as favorably disposed towards him than the people whom they represented. He therefore felt that until all the facts connected with the banks were known, and until a sense of justice returned to the public, his position in the Government was one of weakness rather than strength. He would state, however, that he had done everything he could as a man and as a Minister to avert the disaster to which he had alluded. He could point to the directors of the Commercial Bank for testimony to that effect; and, more than that, he was happy to be able to say that he could appeal to the gentlemen who had been most powerfully opposed to his financial policy, the member for Chateauguay, for corroboration of the statement he had made. He then read a resolution passed on the 23 of Oct., by the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank, thanking him for his zealous and persevering exertions to avert the disaster to that institution. He (Mr. Galt) had no doubt that in time justice would be done to him, not only with regard to this, but other matters. He preferred to wait for that time in an unofficial position. He no longer desired to assume the burden of office, or become responsible for the duty of guiding the financial policy of the country.

Mr. Cartwright said it was a source of great pain to him to have his hon friend, Mr. Galt, misrepresented. The failure of the Commercial Bank was owing to the withdrawal of confidence on the part of depositors alone, and not caused by the policy of his Hon friend, who had always been zealous in his efforts to render assistance to that institution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Alex McKenzie, while admitting that want of confidence was largely instrumental in overthrowing the Commercial Bank, maintained that Mr Galt and his colleagues were responsible for the state of affairs which resulted in its failure.

Hon Mr Holton said he was in a position to corroborate every word uttered by his Hon friends, the Minister of Finance and the member for Lennox and Addington, who happened to be President of the Commercial Bank, of which he (Mr. Holton) was a director.

Mr Harvis said it would be unbecoming in him if he were not to express his belief that everything which had been stated by his Hon friends, the members for Chateauguay and Lennox and Addington was perfectly true. No Institution in circumstances of such extreme trial could have received more aid, countenance and assistance than this one did from his Hon friend the Minister of Finance. He had had full opportunity of judging, and he could say that he believed the fall of the Commercial Bank was not in any wise to be attributed to the legislation of last session.

Hon Mr. Dorion inquired whether any steps had been taken to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet.

Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government were taking the steps necessary to supply the vacancies. In the meantime the public service would not be allowed to suffer, and no undue delay would take place in making the appointments.

The Speaker then put the Address, paragraph by paragraph. On the first para-

graph being put, Hon Mr Howe rose to speak; but on the suggestion of Mr. Holton, the House took a recess till half-past seven. After the recess,

Mr. Howe addressed the House at considerable length. He remarked that some friends had assigned him the position of leader of the Opposition which he could not accept. The question of supporting or opposing the present government did not enter into any of the political contests in Nova Scotia, and this being the case and holding the opinion he did in reference to Confederation, he thought it better to take his seat in the body of the House as an independent member. Still, if good measures were brought up he would support them, come from what source they might, and if bad he would oppose them. His Hon friend from York (Mr Holton) had predicted a reign of peace and harmony among politicians, but he was afraid he would be sadly disappointed. Confederation had not the merit of proclaiming peace upon earth and good will among the men of Canada. Referring to the Intercolonial railroad, he said that whether the words attributed to Mr. Macdougall at the Toronto convention were his or not, the fact remained that the government had that railway in their hands; they had the expenditure of fifteen millions, and he very much mistook their character if they could not with this power in their hands maintain themselves in office for the next ten years. Referring to the opening paragraph of His Excellency's speech, he said the people of Nova Scotia could not join in the congratulations of His Excellency. They would read his speech with sorrow and humiliation and not with congratulations. He referred to the manner in which the act had passed the Imperial parliament, and averred that in the House of Lords of more than 400, there were never more than 50 while confederation was under discussion, and when the act passed its third reading there were only ten members in the House of Lords. It had been represented to the Imperial parliament that the people of Nova Scotia were in favor of union, while every man in that country knew that statement to be a deliberate falsehood. The bill might have been submitted to the people of Nova Scotia, and still there would have been time to pass it the same session. His Excellency spoke of a new nationality extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He (Mr. Howe) could only say that he saw in the union a source of weakness, a want of the material that was absolutely indispensable to a great nation. Who is to protect the commercial interests of this nation. He came from a country that has 400,000 tons of shipping. This act had relieved the Imperial government of the responsibility of defending the western countries. How are we to assume this responsibility? The United States have opened up the country on their side of the line, whilst Great Britain has allowed the Red River country and British Columbia to take care of itself, and what is the result? Out of Minnesota could go men enough in a week to cut Canada off from the Red River country. Let her do the best she could the position of British Columbia, with Russian America on the north and California on the south, rendered it doubtful to his mind if Britain with all her power could hold that country against a hostile army of the United States. He held that Canada was not so thickly settled that we need be in a hurry to extend our borders. There is room enough in Canada for fifty millions of people, and in the lower provinces for ten times their present population. He repudiated the cry that those who had opposed confederation were disloyal, and claimed to be as loyal as any member of the government. During the 35 years of his public life he defied any man to point out a single act of his indicative of a disloyal spirit. His Excellency had referred to the generous manner in which the Imperial Parliament had allowed the people to deal with the details of confederation. He (Mr. Howe) denied that any such privilege was allowed. It did not even go before the legislature of Nova Scotia. The only chance the people of Nova Scotia had of expressing their opinion on confederation was last September, when the elections came off and they showed them, unmistakably, that they were hostile to the measure. He referred to instances in history when a change of constitution had taken place, but always with the consent of the people. Referring to the currency question, he remarked that in Nova Scotia they had a secured system and never had a bank fail there. They had many banks but not one of them had stopped, or was open to suspicion. The government kept its account with one of these banks, but gave it no exclusive power. Since the first of July a restless feeling had gone abroad among the people there that something was to be done which would limit the circulation of their banks. He trusted this would not be the case. He could not understand how any bank that is really sound and solvent could be broken by any government, nor how any government should possess the power to break any bank that is sound and solvent. He referred to the question of revenue to maintain the dignity of the Dominion, to the standing army that is promised, to the navy that we must have. Taxation must be increased; all the revenues of this province were to be taken up by the general government, and all they got back was 80 cents a head, the price of a Nova Scotian as well as the price of a sheepskin. (Laughter) He went on to refer to the postal system, noticing the negotiations of Messrs. Lafontaine and Merritt, which resulted in the free interchange of various products and the establishment of a five cent postage. He thought the best thing that could happen would be the arrangement of a penny postage; but this could not be done without changing the constitution of the country. Now, the management of this system would be removed up to Ottawa; what happened now to Nova Scotia might one day happen to this Province, and every postmaster and postmistress be appointed here by a government which we could not for a moment influence. Then as to public works, by careful management Nova Scotia had spent something like a million and a half of dollars on them, and what had happened? Why, on election day every employer was marched up to vote for the Government candidate, influenced by some power which could not be discovered. Referring to the clause on the militia, he said that according to resources and population Nova Scotia had as many men as England, but now that they were told there was to be some new militia organization, he only hoped it would be more effective. He would promise it a careful consideration, but reports had reached Nova Scotia which had caused some alarm. It was said that every man in this Dominion was to be armed. He hoped no impracticable scheme would be adopted. Who were we to arm against? There was only one enemy to fear, and he regretted that the whole of the proceedings in regard to confederation, looked too much like a menacing just that country. If we managed our affairs properly, we should be the best of friends with our neighbors. Peace with them was what we invariably prayed for. Nova Scotia had never yet been able to frame a universally accepted bankrupt law, and if this could be done, he would be glad to see it. Referring to the next clause of the address, he expressed his belief that in England they were preparing their minds to let us assume the responsibilities of a separate nationality. As to our fisheries, they were given up to the United States. England would not fire a shot in defence of them. He thought some system ought to be adopted in regard to controverted elections, passed over the other passages of the speech without remark, and in conclusion deeply regretted that the measure had been passed in such a manner as to make it highly distasteful to the people of Nova Scotia, a free and loyal people who had for years conducted their affairs with loyalty and vigor, and regretted that they should be obliged to send representatives here to make such speeches as he had made to night. As the debate went on, he would move a short amendment expressing regret that this measure had not been submitted to the people of Nova Scotia. He knew that the decision on this question was a foregone conclusion; he knew that he stood here powerless to do more than express the sentiments he entertained.

Government Bills vs. Bank Bills.

(To the Editor of the Bruce Herald.)

Sir,—This is a subject which is forcing itself upon the attention of the country at the present time, and I observe that in the last number of the Herald you place the matter before your readers in a fair and rational point of view. I quite agree with you in the opinion that a Government Paper Currency is the best and the most desirable, because—

1st. It is the *soundest*, being backed by the whole tax collecting and tax paying powers of the country; and if it ever should be repudiated, it must be done by the people—the holders of the notes—themselves.

2nd. It is the right or prerogative, or rather the *duty* of Government to supply a currency or circulating medium, and we find that all governments from the earliest historical times have done so, by issuing metallic or other coins, stamped with the government stamp, to be used as money by the people in their transactions. But in modern times this right or power has been allowed to lapse into the hands of a few companies of monopolists, called chartered banks, who use their power of contracting or expanding the currency to serve their own interests, as is to be expected, and not with a view to the interests of the public.

3rd. Money being the most important element in our social, commercial and moral well being, the power of controlling this element should be placed not in the hands of a few bankers, who standing exactly on the same level as the rest of the mercantile community and equally exposed and liable to be affected with them by every commercial crisis or financial panic, are thereby in self defence, to protect themselves from each other, compelled on these occasions to contract their issues at the very time when accommodation is most wanted. But this great power naturally belongs and should revert to the highest authority in the State which, being itself comparatively unaffected, or only indirectly affected by the storms which periodically assail the commercial and financial world, could, by its judicious and timely assistance when required, do much to prevent the evil from spreading, instead of intensifying it by being compelled by motives of self interest to refuse assistance.

4th. It is no untried experiment. We see in successful operation in the neighboring country, where, notwithstanding that the greatest financial transactions that the world has ever seen have been crowded into a wonderfully short space of time, and where from the course of events it had become necessary to stretch or inflate this new system to the very utmost by an over issue, vastly beyond the wants of a peaceful and normal state of society. Yet we see that notwithstanding these disadvantages it has carried the nation safely through all its difficulties; and the "tremendous crash" which we have heard so often during the last four or five years as being about to happen in the United States, seems as far off as ever. Happen, however, when it may, it is very evident that it will not be brought about by the issue of legal tender notes.

I do not advocate this principle from any admiration of, or sympathy with its Canadian author,—I think him unsound in some of his political and financial notions—but I think he is right in this. On the other hand the Globe has kept crying out about the danger of the "Government getting the control of the currency." Who are they who now, under our present system, have really the control of the currency? Why, about half a dozen of licensed monopolists, whose only aim is to make money and pay good dividends to their stockholders, and small blame to them for that, but that is no reason why they should be granted that privilege at the expense of the rest of the community. Let bankers confine themselves to their legitimate business—that is, the dealing in money and bills.

There are objections taken to the Government connection with the Bank of Montreal, and to other details in the carrying out of the scheme of the government legal tender currency, but surely the sagacity of our legislators is equal to the task of reconciling and removing any difficulties that may be in the way, and of bringing it into successful operation, for most of the objections that I have heard urged against it refer to the means employed or the *modus operandi*, and not to the principle itself. R.

Kincardine, Nov. 4, 1867.

The Currency.—The attention of the public mind seems to be specially directed to the establishment of a judicious system of currency, so that gold panics may be avoided, and a sufficient quantity of circulating medium supplied to meet the wants of trade. As another instance of this is the fact that Mr. Wilmot, N. B., has addressed three letters to Mr. Galt, the first of which has appeared in the Montreal Gazette on the subject. Mr. Wilmot holds that government should alone mint money whether that money is in the shape of gold or as a paper currency.

The Peel Township Council at its last special meeting rescinded the vote which was passed to submit the By law for [illegible] bonus, and introduced another By law for [illegible] to this enterprise. The ratepayers will vote on By law on the 3rd Dec.

Storm.—The greatest storm that has occurred for years has been raging since Thursday, the 31st ult. We have not heard of any great losses to shipping on any of the lakes, in the early part of the storm, which doubtless arose from the fact that it did not come up suddenly but gradually, and mariners had plenty of time to prepare for it, and very few ventured out during its continuance. The gale on Sunday night, however, seems to have overtaken several. Those on Lake Erie suffered most, no less than three being driven ashore. There is one reported ashore on Lake Ontario. The Silver Spray, which left this port on Thursday evg., for Saugeen, was unable to leave there till Sunday Morning, and the Clinton, which started for Saginaw on Saturday evg., returned to this port, and did not again venture out till Sunday evg., but also did not get any more favourable weather by doing so. The Schr. N. C. Ford came into port on Monday morning, having anchored out during the night. Her top masts were both broken off, and her sails torn.—*Goderich Star.*

Assays of the Madoc Company's Quartz.—The result of the assays of rock from the first shaft sunk by the Madoc Gold Mining Company is not deemed sufficiently encouraging to warrant further expenditure, at present, on this particular work. We believe that eight several assays were made by Professor Chapman; and they show an average of about [illegible] a ton, which is below a paying figure. He recommends the stoppage of work on this particular shaft at present; and the directors have determined to act upon his suggestion. Other assays had been made, previously, of portions of rock from this shaft by Mr. Wycoff, Drs. Ottway, Scott and Taylor. If these were added to those of Professor Chapman, the average would be brought up to some forty-six dollars a ton. But as Prof. Chapman was specially employed by the company, the directors doubtless felt bound by his opinion; and considering the weight to which any thing he says is entitled, we think they were right in doing so. The question is what course is next to be taken—whether a new shaft is to be sunk at some other point or what. This—is remitted to a meeting of shareholders, at any early day. It is not to be expected that every shaft sunk in a large area of country—this mine is situated some three miles from the established centre of the gold region—will give productive results; and a single failure is no ground for doubting the general richness of our Ontario gold fields.

Rapid Printing.—A gentleman writing from Paris says —Rapidity of Printing has just been carried on in France to a degree far exceeding anything which has yet been accomplished in machine work, and outstripping the famous American machines, which were supposed to have realized every thing attainable in the way of speed. M. Marinoni has just put up in the new printing offices of the Petit Journal (a halfpenny daily paper) a machine of his invention, which prints 500 copies a minute. Four of these powerful machines turn out 144,000 copies an hour, the whole impression being 146,000 daily.

The Commercial Bank and Mr. Galt.—In the list of Commercial bank stockholders the Hon. A. T. Galt is set down as having two hundred and sixty [illegible] twenty six thousand dollars of stock. If, as the Globe alleges, his banking scheme caused the failure of the Commercial, he evidently did it at his own cost. Rather an unusual proceeding.—Oshawa Vindicator.

A Rumor.—The Globe's Ottawa Correspondent says —The dissatisfaction among members of the Senate is about to culminate in something. Notice for an address to the Imperial Parliament to change the Union Act and authorize the Senate to elect a Speaker, is, I understood, to be given in that body, on Monday next. The contest on the address will be carried.

Hurricane.—New York, Nov. 11.—Arrivals from St. Thomas gives particulars of the great hurricane there. The hurricane carried everything before it. For four hours trees were torn up, houses lifted from foundations and dashed to pieces, ships and steamers of the largest class, as well as smaller vessels, were hurled together and dashed to pieces or sunk. Fifty or sixty vessels are ashore dismasted and sunk, and part of their crew lost. Thousands are rendered homeless, and the amount of suffering is impossible to describe.

Juarez Re-Elected.—Advices from Mexico to October 29 state that President Juarez has been triumphantly re-elected.

Clifford Fair.—The monthly fair came off in the village on Thursday last. The turn-out of cattle was very good, over a hundred being on the ground. The opposition amongst the buyers was pretty lively, especially for fatted cattle, somewhere between forty and fifty head having changed hands.

Elora Fair.—The usual fair was held on Tuesday last and was a very large one. The fore part of the day was cold and stormy, which had a chilling effect on the buyers. There were very few sales made, comparatively speaking—the animals offered being more fit for feeding than slaughtering.—[Elora Observer.

B. H. Payne, who some years ago wrote a little book to prove that the negro is not possessed of a soul, is now in jail in Nashville, charged with murder.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Alex. Ross, No. 332, Burnside St., Chicago, U. S.

Or to
GEO. C. URQUHART,
Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley.
Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

COOKING STOVE
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove. Apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, Oct. 30, 1867.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
Dealer in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

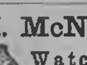
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your great liberality in paying me $50 for my wagon, burned in the field, where it was not insured, being insured in Barn only. Having paid me this sum when I had no legal claim, I feel bound to recommend your Company to my fellow farmers.
I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
WM. BURTON.
Greenock, Oct. 26, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.
F. H. IRELAND.
Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

M. McNamara,



Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,
McKechnie's Brick Building, Paisley.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a good assortment of

CLOCKS,

At prices ranging from two dollars to twelve. These Clocks are all made according to the most approved principle, tested by experience, and are

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS!

He has also on hand the usual assortment of bijouterie to be found in Jewelry establishments, such as Wedding rings, Ear rings, Finger rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, Slates, Jet Goods, Silk Guards, Watch Chains, Spectacles, Scarf Pins, &c.

FINE LEVER WATCHES,

In silver hunting cases, of American and Swiss designs. Hunting Cylinder Watches

For Ten Dollars!

And all others in like proportion.

Engraving of every description neatly and promptly executed.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, Lodge Seals, &c.,

Furnished at a few hours notice, as good and cheaper than they can be procured in Toronto.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds carefully repaired and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

M. McNAMARA.
Paisley, Oct. 3, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT
BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,
Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL .... $1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE 1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME .... 100,000.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice-President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received. Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to
W. M. SMITH,
The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.
WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

To Threshers and Others
ON HAND AT THE
Medical Hall,
A quantity of
PURE ELEPHANT OIL,
Which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.
Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.
THE HURON & ERIE
Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.
Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,
PARLIAMENTARY
AND PATENT AGENT,
OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:
Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.
July 1st, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.
GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.
Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.
EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

AT PAR!!
ADAMS'
PHOTOGRAPHIC
GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.
Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1861.
Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the Advocate Office.

GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the Advocate Office.

Application to Parliament.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the ensuing Session of the Legislature for power to construct a Railway from the Town of Durham in the County of Grey to the Town of Walkerton in the county of Bruce, and to such other and further points in the said county of Bruce as the Municipal Council of the said county may approve and direct, and also to amend the Act incorporating the Grey and Simcoe Railway Company.
Durham, 24th August 1867.

C. T. FORREST
BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.
September 25th, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

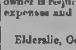
LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Stewart Thoburn, Southampton.
Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 24 Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.
EDWARD THOMPSON.
Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

McMILLAN & RAY,
BARRISTERS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency,
PAISLEY.
J. P. M'MILLAN. N. A. RAY.

BEST QUALITY OF
COAL OIL
At 30 cents per gallon.
S SHANNON.
Paisley, March 14, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!
J. A. ELLIS,
DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - - first week of each month
SOUTHAMPTON second do
KINCARDIN.. - third do
PORT ELGIN - fourth [illegible]

When he will be prepared to perform dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.
September 4th, 1867.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce
RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railroad Company, and to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from the city of Toronto to the village of Orangeville in the County of Wellington, or to the immediate vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest in the Counties of Wellington and Grey, thence through the County of Bruce to some point on Lake Huron, also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from Mount Forest, or from some other point in the line above mentioned, to the town of Owen Sound in the county of Grey.

Dated at Toronto, July 28th, A.D. 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!
Formerly the Bridge Inn.
SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the public to merit a fair share of patronage. Good stabling and careful ostlers.
RICHARD McINNES.
Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.
Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

Advertising Adventures.

Feeling that a lack of profitable employment kept many of my young friends in the way of that celebrated Satanic personage who "always finds something for idle hands to do," I sent five dollars to some philosopher who was willing to communicate a method of making an easy livelihood to all men of enterprising habits possessed of a V. Back came a book by return of post. The volume was labelled "Typographia." On opening it a slip of paper was found inserted between the title page and the blank leaves, and on the slip was written:

"You can be either a type-setter, a proof-reader, or a foreman, by reading this book. It contains all the necessary information. You only require a little practice, which you can gain by hiring yourself out for a year or two to any respectable printer. E. E."

This was nearly as good as the advice to a seeker after fortune who sent money to an Advertiser in Hartford, Connecticut, and received the advice "to peddle cigars, half Havana and half home-made, as I did, and be always ready to pick up a stray chicken."

My curiosity was next exercised by an advertisement setting forth that for one dollar the likeness of my future wife or husband would be sent. I consulted with half-a-dozen bachelor friends on the subject, and we unanimously resolved to invest one dollar each for the immense privilege of seeing the individuals who were to be our partners in this "vale of tears," and who were to double our blessedness by sharing our singularities. It was understood that each was to exhibit the likeness of his predicted bride for the inspection of the company, be she fair or unfair. In due time I received a carte de visite through the post office. It bore on its face the representation of a female form, got up in the height of the latest fashion, regardless of expense. A splendid ostrich feather crowned what, from its magnificence and my ignorance, I will venture to designate an "empire" hat. A velvet cloak trimmed with lace was surmounted with a superb fur cape. A robe of black silk was ornamented with numerous devices that might have found their origin in the brains of a kaleidoscope. A foot, or rather half a foot, peeped out from under a white skirt, revealed by the dress being slightly raised. One tiny tightly gloved hand was just visible. The face—but there was the trouble, it was a back view—and it might as well have been taken from a drygoodsman's "dummy" as from the human form divine, so far as the "likeness" conveyed any idea to my mind. This was keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope with a vengeance. I felt inclined to tear the thing up, but, remembering my promise to my friends, I forebore. I found afterward that we were all served alike. We have this consolation, however, that our wives are to be fashionably dressed; that is, if the present fashion miraculously continues till we are married.

I saw, lately, a paragraph intimating that to an anxious inquirer the advertiser of a receipt for the prevention of the freezing of cisterns or wells had answered with this twenty-five cents' worth of advice.

"Take your cistern and well into the house on cold nights and keep up a good fire."

Cheeky enough, but no worse than the advice I paid a dollar for to an advertiser, who offered a remedy for frost-bitten feet and chapped hands, and which advice was embraced in three words, almost Shakspearean: "Go to Cuba!"

But both were excelled by the individual who in late war times offered for five dollars to show any one "a certain and infallible method of escaping the draft," and whose panacea was, "Commit suicide."

I need not say that, for the outlay of untold postage currency and postage stamps, I have received no advice whatever—the advertisers of important information having wisely considered that it was a needless expense trying to enlighten me—and that often I have been invited to invest in lotteries and petroleum companies, and in the manufacture of unhallowed articles militating against health and morals. Some of my house-hunting friends inform me that they have been victimized in small sums by advertisers who have offered information of houses for sale, and by pretended real estate agents who have demanded a bonus in advance.

The following curious adventure will serve as a caution, and will also do to wind up with:

A friend of mine in some freak of idleness answered an advertisement which required the small sum of three dollars for information by which any one could easily acquire a fortune. My friend is a simple looking youth, and a very good living illustration of the deceptiveness of appearances. Shortly after he had written the letter to the bestower of fortunes, he was waited on at his lodgings by a neatly dressed young man who produced my friend's note, and asked if he had written it. Affirmatively answered, the stranger began to look cautiously around the room, and going to the door opened it suddenly, looked out into the hall, closed the door, and then with a knowing smile came up to my friend and asked if he was a good judge of money. "Tolerable" was the reply.

"Then look at these," said the stranger, producing a lot of fifty cent currency stamps. My friend examined them and saw nothing wrong. The stranger then began his tale to unfold. He would furnish any amount of fifty-cent stamps at twenty-five cents. Whew! The murder was out. My friend was startled. What should he do? Call the police or kick the fellow out?

To gain time for reflection, some questions were asked. Suddenly there were footsteps in the hall, and a slovenly-dressed man rushed into the room, closed the door, and with a sardonic smile, seized the trembling vendor of counterfeit currency by the coat collar, and in a tragical whisper, hissed: "Caught at last—you're wanted!" and then to my friend, "I arrest you as an accomplice! I would give a hundred dollars if I were in your place, to get out of this affair!" My friend was astonished. In a moment, however, he regained his self possession. Making a bound for the window he opened it and shouted "Police!" The strangers on hearing the talismanic word, made a rush for the door and the street. The rascals went, but no police came. The "queer" was left behind, and proved to be mighty queer "queer." It was so like the genuine that a broker declared it to be, and took it for, good money, and my friend made some fifty dollars by the operation. Still, that kind of accident does not happen often enough to make the answering of swindling advertisements profitable business.

Appropriate Addition.

Some time ago an affectionate wife departed this life, and for the benefit of her husband, who remained in this 'vale of tears,' she ordered placed upon her tomb stone the following verse:

"Weep not for me, my dearest dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
Repent, my love, before you die,
For you must come and sleep with I."

In a year or so afterwards the affectionate husband, believing it not good for man to live alone, took unto himself another spouse, and under the first verse placed the following explanatory lines:

"I will not weep, my dearest life,
For I have got another wife.
I cannot come and sleep with thee,
For I must go and sleep with she."

Growing Potatoes.

Having been often told that anything would do for seed potatoes, a correspondent of the Rural New Yorker planted four rows of twenty hills each in the centre of his field, with the following result:—

		Marketable.	Small.
1 large potato in a hill yielded		67	24
8 small	do.	53	37
4 cut	do.	61	37
8 eyes only	do.	7½	13½

'That's a bonny sang yer singin,' said an old woman to a tradesman the other morning, 'I aye liked weel to hear the "Gadie rins," for my mither used to sing it to me fan I was a bairn; but I never cud understand what kind o' a beastie the Gadie is for as often as I've heard it sung about. Is't a lang beastie? Is't a swappert beastie? and what colour is't?' The tradesman was so upset at the idea of the Gadie's being a beastie that he could not answer the queries.

EATIN' THEIR AIN TAILS.—'There's new ingins come to Peterhead, says a grocer in a rural corner of Buchan to his better half the other evening, 'shall I go in for a hamper or two.' 'No, I wouldna advise you,' said she, 'for I'm sure you wouldna get them sold till folk get their ain tails eaten.' 'Deed,' says the merchant, 'I reckon ye'r richt, folk will eat their ain tails first.'

On opening the State Fair at Iowa, President Melendy, in the course of his remarks, said: We do not desire a great overshadowing federal institution, which shall attempt to direct or control agricultural matters. We hang our hopes for agricultural progress in this country upon the common schools, the state agricultural colleges, the agricultural newspapers, and the agricultural associations established so thickly throughout the country.

A negro was so convinced of the lowliness of his race that he was indifferent as to a future state, believing that 'dey'll make niggers work eben in Heaben!' A clergyman tried to argue him out of his opinion by representing this not to be the case as there was no work for him or any one else to do. His answer was, 'You gwo 'way, massa; I know better. If dere's no oder work for culled persons up dare dey'll make um shub de clouds along!'

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.—On the 29th ult., the village of Ainleyville was the scene of rather a lively contest for the ownership of a wife, between the husband and some of the lady's friends. It appears that a gentleman of the village has a better half who has been induced by false representations to leave her liege lord, and take up her abode with them. On the day in question she appeared in the village, under the escort of two of her uncles and an aunt. On catching a sight of her whom he had taken for better or worse, the husband was impelled by his love to seize her in his arms and bear her off in triumph to his domicile, the doors of which he locked and barred, to keep out all intruders. He was not allowed, however, long to enjoy the peace he sought, for the house was soon surrounded by the relatives of the captive, who made a forcible entrance. One of them with an axe made rather a striking impression on the forehead of the husband, who succeeded, however, in flooring both his male opponents, when the aunt rushed forward, and by a well directed blow of something harder than her fist, laid him low, thereby proving herself the better man. Recovering himself, however, he cleared the house of his assailants but lost his wife in the melee. The case came up before a bench of magistrates on Monday last, when the three relatives were fined, amounting with costs, to $35. It is yet an open question who has the best right to the wife.

A SCOTCH ANSWER.—A Dundee paper tells this story: 'I suppose the want of the Frenchman's language would be your greatest difficulty?' said a townsman the other day to a neighbor recently returned from the Paris Exhibition. 'Oh, a dinna ken,' replied the tourist, 'they were just as bad as us.' This recalls the reply of George Buchanan to King James, who asked the pedagogue what was the most wonderful thing he had seen in Paris. 'Sire,' said George, 'I saw and heard many marvellous things, but none more truly so than the fact of little urchins scarce out of their clouts speaking French better than either your Majesty or myself.'

A NOVEL COURTSHIP AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—A servant girl recently carried on a flirtation with a charity boy who was accustomed to clean the windows at the next house. Their method of courtship was rather singular; the girl mounted to the roof of the back part of the house and whilst sitting there conversed with the lad, who stood at a window opposite. One morning she mounted to the roof, and whilst stepping on a skylight the glass and framework broke and she fell through. Her legs were cut, and she was so seriously injured that she died in about two hours.

There lives at Lairg, Scotland, a shoemaker who married on the same day with the Queen and Prince Albert. The shoemaker's son was born on the same day with the Prince of Wales, and he (the shoemaker) has had a son for each daughter, and all born in the same month of the year. The Court Journal calls this competing with royalty.

The writer of a story in the November Atlantic refers to "swagen" as the food of Maine lumbermen in the old days. The swagan was made of beans, pork, bread and molasses, all stirred up in a great kettle and boiled together. "There's nothing," adds the hero of the story, "you can cut and haul on all day like a swagen."

THE BEAUTIES OF EDITING.—An American editor says, in a recent letter to a friend—At present I am in the country recovering from 15 years' editorial life—bad eyes, crooked back, and broken nerves, with little to show for it. Any one would think that the three articles enumerated were quite enough to show for it.

It is a common saying of moralists that the lower orders of animals have not the vices of men; yet it is certain that some of the insects are backbiters, and all the quadrupeds tale bearers.

A witness in a late divorce suit kept saying that the wife had a very retaliating disposition—that she 'retaliated for every little thing.' 'Did you ever see her husband kiss her?' asked the wife's counsel. 'Yes, sir, often.' 'Well, what did she do on such occasions?' 'She always retaliated, sir.' (Great laughter, and wife triumphant.)

Russian America is becoming civilized. The first Post Office has been established. It is called Sitka. The mails will be sent by vessels from San Francisco.

An exchange says that the best things will be found this week on our outside. The paper is conducted just now by a lady.

A German living near Racine, Wisconsin, killed himself a few days since, by applying kerosene oil to an ulcer on his hand. Great swelling and pain ensued, followed by death in two days.

If you trade with a Yankee, steal his jack-knife fust; for if he gets tew whittling yu are gone.—Josh Billings.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "SPECTATOR" have pleasure in announcing to the public that the WEEKLY EDITION has been greatly enlarged, equal to seven columns of matter having been added to it; making it

One of the Largest Weeklies in the Province.

The greatest pains are taken in the selection of matter for the "WEEKLY," furnishing a full epitome of the

Foreign & Domestic News OF THE WEEK.

A new feature has been added, in the publication of a story in each number, which will add greatly to the interest of the paper.

A couple of columns will be devoted weekly to the publication of subjects relating to

AGRICULTURE,

And the selections being made with care, will make the paper of great value to the Farmer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament, interesting summaries of the proceedings of both the

GENERAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS,

Will be given in the form of Editorial Correspondence from the Seat of Government; besides reports of the more important debates.

All the press despatches by cable and telegraph are received, and carefully summarised for the Weekly Spectator. The

Commercial Intelligence

From Europe and America, including the Market Reports, at the leading Canadian markets, furnished by telegraph to the last hour before going to press, makes the Weekly Spectator of the greatest value to every farmer.

While the paper is thus greatly enlarged, and in every respect improved; the price remains the same, viz:—one dollar a year, payable strictly in advance, thus making it the cheapest paper in the Province of Ontario.

The circulation of the Weekly Spectator has already quadrupled, since it came into the hands of the present publishers; and the increased value of it, in consequence of the present enlargement, justifies the expectation that it will go on rapidly increasing in circulation. It is now admittedly the most

POPULAR WEEKLY IN CANADA.

Subscriptions sent in a letter, post paid and registered, will be at the risk of the publishers.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, Oct. 9th, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—31 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " ...... (and one gratis)	8.00
8 " ...... (and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid any person from purchasing or negociating two notes of hand bearing my signature, made about the 18th and 23rd of September, 1867, in favor of Alex. Dobbie—one note for the sum of about $43, the other about $31. Likewise a note of hand in favor of Isaac Thompson, made 23rd September, 1867, for the sum of $75—all due about six or seven months after date, as I have received no value whatever for said notes.

ALLAN KIRKWOOD.

Elderslie, Oct. 16, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

Fall Importations!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

G. & W. SMITH'S,

PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

AND

General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS. When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember), Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE,

And General Advertiser for the County of Bruce.

A Weekly [illegible]

Published every FRIDAY, by [illegible], at his Printing Office, Paisley, County of Bruce, C. W.

TERMS. $1 50 per annum, in advance. $2 credit.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867. | NUMBER 40.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

JAMES SCOTT,
TAILOR,
Next to the Drug Store,
QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER,
AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.
Paisley, July 17, 1867.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

☞ A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre-paid) to Mr. ALEX. ROSS, No. 552, Burnside St., Chicago, U.S.

Or to
GEO. C. URQUHART,
Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley,
Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCOEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Where men accomplish an object that they have zealously and perseveringly worked for, it often happens that the satisfaction they anticipated is by no means realized when the result is gained.

This depends on several causes; either they find that the object has not been worth the pains bestowed upon it, or they are too worn out with all their watching and waiting thoroughly to enjoy the fruit of their labors, or it may be that the object does not comprehend in its final results all the advantages that at first sight appeared to belong to it.

Mr. Carmichael had accomplished his object, but he experienced little or no satisfaction. The gleam of triumph that had brightened his countenance during its prosecution had faded away and had given place to a restless, anxious look. His eyes nervously glanced round as though he thought that every one was observing him. But fears on that point were wholly superfluous, each one was too much engrossed with his or her own thoughts to bestow much attention upon what might be passing in another's mind.

Mr. Carmichael's niece was an heiress. Lynncourt would come into her possession, and John Gresford's son would lose his inheritance. It would even pass out of John Gresford's own hands, through his Mr. Carmichael's niece. Yes, this was all accomplished. Everything had gone smoothly, though once or twice he certainly had been in danger of failing in his plans. And Mr. Carmichael tried to put the thought of his danger far from him. It was over now, and he rubbed his hands feebly, very feebly, for he was still weak; the attack had left him by no means himself, and he started at every sound. There was a vague, uncomfortable sensation in his mind, too, that he could not shake off. Pshaw! he should feel differently when this illness had passed off. If he could get out into the fresh air this restlessness would vanish. Why did people look at him as though they wished to question him? He was not bound to answer. What a coward he was! Of what was he afraid? The proofs were all clear. There was no doubt upon the subject. Mr. Gresford Lynn had owned his daughter—and his son was disinherited. Mr. Carmichael had accomplished what he sought. He had had his revenge. And what was it worth? Had he benefited himself? No. Had he annoyed Mr. Lynn? No.

Mr. Lynn cared nothing for the property. Mr. Lynn's feeling was one of absorbing thankfulness at having found his daughter; the child of his beloved wife, the solace of her years of supposed widowhood, the consolation of her last anguish stricken days. The loss of the property was gain to him since he had found his child. He scarce could express his gratitude to Mr. Carmichael, and the old barrier that had existed between the two men for more than twenty years was broken down. They were brothers in law. They had an interest in common. Mr. Lynn had forgotten and forgiven, he had blessed his enemy. And Mr. Carmichael? No, he had not forgotten; he seemed to have only brought the past nearer to him; it clung to him and would not leave him. And for forgiveness, what had he to forgive? He almost wished he had kept his sister's secret. He was by no means sure that he was glad of his success. He had benefitted Mr. Lynn. He had benefitted Mr. Chester. He had not benefitted himself.

Mr. Chester was going to marry Doris. Aunt Lotty's prognostications had proved correct. Mr. Lynn was pleased with him, and he had been a friend to his wife. And Mr. Chester was staying at Lynncourt, for Mr. Lynn was eager to obtain as much information as possible concerning his wife's earlier days in the South. Aunt Lotty was in extreme delight, and Joyce was as usual the recipient of her confidences.

"You see, dear," said she, how wonderfully things turn out for the best. I felt sure that Mr. Lynn would like Mr. Chester if he could only see him; it's just what I always said. Ah! if my poor sister-in-law were alive, how happy she would be! I wonder if people in heaven know what's going on upon earth."

"I don't know," replied Joyce, absently.

"Dear me! no, of course, how should one know?" responded Aunt Lotty, hastily. "I hope it was not an irreverent thought, but one can't help speculating a little sometimes, and wondering if people do know what's going on—angels I mean, not people, of course; for they're not people, but something else. I don't know if they're even angels," and Aunt Lotty stopped in bewilderment. "But whatever they are," she went on, "one can't help thinking of these things. I remember thinking, when the old rector died, what a comfort it would be to him if he could only see his funeral. All the people in the village attended, and there was not a house but had the shutters closed. But still, perhaps, people mightn't care for these things after death."

And again Joyce replied, "I don't know."

"But why should I be talking of deaths and funerals with this wedding in my head, I can't imagine. They say to dream of a funeral is a sure sign of a wedding, and I suppose I am half dreaming now, or else I shouldn't be thinking of such strange things." And Aunt Lotty opened her eyes wide, as if to assure herself of the fact that she was really awake. "If any one could write a story," she continued, "what a story this would make! And the wedding would be such a nice ending. Of course, they'll walk to the church, it's so near the house. And the bridesmaids—but, Joyce dear, I wonder who the others will be," and, overcome by the difficulty, Aunt Lotty paused abruptly. And Joyce could not help her out of it.

"There's Mr. Carmichael's bell," resumed Aunt Lotty, "I must go. Joyce, dear I am not quite easy about Mr. Carmichael he's by no means himself again. All this worry and excitement has been too much for him. I've felt it myself, and what must he have done, as his sister's nearer to him than she is to me? And Doris is his own niece. Not but that he's partial to you, Joyce, and thinks a good deal of your sense, and I'm thankful he does, as you're my niece. It makes things pleasant, and you're a good girl, Joyce, and a great comfort."

And Aunt Lotty went away.

Joyce sat down before a large embroidery frame and tried to work; but after taking one or two stitches, she rose and walked up and down the room; then, stopping at the window, she looked out over the garden, from which the snow had half melted, so that the lawn looked like white and green patchwork. The garden gate swung on its hinges, and Mr. Chester and Doris appeared. And Joyce retreated to the embroidery frame, and was bending over it when Mr. Chester entered the room. She had not seen him alone since the day that he called on his way to Linton.

He went to the fire-place, and stood leaning against it; but he seemed to have no inclination to enter into conversation. Joyce broke the silence by asking:

"Have you been a long walk, Mr. Chester?"

"I have been looking at Doris's favorite view, now that it is white with snow," he returned.

"It must look very different from the sketch you took."

"Very, and I have been looking at it with very different feelings from those that then possessed me, Miss Dormer. It is strange how a few months will work quite a revolution in one's life and actions. How much has passed since, that none of us could expect; or, at least, none excepting Mr. Carmichael. He knew of all this at that time, though why the revelation was not made sooner I cannot imagine."

"Perhaps Mr. Carmichael had not all his proofs then."

"Mr. Carmichael is unpenetrable," returned Mr. Chester. "I own he baffles me."

"Yes?" rejoined Joyce interrogatively.

"Miss Dormer," said Mr. Chester very gravely after a short pause. "I asked you a question once, and I am going to ask it again now."

Joyce looked up. "Well?" she said.

"Do you distrust Mr. Carmichael still?"

Joyce hesitated.

"Remember your opinion is as safe with me now as it was then. Have late events inspired you with more confidence?"

"They have not," replied Joyce. "I am sorry to say that I distrust him still. I have perhaps no right to say this, but I cannot help feeling that there is something kept back, something that he fears. I dare scarcely even shape my floating ideas into sober thoughts, much less into words. I hardly know what I think, but I regret deeply that Doris's packet is lost."

"You cannot regret it so much as I do, Miss Dormer. There is however one faint hope of its recovery, but so faint that I don't look forward to it. And now that Doris is quite reconciled to going to Lynncourt, it is not perhaps of so much importance; still I hope it may be found."

"Mr. Carmichael does not."

"Miss Dormer!"

"Mr. Carmichael is greatly relieved by the loss of the packet," continued Joyce. "Perhaps I ought not to mention this, but you are now so intimately concerned in everything affecting Doris, that I do not feel as if I could let you go without telling you of my suspicion, and I am going to ask you something. If this packet should be found, and if, as I believe, it contains anything to Mr. Carmichael's discredit, will you, for my aunt's sake, use your influence that he may be leniently dealt with?"

Mr. Chester had quitted the fire place, and seated himself by the embroidery frame. As Joyce spoke he drew nearer, and looked at her earnestly and wonderingly.

"What do you suspect, Miss Dormer?"

"That, I dare not hint beyond what I have said," returned Joyce. "But will you promise what I have asked, for my aunt's sake? What would become of poor Aunt Lotty if her belief in Mr. Carmichael were shaken?"

"I do promise you, Miss Dormer. If the packet should be found, Doris will be the first to read it, and I think I may say that you will be the second, and whatever you feel right to advise Doris with regard to its contents I shall take as my guide in the matter."

Then he did not quite despise her after her foolish outbreak. She felt almost grateful to him, as though she wished to thank him for not judging her harshly. However, her wishes did not shape themselves into words; indeed she might have found it difficult to express her feelings so that he would have understood her, therefore she wisely left the subject alone.

"If you find the packet, will you send it to Lynncourt and not to Green Oaks?" she said.

And again Mr. Chester gazed at her inquisitively.

"Certainly; but, Miss Dormer—"

"No," she said, interrupting him, "you must trust me implicitly. Believe, that on Doris's account I will, as I once promised before, act to the best of my conscience. Will you not trust me?"

And she returned his steady gaze.

"I will," he replied; "but I shall nevertheless ask you one more question, and I give you my word that your answer shall be safe with me. Do you think that Mr. Carmichael removed any paper or papers from Mr. Lynn's packet?"

Joyce did think so, but the question was never so startlingly brought before her, never made so real, so tangible. She was almost afraid of hearing herself acknowledge it. But Mr. Chester had no intention of being left without an answer.

"Mr. Carmichael is a bold man," said he, "and a skillful one."

"He was," answered Joyce, "but he is altered by this illness; he is by no means the same man."

"No, he is a good deal shaken. My opinion is that he's just the sort of person to go all at once, and I should greatly fear any return of this seizure."

"Poor Aunt Lotty," said Joyce musingly. Mr. Chester shrugged his shoulders.

"Do you imagine your aunt's life to be a particularly happy one?" he asked.

"I think she has a belief in it," returned Joyce.

"Rather a left-handed way of answering a question," said he.

"I think then that Aunt Lotty does consider it a happy one. She regards Mr. Carmichael as a demigod, and I should be sorry to see him dismounted from the pedestal on which she has placed him. I believe, if anything should happen, that is if he should die, Aunt Lotty would sincerely mourn for him as an irreparable loss."

"I don't doubt it, Miss Dormer; and, as far as I am concerned, her faith in him shall never be shaken; so you may safely answer any question, especially as I know perfectly what your reply will be."

"What use then will there be in my answering it?"

"A form of speech for my own satisfaction," returned Mr. Chester. "I wish to hear in so many words that there is at least one point upon which Miss Dormer and I agree."

And Joyce replied, "I do think that Mr. Carmichael abstracted from that packet some paper or papers prejudicial to himself."

"When?"

"Soon after Doris's arrival at Green Oaks."

"And this was why you refused to take charge of the packet for me?"

"Yes; but, Mr. Chester, you must ask me no more questions. It is my turn to ask some now."

"I shall be happy to answer them." Mr Chester spoke listlessly, and leaned back in his chair, with his eyes half-closed. He did not seem to be thinking of what he was saying, but rather to be indulging in a reverie that had nothing whatever to do with the present.

Joyce perceived this at once, and her courage almost failed her. Mr. Chester evidently took little interest in anything she might have to say. Still she had felt so vexed, so uncomfortable, during the last few days, that she felt she must make an effort, whatever it might cost her, to clear herself from the wrong impression that Mr. Chester must have formed of her. And yet why need she care what he thought of her? Was it of any importance? But she did so wish to be judged rightly.

Judged rightly! Who does not wish to be judged rightly? And who does not signally fail in endeavoring to be so? Few men will take a man's evidence of himself; they prefer their own preconceived opinion. Therefore, as a general rule, explanations go for nothing or worse than nothing; one must sit down quietly and patiently bear blame for motives wrongly imputed. True, it is hard to suffer, and perhaps one does not derive a superabundance of consolation from the fact that there are hundreds and thousands suffering in like manner. Still, it is a sort of profit and loss arrangement in moral economics that must suffice to satisfy us.

But Joyce felt it unsatisfying, so she went blunderingly into what she hoped might turn out a satisfactory explanation of the hair-burning a few nights since.

"I am afraid you think me hasty and passionate, Mr. Chester."

"That is an affirmation, not a question," he replied.

"Then do you think me passionate?"

"Why do you wish to know?" returned Mr. Chester, raising himself a little and looking full at Joyce.

"That is no answer, but a question also" she said. "I must ask again, do you think me passionate?"

"Not very," he answered, quietly.

"I thought so," said Joyce, a little sadly; "but I'm not passionate in one way, Mr. Chester. I don't feel angry. I didn't feel angry the other night."

"When?" asked Mr Chester.

Joyce thought he might have understood when.

"The night you were here on your way to Linton."

"At what particular period, Miss Dormer?"

And again Joyce felt that he might have known without asking.

"After you had untwisted Doris's talisman," said Joyce, still hesitating to come to the point.

"Oh! when you threw the hair into the fire."

"Yes."

"Why did you throw it into the fire if you did not feel angry?" inquired Mr. Chester.

This was what Joyce's explanation brought her to. She could not tell him why, though she knew it well enough. So she parried the attack.

"The questioning is to be on my side, Mr. Chester."

"But how can I answer your questions without obtaining some information on the point?"

"Did you think me angry?"

"Well, Miss Dormer, I must candidly confess that I did."

"I was not."

"How am I to believe it?"

"I don't know," returned Joyce; "there is only my word to rely upon."

"I think, perhaps, I may take your word, that is, if you can assure me that you are perfectly truthful."

"I can; I am," said Joyce, eagerly, her face brightening; then she stopped; a sorrowful shade passed into her eyes; "at least," she added slowly, "I try to be—but no one is perfect."

"What an old axiom our questioning has ended in. We are none of us perfect. I did not know you set up for perfection, Miss Dormer."

"I think I shall leave off asking questions, or trying to explain anything," said Joyce.

"It is the wisest course you can pursue," replied Mr Chester, as he leaned back again, and gazed at Joyce through his half closed eyelids.

Joyce, bending over the embroidery frame, looked up for a moment, and her eyes met not only Mr. Chester's but another pair that looked down from behind Mr Chester's chair. Doris, unperceived by both, had stolen softly into the room.

"Gabriel," said she, "when will you and Joyce leave off quarreling? It seems to me that the more I wish you to like one another the more perverse you grow upon the point."

"We are not quarrelling," responded Mr Chester, "we were coming to explanations."

"Worse and worse; every one knows the result of explanations."

"But Miss Dormer's explanation has had no result."

"Of course not. Have you lost the talisman, Gabriel?" asked Doris, suddenly.

Mr. Chester made no reply, and Joyce began working dilligently. Doris looked from one to the other.

"Oh dear," said Doris, "I shall have to give up being superstitious and having faith in charms."

"You see," replied Mr Chester, "that we are not living in the days of Witchcraft."

And Joyce was glad that nothing more was said upon the subject.

(To be Continued.)

Buried Alive and Shot as a Ghost.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, of the 1st learns through a private letter the details of an extraordinary occurrence that recently took place in a town of Southern Ohio, and tells the story as follows:

An old gentleman named Delos Winans became frantically angry with his son because he had lost a large sum of his father's money on a bet. His frenzied feelings got the better of him, and he felled his son to the floor with a blow of his fist, and immediately thereafter fell down himself in a senseless condition. Great excitement in the family ensued. The mother ran screaming for assistance, which was soon forthcoming in the person of several of the neighbors. Mr. W was found in an apparently lifeless condition, with blood flowing from his mouth and nose. A subsequent examination by a physician led to the announcement by him that Mr. W. had died from the bursting of a blood vessel. So evidently had the vital spark fled, that no efforts at resuscitation were made, and the "remains" were prepared for burial as promptly as possible.

The funeral of the "deceased" took place on the following Wednesday. Mr. W.'s body had only been coffined the previous day—up to which time it had lain draped in its shroud, in the parlor. Notwithstanding the wonderful life-look of the skin, and the color in the face, it occurred to no one to suggest a postponement of the burial till death was absolutely certain. The funeral was very largely attended, and everybody remarked the life-like appearance of the deceased. The remains were temporarily placed in the vaults of the cemetery, owing to the fact that a brick tomb, commenced for their reception, had not been completed. At ten o'clock on Thursday night the village was thrown into great excitement by the report that a ghost had been seen in the cemetery a short time before, and that the old lady who had first seen it had been frightened into a fit, from which it was doubtful whether she would recover. Thinking that probably the ghost was personated by some scoundrel who had played the same trick several times before, a number of persons armed themselves with shot guns, proceeded to the cemetery, and commenced a cautious inspection—their hearts keeping up an anxious thumping in their bosoms, in spite of their assumed bravado. They had not long to wait, for there, flitting among the tombs was a white object, plainly to be seen. With trembling hands the guns were raised and fired, when,—strange fact for a ghost— they saw the white creature fall between a couple of graves. Plucking up courage, they cautiously approached the object and turned a dark lantern upon it. Their feelings can be better imagined than described, when they found that the ghost was the lately deceased Mr. W! Whilst a portion of the party picked up the bleeding and senseless body of the old gentleman, and started home with it the remainder hastened to the vault. There was found Mr. W's coffin broken open, and lying upon the floor, and the coffin of a deceased lady that had been placed upon it likewise thrown down from the shelf, and standing on end, partially broken open displaying its ghastly inmate. The vault door which was a very weak affair, had been forced open by the resurrected man. The party then went to Mr. W.'s house, where they found that his wounds were not serious, and that he had recovered his senses. His story was briefly told: He had been carried to the cemetery in a trance. Early on Thursday evening consciousness returned to him, and the horrid truth flashed upon his mind that he was coffined alive. This lent him additional strength in his struggle to get free, and he finally succeeded in bursting open the coffin.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of national thanksgiving.

Escape of the United States Forgers from Toronto Goal.

Toronto, Nov. 12.

This morning between two and five o'clock Charles Ulrich and Adrian Harts (who were awaiting a writ of extradition for forging United States bonds), escaped from Toronto goal. Ulrich is one of the cleverest engravers of Bank notes that has been known in the United States, and has until recently escaped the vigilance of the United States detectives. Their escape was very cleverly managed. The gate is fastened by an iron flange which is rivited on the side of the gate; this flange has another piece attached to it, and both are fastened with a bolt to enable the latter piece to enter the lock, the keyhole of which is in the brick work in the corridor and where the prisoners cannot reach it. Charles Ulrich with a piece of iron converted the heads of the two rivets into screw heads, and then quickly took off the flange and let himself out; then with a piece of wire he picked the lock of Harts's cell, and out he came. They then opened the wooden door in the corridor and went thence to a window in which one of the bars had been cut and only repaired by two bars of iron, one on each side, rivited with common rivets and fastened with nuts. These pieces of iron or braces they unrivetted, burst out the broken bar and then let themselves down with their bed clothes, (about thirty feet), into the open yard, and scaled the wall thus making good their escape. The United States detective, Alex. Watson, who has been here for some time past waiting for his prisoners, was notified of their escape, and armed with an order from the Sheriff he went to the goal and inspected the mode of escape. One thing is very singular, that these men should make for that identical window, and further, that there is not a more strict watch kept over such prisoners. The lock &c., is said to be of the Penitentiary pattern. If this is so, the great wonder is that more prisoners do not escape, for a more simple piece of machinery I never saw, and the sooner they are altered the better. The detectives are scouring the country for the prisoners, and I am informed that Mr. Watson would give $500 for Ulrich, as he must be arrested at all hazards. The other prisoners in the same corridor will not give any information. Governor Allan had taken the precaution to put other prisoners in cells between those of Ulrich and Harts.

A SINGING MOUSE.—For several nights one of our citizens on Warren street has been awakened by a singular sound in the room resembling the gentle rippling of running water, at times scarcely audible, then swelling full and clear, filling the room with the strange melody. On lighting the gas the sound would cease, but exploring the room in the dark to determine its precise locality, it would continually change position, always evading the attempt to locate it. The matter was quite a mystery for several nights until on suddenly turning up the gas while the sound was audible in one part of the room, a mouse was seen to run in his hole, where he quietly finished his song without molestation. The concert is given regularly every night, continuing an hour or two, with short intervals.—Syracuse Journal.

Punch has a caricature which is making a great sensation. Louis Napoleon is holding the Pope over an abyss by a slender cord. All around are red shirts (Garibaldians), bellowing, 'Let him fall!' 'No,' replies Napoleon, "that would make too much noise, I'll let him slide.'

REVOLUTION IN BRICK MAKING.—The Detroit Free Press mentions a new process for manufacturing brick, with the "Douglas Patent Brick Machine," which is literally a revolution in this important branch of manufacturing. This machine uses dry clay and turns out, under an immense pressure, eight perfectly formed bricks ready for the kiln at each revolution of the main shaft. The bricks, as they come out from the machine, present a highly polished surface, are of an exactly equal size, and the corners and angles are almost as perfect as those of a block of wood from the hands of the carpenter.

James Solomon, a pure negro, the son of a native Wesleyan minister on the Gold Coast, and who, before going to England, had received no teaching but what he got at a native African school, has taken a high honor—technically known as a "first class second division certificate"—in the Oxford middle-class examination, and means to matriculate in the London University at Christmas.

In Virginia City, Nevada, a poor widow, in overhauling an old vest of her husband's, who had recently died, found a dirty paper in the pocket, which, on examination, proved to be a deed of three feet of the Savage claim. The Secretary of the Company informed her that it was genuine, and that $1,800 in dividends were due on it. She took the money, sold the dirty paper for $14,000, and went to her home and friends in the East.

TRUTH IN ANSWER.—A St. Louis paper, talking of the Dominion, says:—"If the Rouges of Lower Canada hanker after annexation, they cannot be sincere in doing so through love for their French nationality, language and religion. For if they knew anything, they ought to know that within the Union, the French Canadians as a people would cease to exist."

At Lexington, Pa., the other day, a man was engaged in building a bridge. A clergyman happening along he remarked to him that he was going to see the bridge up. "Yes," replied the minister interrupting, "if Providence permits." His reply was "D—n Providence," and at that instant a rope broke and down came a stone that was being lifted to its place, and crushed the man to death instantly.

...tural Convention.

...ace with a resolution adopted ... Provincial Exhibition, a meet... ...tes from various Agricultural ... took place in Toronto on ... The principal object of the ...ns to decide if the Provincial ...al Association should continue to ...r the old Act, or if a new one ... obtained. The old Act was ... clause by clause, and much dis...cussed. Several delegates expres...selves strongly in favor of a change ...mode of electing members to the ...al Board—such a change as would ...new blood into it—and not place ...em there for the term of their natural ... Eventually it was decided that a ...ct should be obtained, and that the ...rs of the board should be elected in ...ance with the terms of Mr. Cowan's ... which provided that twelve agricul... districts should be named, and that ... Agricultural Societies in each district ... elect one person to sit at the Board. ... James Cowan expressed the opinion ... the Association as at present constitu... was nearly useless. The annual meet... of the directors was a necessity, and ...e accounts was not audited. The small... country Board of School Trustees ...ve their accounts of $300 or $500 ...amined by two auditors, while thousands ...e through the hands of the officers of this ...sociation without any certified return ...ing made of them. He therefore moved ...at, "at the annual meeting of the Direc...rs of the Association, two should be ...elected for the purpose of auditing the ...ccounts of the Agricultural Association; ...and that it should be the duty of these ...auditors to transmit a copy of their proceed...ings to the Association, prior to the meeting ...of the County Association." This sensible resolution was carried. The question of Township Societies was brought up, and a pretty general feeling expressed that they were of injury to the County Shows. Eventually it was moved and decided that township societies get one half the Government grant, which subscribe not less than $75 annually; and that no township show be held in the township in which the county exhibition is held, but that the funds of such township societies be given up for the benefit of the county society. The Convention then adjourned for a day.

West Indies.

The Herald's Kingston, Jamaica, special on the 15, says that there is fear of another negro riot and revolutionary outbreak. The parish of St. Thomas in the east is threatened. There are 400 negroes disciplined according to the military practice and ready to take up arms. A great panic exists all over the Island in consequence. The government is on the alert.

Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced on the 11th and 12th.

The Herald's Havana special of the 17th says: "We have the announcement that St. Domingo city has been destroyed, probably by an earthquake."

The news of the insurrection in Hayti is confirmed.

Terrible Hurricane.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

New York Nov. 15.

The Herald's Havana special says—Advices from Porto Rico to the 9th inst., have been received. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops. 200 lives were lost, and 4,000 families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months.

Tortola, one of the smaller West India Islands, containing an area of 48 square miles, has been completely submerged by the flood following upon the great gale of the 7th and it is reported that 10,000 lives have been lost.

Subscriptions have been opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers of St. Thomas.

The loss of the steamship company at St. Thomas will amount to twelve million dollars. Some 500 bodies remaining unburied have been buried on the island.

LATER.

New York, Nov. 20.

The Herald's Havana special says that later advices from Porto Rico are received.

The late tempest was more severe than the two terrible gales which visited the ill-fated island previous to 1859. All the towns have been terribly desolated. One thousand houses have been laid in ruins, and three thousand severely damaged. In some instances the houses along entire streets have been demolished, and the roadway entirely hidden by the ruins.

No news whatever has been received regarding the effects of the storm in the central portion of the island, where on the Savannah's numerous herds are pastured, but elsewhere the cattle have been killed and the fields swept entirely bare. The loss is incalculable. The merchants of the island have demanded that flour, corn, provisions, &c., shall be duty free.

Vesuvius Again in Motion.—Naples, 11th.—Mount Vesuvius on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic action and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect. New craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue is also engaged. Last night, red hot stones were pitched in large quantities from the mountain. The surrounding earth is in tremendous motion for a considerable distance. The lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow; and the general upheaving of the volcano gives warning of an unusually grand eruption from which we may look for very serious consequences as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena.

A brown gelding named John Stewart, attempted to trot 21 miles within an hour, at Boston. He failed, but made the best 20-mile time on record.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,

Watch Maker,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Good Clocks for $2.

GOOD WATCHES FOR $4.

Superior articles of the same description at equally moderate rates.

All kinds of repairing done neatly, cheaply and quickly, and all work warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, and Lodge Seals

Of every description engraved at a few hours' notice.

McKechnie's Brick Block.

Paisley, Nov. 21st, 1867.

NOTICE!

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of Council of this Township appointed for Monday the 2nd of December next is postponed, by order of the Council, to Monday the 9th December next.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's office,
Paisley, Nov. 20, 1867.

N. A. RAY,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.

Special attention given to Municipal Law.

Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.

PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.

Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.

FOR SALE,

THE Works of
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

J. J. LEHNEN.

Port Elgin, Nov. 15, 1867.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution the public against negotiating a Promissory Note made by me in favor of Neil Cameron, or bearer, for $100, bearing date the 15th day of November inst. payable one year after date, as it was obtained from me under false pretences and without consideration.

GEORGE CAMERON.

Saugeen, Nov. 15, 1867.

Auction Sale.

On Monday, Nov. 25—Farming Stock belonging to Lawrence Hanley, Lot 15, 14th con. Brant. P. McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Paisley, Nov. 21.

Fall Wheat $1 20; Spring Wheat $1 10; Flour $7; Oats 30c; Barley 50c; Peas 50c; Butter 13c; Eggs 12c; Potatoes 30c; Pork $4 to 5; Beef $4 to 4 50; Lard 8c; Tallow 8c; Hay $10; Cordwood $1 50; Hides $6.

Guelph, Nov. 19.

Fall Wheat $1 55 to 1 60; Spring Wheat $1 33 to 1 35; Oats 48 to 50c; Peas 60 to 63c; Barley 65 to 72c; Dairy Butter 16c; Store packed do. 10 to 12½; Pork $4 50 to $5 20.

DIED,

Near Tilsonburgh, Oxford Co., on the 13th inst., Alexander Stirton aged 42 years. Deceased was brother of David Stirton, Esq., M. P., and long a resident in the County of Wellington.

A story is current that a private in the Scots Fusilier Guards has suddenly come into an immense fortune. The intelligence reached a lawyer that a gentleman of vast wealth had died in India without leaving a will behind him. Upon inquiries, the solicitor saw reason to believe that a shepherd at Dunrobin was the next heir. On the intelligence being communicated to him, the Scot declined having anything to do with the business; but he said, "I have a son in the Scots Fusilier Guards; you may go to him and see what he will do." The lawyer went and, receiving an order from the son, sailed for India, where he found that the private in the Guards had come into a property estimated at from £700,000 to £1,000,000.—[Glasgow Citizen.

A Prairie on Fire.—As a train was approaching Peoria, Ill., the other night, the prairie was discovered to be on fire for miles around. The flames leaped up to the height of 30 feet, and spread for seven or eight miles apparently. The train ran directly through the belt of flame, which extended across the track. The heat was intense, but the current of air caused by the motion of the train, prevented the cars from being in the least blistered. The passengers on the train say it was a splendid sight.—Chicago Post.

The new Democratic Councils of Baltimore have refused to have their sessions opened with prayer, one bold member asserting that "preachers had done more harm than good, and had caused the late rebellion by their praying influence."

The Entr'acte says:—"The famous American clown Agrest, called the Manfly committed suicide last week at Berlin, in presence of 2,000 spectators, by firing a pistol in his mouth at the moment he was hanging by his feet to the ceiling of the theatre.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

A National Currency.

A good deal has been written lately on the currency question, the subject just now exciting particular attention in consequence of the failure of two prominent Canadian Banks. It is also a question which is being widely discussed in Great Britain, where the old system of "specie payments" is in full vogue, and Banking monopolies work much evil. The advocates of a paper money wholly confined to a government issue of legal tenders, are increasing, stimulated by the success of the greenback issue of the United States.

It is the business of one age to undo the mischief of previous ages. Where the laws of a country are the arbitrary commands of a despotic authority, or are made by a mere section of the community, selfish monopolies of all kinds are established and maintained to the injury of the great mass of the people. In many cases these become, in a manner, vested rights, or are looked upon as such, and difficult to be eradicated. Those who would reform such abuses are oftentimes ridiculed as enthusiasts, and in many cases reviled as levellers and anarchists. The conservatism which is the offspring of prejudice and self interest comes to the aid of all class interests and monopolies; and it is only a proper representation of the people under democratic institutions that these evils can be fully eradicated.

The Banking monopoly is a case in point. What are banks established for, and what do they do? A number of individuals form themselves into a company, and with a capital either real or assumed, obtain a charter from the government which gives them certain exclusive privileges for their own benefit, and which enable them to issue paper money to an amount far beyond their real capital. These banks are thus enabled to obtain interest to double, treble or quadruple the amount of their real worth. Here, in the very nature of such institutions, is an injustice to the rest of the community and a monopoly which ought not to be allowed. No wonder, with such privileges, the large cities are the centres of wealth and influence; while the back counties remain poor and needy. Let us suppose the people of the county of Bruce to be able to club their money, and increase it three times over by the issue of county bank notes, and what a stimulus it would give to local undertakings and individual enterprise!

The remedy is simple: Abolish all banking privileges, and allow those who have money to lend it out in any shape, or for whatever interest they can get, without giving one man, or set of men, an exclusive privilege over others.

To establish a national currency, the experience of the United States should be our guide. The greenback issue has been proved immensely beneficial, let croakers say what they may. The drawbacks connected with it have resulted from its defective management, and the necessities of the country compelling an over issue.

To illustrate our views, we may estimate the bank bills in circulation in Canada at 12 million dollars, which it will not much exceed. In the United States, the circulation of greenbacks and national bank notes must be nearly 1000 millions of dollars. To equal the latter circulation in proportion to population, the Dominion of Canada might issue legal tender notes to the amount of the whole indebtedness of the country—say 80 millions of dollars.

The currency conservatives must not jump to the conclusion that these legal tender notes would be worthless pieces of paper. We hold that there is no feasible, or yet discovered, way of getting rid of the fact, that gold must still be the standard of value. We believe in a gold standard as much as the most Conservative specie man in existence. But it is possible for our proposed legal tender issue to be *indirectly* based on gold, so as to answer all the purposes of a gold basis.

By paying off the debt of the country and issuing legal tenders in its place, the debt is thereby not annihilated, but merely assumes a different form. To give these legal tenders a certain value, and make a dollar national bank note equal in worth to a gold dollar, it would be necessary for the government at all times to be prepared to give bonds in exchange, said bonds to bear interest *payable in gold*, at six or seven per cent. Thus a $100 note, which could at any time be exchanged for a $100 bond bearing a good interest, payable yearly or half yearly, *would always be worth its face value.* There would thus, at all times, be a certain and safe mode of investment of spare funds, and the government national bank would take the place of the present monopolizing private banks. Depositors would not then run the risk of losing their all by placing their money in a private bank which at any time is liable to suspend payment or become bankrupt. A safety valve would be furnished for the currency of the country in overplus of the demand for purposes of trade. The national bank would absorb all deposits of trust funds, and be at the same time a saving's bank for the whole people. The interest paid on such deposits would be a charge against the revenue of the country. But the saving effected in taxation by the legal tender notes in circulation not bearing interest would be immense, and under such a system *custom houses could be abolished*, and all the revenue required could be obtained by direct taxation.

Or, to try the experiment on a smaller scale, let the government, instead of borrowing twenty millions of English money to build the Intercolonial Railway, *manufacture the money themselves!* Let them issue twenty millions of legal tender notes, and be obliged to pay fair interest in gold for any portion of that amount that may be returned on their hands, and we will warrant that the largest proportion will remain in circulation as money *at its full face value*, and the cost to the country will be much less than by paying four per cent on the sum guaranteed to be raised by Great Britain for the purpose. And here let us consider, also: The gold interest paid on the English borrowed money *goes out of the country*; while in the way we propose it will remain on this side of the Atlantic.

The country cannot build the road out of its hoarded means; it must go in debt for it. But it must be built by the combined mind and muscle of the Dominion, which would become our creditors—with the exception of whatever materials might be required to be imported. The exports of the country would stand against these latter, and whatever was deficient in this respect would be made up in bonds or gold.

The twenty million dollars of legal tender notes — less the amount converted into bonds—would remain in the country as a currency to carry on exchanges, and which would continue to stimulate production and attract labor from all directions *after the road was built.* But build the road as the Grand Trunk was, by borrowed money from England, and we should have for a few years, while the money was being expended, large importations of goods from Europe, high wages, and an extensive immigration. But as soon as the work was over and the money all spent, everything would lapse into the old state of deadness and decay; the banks would cease their large issues, and a heavy burden of taxes would have to be raised every year to send out of the country to pay the interest on the borrowed money.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

The debate on the Address was concluded without any amendment having been moved. Measures required by the Act of Union are to be pushed through, a vote of credit passed, when our Federal Parliament will be adjourned to allow the local Parliaments to meet. The Intercolonial Railroad bill is to be brought on immediately, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is to be continued for some time longer. The important questions of Defence, Military organization, Banking and Annexation of territories, &c., are to be considered at a future meeting of Parliament.

A Debate.

In the Lodge of Good Templars Association of this village, a debate was held on Monday evening last on the subject,—"Would it be advisable to try a compulsory system of Education in Canada."

The affirmative of the question was maintained by Messrs Keyes, Anstead, Jas. Sinclair, J McGraw, A Peters, and W B Mills. The negative, by Messrs D Sinclair, S Steele, M McNamara, N McKechnie, J Joliffe, M Simpson, and T Walker. After an animated discussion of over three hours duration, it was decided by the chairman, Mr Hugh McLeod, that the weight of argument was in favor of the voluntary principle. Considerable interest was manifested in the discussion by a large attendance of members of the Temple, who alone were admitted on this occasion; but as the subject is one of considerable importance, and likely to be brought before the Local House of Assembly in connexion with Dr. Ryerson's new School Bill, it is intended by the Templars to hold a public debate on the same question at some future time. There are several good speakers in the Temple who are well worth listening to, and we doubt not that when they open their doors to the public, the entertainment will be well "patronized" by a large and appreciative audience.

A Town Pump.

Our townsmen over the village, with commendable enterprise, have just sunk a well and erected a pump at the corner of Queen and Church streets, next the property of Mr. Samuel Steele, for the accommodation of the public. The structure cost thirty dollars, which was subscribed by the residents of the locality; and as there promises to be a constant supply of eight or ten feet of excellent water in the well, it will be useful not only for household purposes and thirsty wayfarers, but be of great value in case of fire. A good supply of pure water is a blessing to a community; and we certainly consider our friends entitled to credit for their enterprise in furnishing the village with such a convenient addition to its supply of the sparkling element.

Good Templars.

At the quarterly meeting of the Paisley Lodge of Good Templars, held on the 4th inst., the following officers were appointed for the current quarter:—

W C—Wm B Mills; *W V*—M Simpson; *W S*—M McNamara; *W T*—S Steele; *W F S*—J Jolliffe; *W M*—L Stinoff; *W I G*—J Storer; *W O G*—J Stinoff; *W A S*—D Sinclair; *R & L S*—Sisters Anstead & Mills; *W C*—J McGraw, sen; *W D M*—J McGraw, jun; *Temple Deputy*—Peter Sinclair. *Past Worthy Chief*—W Keyes.

We are obliged to the Hon Mr. Macpherson and A Sproat, Esq., M. P. for parliamentary papers.

The Globe and the Currency.—The Toronto Globe is an advocate of the old Currency and Banking systems, and claims to be conservative in this respect. The sentiment of the country, however, is decidedly in favor of a reform in these matters, and approves of a government issue of notes to circulate as currency, either as legal tenders or otherwise. What the public want is an issue of dollar bills, guaranteed by the government, and which will always pass current for their face value. The Globe blames the Banking Act of last session, that the effect of the issue of Provincial Notes has been to swamp the circulation of the other Banks, from the fact that these notes are looked upon as safer to hold than the ordinary bank bills. Does not this latter fact urge with irresistible force the necessity and desirability of paper money being wholly confined to a government issue?

We consider the measure referred to as very imperfect; and the idea of paying the Bank of Montreal five per cent for circulating the Provincial Notes is most absurd—and, in fact, downright robbery. But the main feature of the Act—the issue of Provincial currency notes—is sound, and approved and commended by the country.

How Confederation was Carried in Nova Scotia.—The Halifax Chronicle asserts that Confederation was carried in the last Nova Scotia Assembly by the promise of jobs to some of the members of the legislature, and to others by promise of seats in the Dominion Senate and Legislative Council; and that it was a repetition of the corruption practised upon the Irish parliament at the time of the Union, on a small scale.

Elderslie Council.—The Council met on Tuesday to consider the financial position. It appears the money in Treasurer's hands is in Commercial Bank bills, and orders remain uncashed in consequence. There was no resolution passed, it being understood the County Council owes the Bank a large amount which will absorb all notes of the Bank held by the township councils, and that the matter will be arranged when the County Council meets.

The American Farmer.—The November number of this valuable and practical farmer's paper is received. It is filled with information for farmers, and the present number contains a full report of the New York and other State and County fairs. It is the cheapest paper extant, costing only $1 a year, (lower in clubs,) and by sending your subscription now for 1868, you will get the last two months of this year free. Address John Turner, Publisher and Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

The New Finance Minister.—The Hon. Mr Rose has been appointed Minister of Finance, in place of Mr Galt, on which the Montreal *Witness* remarks: This is a tolerable good indication that the Ministry of the New Dominion is under the influence of the Railroad interest and Hudson Bay Company, or rather of the bankers and speculators who control these interests, and who have used and purpose to use the Government of Canada as a tool for their own interests.

The value of Commercial Bank shares have declined in Montreal. The *Witness* says there are no buyers over 11 to 12½, but there is a desire to sell at 15 to 20.

Mr. Sproat has given notice of a motion for an address for a return of reports, &c., in reference to harbors, whether of refuge or otherwise, on the east coast of Lake Huron, north of Goderich.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The Christmas number of Godey is splendid with illustrations, and requires only to be seen to be admired and bought.

It is said that the Ministerial party in the House of Commons are perseveringly "doing the amiable" to the Nova Scotia members, and that some of them are showing signs of relenting.

Minutes of Greenock Council

Minutes of the proceedings of the Municipal council of Greenock at meetings held at Pinkerton on the 14th and 15th days of October, 1867.

Council met pursuant to adjournment from August 5th.

Present—the Reeve, Robert Pinkerton, Esq. in the chair, Councillors James Mair, Matthew Pinkerton, Alexander Symon and Patrick Toohey.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Letter received and read from Dugald Campbell, Durham road, requesting an extension of time for paying the arrears of taxes on the land occupied by him and left unpaid by Alexander Gorelou, the proprietor.

Moved by A Symon, seconded by P Toohey, that in the case of Dugald Campbell asking for time to pay A Gorelou's back taxes that he be allowed to the first of February, 1868.

Plan of deviation of road through lot 1, concession 24, by Robert Gilmour, P L S laid before the council and by law read confirming the same.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by P Toohey, that the by law now read establishing a deviation of road on the 24th concession of this township, be now read and passed.

Tenders received and read from the following parties for collecting the taxes for 1867—namely, William Cassidy $60; James Ledgerwood $100, or one cent and 3 mills per dollar; and Thomas Pinkerton for $80.

Moved by Matthew Pinkerton, seconded by P Toohey, that Wm Cassidy be appointed collector of taxes for 1867; and that before entering upon his duties he deposit a bond with the township clerk binding himself in the sum of $7,000 with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $3,500 and that he receive the sum of $60 as per tender.

James Mair dissented from the above appointment, upon the ground that Wm Cassidy was not rated for the current year to an amount sufficient to qualify him for the duties of the office as required by statute.

Moved by P Toohey, seconded by J Mair, that the clerk be instructed to take the necessary bonds from the collector and his sureties, and deliver the rolls to him by Monday the 21st inst, and that all monies received by him for taxes be paid over to the township treasurer on Monday the 17th day of December next, when he shall hand his roll over to the township clerk for the purpose of having a copy made of the qualified electors for the guidance of the several Returning officers; and that he shall finally return his roll on or before the 1st Feb. 1868.

Moved by P Toohey, seconded by M Pinkerton, that the Reeve issue an order for $100 in favor of Wm Thomson, contractor for bridge at Phelan's as per agreement.

Petition received and read of Thomas Quinlan, John McKinnon, James Halliday, and others, praying for assistance to make that part of 15th and 16th side road passable through the 1st and 2nd concessions North Durham road.

Moved by A Symon, seconded by P Toohey, that in reference to the petition of Quinlan and others, this council recommend that $50 be granted, payable on the 1st Jan, 1869, upon condition that they cut a ditch 60 rods in length where it may be pointed out to them on con 1 and 2, the ditch to be four feet wide on top and 3 feet in depth; the work to be performed this Fall.

Application by Arthur Dougherty for a balance of $9 50 due to him for cutting a hill (Brennan's) on Durham road.

Moved by A Symon, seconded by P Toohey, that Arthur Dougherty be paid $9 50, being a balance retained by the late Mr Corrigan.

Certificates of value of sheep destroyed by dogs received and read from the following parties—namely, Wm Ross $5; costs $2. Joseph Bentley $14; costs $2. J B Ritchie $7. David Pinkerton $7. Total $37.

Moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by Mr Toohey, that the Reeve issue orders on the treasurer for the above amount $37 for damages sustained by the above mentioned parties by destruction of sheep.

Petition of James M C Reid and others received and read, praying for some pecuniary aid for repairing bridge across the river at Pinkerton, it being in an almost impassable state.

Moved by Mr Pinkerton, seconded by J Mair, that $20 be granted for repairing bridges at Pinkerton, to be expended under the superintendence of Matthew Pinkerton.

Petition received and read from Wm Kenny, an old and infirm man in bad health, praying the council to grant him a small sum of money to purchase bed and other clothing for the winter, he being in a perfectly destitute condition.

Moved by P Toohey, seconded by A Symon, that Wm Kenny be granted $12, and that P Toohey take charge of the money and see that the proper necessaries are supplied to that amount.

Letter received and read from John Heldmeller, a trustee of the Roman Catholic Separate school in Riversdale, requesting payment of $21, being the sum to which the school is entitled as an equivalent to the legislative school grant of 1867. Letter from A Sproat, Esq., county treasurer, to Reeve, requesting a remittance as early as possible.

Council adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to morrow morning.

Pinkerton, October 15, 1867.

Council met same as yesterday—the Reeve in the chair.

Minutes of yesterday read and adopted.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by P Toohey that the Reeve issue his order on the treasurer in favor the selectors of jurors for 1867, for the sum of $2 each—in all $6.

List of parties in arrears for taxes submitted by the collector.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by P Toohey, that the clerk be instructed to hand the above list to H B O'Connor, clerk of the Division Court, with instructions to proceed for the recovery of the amounts therein specified.

Moved by M Pinkerton, seconded by A Symon, that the clerk be instructed to procure 600 Collectors Receipts from the Bruce Herald office, Walkerton.

Moved by J Mair, seconded by M Pinkerton, that this council do now adjourn to meet at Moore's tavern, Pinkerton, at the call of the Reeve.

JAMES CROMAR,
Township Clerk.

Nova Scotia's Position.

At a meeting of the members of the House of Assembly, in the Assembly room, in the Provincial building at Halifax, on the 7th day of November, 1867, the following Declaration was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published:—

"We, the representatives of Nova Scotia, having assembled for the purpose of constructing an Administration, and having effected that object, cannot separate without making known to our constituents our unanimous and unalterable determination to use every lawful and constitutional means to extricate this Province from the operation of the British North America Act, the passage of which, in the Imperial Legislature, was obtained by falsehood, fraud and deception.

"We shall take the earliest opportunity of informing the Queen and her Parliament that the people of Nova Scotia were systematically and perseveringly prevented from expressing their will on the subject of Confederation until after the Imperial statute was enacted, and we shall respectfully insist that the Act is invalid as to this Province, because it subjects her people, without their consent and against their will to a legislature on which it assumes to confer a power of taxation which the Imperial Parliament itself does not constitutionally possess.

"We shall, in the name and on behalf of the people firmly reject Confederation, and we entertain no apprehension that the Imperial authorities will attempt, or even desire, to coerce the loyal people of Nova S. into a political alliance to which they have manifested an invincible repugnance.

"We have observed with indignation the insult offered to the people, by the ex-Lieutenant Governor, Sir W. F. Williams, with a council, who never possessed the confidence of the people, whose policy was emphatically condemned at the recent elections, whose enforced resignations had been tendered, and who were simply holding office until the nomination of their suc-

in having gazetted a number of appointments to the Legislative Council, as the pretended testamentary, or posthumous work, of a former defunct administration. This extraordinary step must have been taken under the authority of the Canadian Executive, as the moribund Administration of Nova Scotia would not have dared, on their own responsibility, to perpetrate such an outrage on the rights of the people. We consider these irregular and insulting appointments an act of tyranny and an earnest of the kind of respect that would be paid to the wishes and feelings of Nova Scotia, were they weak enough to suffer themselves to be defrauded of their constitutional rights, forced into an unjust Confederation, and subjected to the oligarchical despotism of an irresponsible Executive Council in Canada.

"It is our desire that the new Administration shall immediately communicate to the Imperial authorities the facts and details of this offensive proceeding, and respectfully demand its reversal, and the dismissal from the Council, of men, who have obviously been selected for the express purpose of obstructing the People's House, in their efforts to reject Confederation, by creating discord between the upper and lower branches of the Legislature.

"We in no way impeach the prudence or patriotism of the members elect in having resolved to attend the Dominion Parliament; but while we have confidence that they will not designedly compromise the rights of the people of Nova Scotia, we nevertheless feel bound to protest against their acceptance of their seats, or any action they may take, in that legislature, being in any manner construed into an acquiescence, on the part of this Province, in the obligatory force of the British North America Act, as regards the rights of the people.

"In conclusion we recommend the Executive Council to advise an early meeting of the Legislature, in order that no time may be lost, in disposing of Confederation, and restoring the constitution of the Province to its former efficiency.

"By order of the meeting."

New Railroads.

A joint meeting of the provisional directors of the Toronto and Nipissing, and Toronto, Grey and Bruce railways, was held at the office of Messrs Gooderham & Worts in the Exchange, on Saturday afternoon. There were present—Wm. Gooderham, sen., T G Worts, Thomas Gordon, A R McMaster, Wm Ince, —Turner, T C Fitch, T C Chisholm, H S Howland, A M Smith, William Elliot, John Leys, E Chaffey, W H Beatty and G Loblaw. Mr T E Boyd, government engineer from New Brunswick was also present, having come with his deputy, Mr Macready, to make the preliminary surveys, upon which they commence to-day.

The meeting was hearty and unanimous in its desire to push on the preliminary work necessary to be done, before charters are obtained. The staff of the engineers, except the axemen, to be had on the spot, are all ready, and the engineers were ordered to make a survey of the central route from Toronto through Albion, over the Caledon hills to Orangeville, after which the preliminary survey of the Toronto and Nipissing road is to be proceeded with immediately as far as Uxbridge, as between Toronto and those two points lies, it is stated, the only difficult part of the country, through which these railroads have to pass, if there really be any difficulty.

The cost of the surveying party will not exceed $4 per month, and of the amount required (about £8 000) $3,000 were subscribed by sixteen persons, and arrangements made for securing the balance. Mr. E Chaffey was appointed acting treasurer for both provisional companies.

It was also determined to call a meeting by circular, of merchants, property holders, and members of parliament for the district interested in these enterprises, to be held in the Music Hall, or in the St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday next, for the purpose of inviting the public to co-operate in the laudable efforts of the companies, to secure the construction of these roads.

The directors have opened a new and suitable office at the corner of Church and Front streets.

Excitement of Trade in New York.—Dry-goods have not been so low since 1860 as now. The auctions are glutted with goods which can be bought, with currency, very much below what it cost to buy them with gold in Europe. All classes of dry goods and fine dress-goods are lower than they were at any time before the war. The city is placarded in every direction with offers to sell less than cost. The manufactures over the water are obliged to send their goods here. Provisions are still high, because speculators control the market. Thousands of workmen are out of employment, but will not work for less than four or five dollars a day. Real estate is at a stand-still. It is usually the last thing to go up, and the last to fall. The prospect is that the winter will be a hard one, not only for the poor, but for the laborers and tradesmen. Many parties took houses last May, who have had to abandon them this autumn. Large stores that were leased at great rents are deserted. One firm, that made more noise than any other in the city, who on one of the side streets did an immense business, came up on Broadway in the spring, and took a mammoth store at a mammoth rent. I passed the store yesterday. The sign is still on the building; the doors are locked; the blinds down; the great rooms deserted; and the suggestive placard meets the eye, "This store and lofts to let."

Stock held by Bank Directors.—Several papers have remarked on the singular fact that the directors of the Commercial Bank collectively had only the paltry amount of $14 970 out of its capital stock of $4,000,000. Mr Cartwright, the President, had only $2,000. Mr Hanley, the Vice President, only $1,500, while of the remaining five, two held $1,000 each, one $1,600, one $1,800, and one, and that the highest of all, $6,000. It is perfectly marvellous that such a body of men should have been entrusted with the management of the immense interests of a bank with $4,000,000 of capital, and this fact thoroughly justifies our remark that this capital was far larger that could be managed from a place like Kingston.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Richardson Mine.—A telegram from Belleville states that the crushing, of three different qualities of rock from the Richardson Mine, by Scott & Taylor's crushing mill, shows an average of $131 per ton. From seven to ten dollars is enough to pay working expenses.

The Race for Pedestrianism.—The most "observed of all observers" among the travellers of the day, just now, is Mr. Weston, whose feat of walking from Portland to Chicago is becoming daily more difficult, by reason of the throngs of curious spectators who beset his way on his approach to and departure from the various towns along his route. On Monday another pedestrian started for a mild "constitutional" across the continent to San Francisco. A more remarkable instance is recorded by the Boston Journal, of a lame and poor woman in her seventy ninth year, who last week walked from East Concord, N. H., to Nashua. She walked twelve miles the first day, nine miles on the second, and on Friday resumed her journey. Reason, poverty.

A Heavy Dose.—The *Listowel Banner* tells of a young lady in that locality who became partially insane on account of the death of her parents, and who on the evening of Sunday, the 10th inst., took six bottles of medicine of various kinds, which had been prescribed for her mother and then swallowed an ounce of laudanum. By the assistance of Dr Philip and a stomach pump the dose was withdrawn, and the young woman is not much the worse.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Nov. 17.

The troops of the French Expeditionary corps in Italy are making preparations to go into winter quarters at Civita Vecchia.

Dublin, Nov. 17.

The Fenian prisoners, Halpin, Warren, and Costello, when brought up yesterday for sentence, made strong speeches in which they reiterated their protests against the jurisdiction of the commission. They denied the legality of their trial, and claimed that as citizens of the United States they were entitled to the protection of the American government.

London, Nov. 17.

The Manchester Observer says there is no hope of reprieve or commutation for Gould and Larkin, and they will be executed with Allen on the 23rd inst.

London, Nov. 18.

The Colonial offices not having any particulars of the alleged sinking of the Island of Tortola and the drowning of 10 000 people in answer to telegrams sent to officials in the West Indies. The story is generally discredited here, or at least believed to be greatly exaggerated.

London, Nov. 14.

Late despatches received from Italy state that the feeling against the French on the part of Italians, has reached a perfect furore. The authorities here taken precautions to prevent another outbreak, which was imminent, and more French troops have been despatched from Toulon for Civita Vecchia. King Victor Emmanuel and the Prime Minister, Menabrea, are very unpopular with the people. Ratazzi, former Prime Minister, has openly joined the radical party. King Victor Emmanuel has called out the reserves of the Italian army and ordered the formation of three large camps.

Garibaldi is closely confined.

The Florence Italia, of this morning scouts the fear of a coup d'etat by the insurgents.

London, Nov. 15.

The Cabinet has resolved to place all the telegraph lines of Great Britain under the direction of the Post Office Department.

Manchester, Nov. 15.

The execution of Allen and the other prisoners condemned to death by the special commission, except Maguire, whose pardon has been announced, will take place on the 23rd inst. in this city.

Dublin, Nov. 16.

This morning Warren and Halpin were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment—Costello was sentenced to 12 years.

Manchester, Nov. 16.

It is thought the sentence of most of the Fenians recently convicted, will be commuted to hard labor for a term of years, or to banishment. Allen, however, whose offence presented the fewest claims for mercy, will probably, for the sake of example, be executed on the 23rd inst.

London, Nov. 16.

The conference proposed by Napoleon seems to be attended with difficulties. The Pope objects to any conference whatever in his behalf, and the several Powers invited to participate are divided on the question of necessity for the conference. As usual, Spain is the only nation that supports the temporal Power of the Pope in any event.

London, Nov. 16.

It is now stated that the government of the United States is to pay eleven and a half million dollars for the Danish West India islands, St. Thomas, St. Johns, and Santa Cruz, subject to a claim of France on the last named, or seven and a half millions for St. Thomas and St. Johns.

Paris, Nov. 16.

The meteoric shower on the 13th and morning of the 14th was very brilliant. Many thousands were visible not only in the city but throughout France.

Late despatches from Athens state that since the failure of the Turco-Cretan mission, hostilities have been resumed in Candia.

London, Nov. 14.

Maguire, one of the five prisoners who were convicted of murder before the Special Commission, at Manchester, and were condemned to death, has been pardoned by the Queen. All through his trials Maguire stoutly maintained his innocence, declaring that he was not even present at the attack on the Police van when Sergeant Brett was killed.

London, Nov. 12.

The measures taken to suppress the disturbances at Oxford to-day were effective, and the town is now quiet.

Mr. J Garvin, of North Elmsley, shot and killed a bear recently with the ram-rod of his gun.

Cheap Postage.—The Montreal Gazette is advocating a reduction of the rate of postage on inland letters to three cents, and the adoption of the system of compulsory prepayment.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY. Apply to

T. ORCHARD.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

CLEARING SALE
OF
BANKRUPT STOCK!

GREAT BARGAINS

IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

MR. GEO. SHEARWOOD has been instructed by the Assignee of the Estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., to sell the remainder of the Stock of Goods

BELOW COST!

The whole must be disposed of within TWO WEEKS, and liberal inducements will be offered to purchasers of large parcels. No reasonable offer will be declined. Come and see the Stock, and come early.

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting of Carpenters' & Coopers' Tools, Nails, Screws, Cutlery, Farming Implements, &c., &c.

Teas, Tobaccos and other Groceries.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes in great variety. A quantity of Butter Tubs.

TERMS—CASH.

Commercial Bank Bills

TAKEN AT PAR!

All persons indebted to the Estate are notified to make payment to Mr. Shearwood within two weeks, to avoid Costs.

W. F. FINDLAY,
Official Assignee.

GEO. SHEARWOOD, Agent.

ALBERT HOUSE,

Paisley, Nov. 12, 1867.

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get in SOUTHAMPTON, and Cheaper, besides a great many other kinds. I have the Improved PRINCE OF WALES, and the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use. STOVE PIPES always on hand. TINWARE in great variety.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal. GROCERIES CHEAP.

HARDWARE at Cost.

Mending done on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of Ploughs, Plough Points and Sugar Kettles. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, will, at its next meeting, to be held at Stafford's Hall, in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, pass a By Law, to establish a

DEVIATION OF ROAD ALLOWANCE

Between Lots numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, concession One, township of Saugeen, through part of farm Lot number Thirteen in concession One, of said Township of Saugeen, according to a plan thereof, to be seen in the Township Clerk's office, at the said village of Port Elgin, to which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Township Clerk.

Port Elgin, Nov. 12, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M B., M R C.S., E; L R C.P., London, L.R C.P. and L.R C.S., Edinburgh: late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 1, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 8, Keppel.

Lot 5, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Susan Thoars, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, six miles from Paisley, being east half of Lot 6, Con. 17th. There are about 30 acres cleared, a comfortable log house, and a good

MILL PRIVILEGE

on the place.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or to

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
Paisley.

Nov. 15, 1867.

COOKING STOVE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a small second-hand Cooking Stove, Apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Oct. 30, 1867.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE -	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEAVER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your great liberality in paying me $50 for my wagon, burned in the field, where it was not insured, being insured in Barn only. Having paid me this sum when I had no legal claim, I feel bound to recommend your Company to my fellow farmers.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours &c.,
WM. BURTON.

Greenock, Oct. 26, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PAISLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Cobourgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c.
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS
OF

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

G. & W. SMITH,

Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

Scholarship for Sale.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the London Commercial College, at a discount on the regular charge.

Apply at the Advocate Office.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.

Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

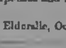
The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorised to receive proposals for Loans.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the Advocate Office.

GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the Advocate Office.

The Northmen's Discovery of America.

In the great and more than seven sealed book of Ancient American History, with its Aztec and Inca civilizations side by side with the Indian barbarisms,—with its buried cities of the Isthmus and its mounds and pyramids of the West,—its monstrous groups of strange gods and its mystical hieroglyphics deep graven on temple walls whose veil no man hath yet removed, and on which for, perhaps, ages to come, the poets and seers can only doubtingly answer the question of Whittier:

"How speaks the primal thought of Man
In the grim carvings of Copan?"

In this volume there is a dim, blurred page, half history and half myth, as it has ever been deemed, that tells of Scandinavian sea kings rioting upon the grapes of Vineland, and holding their pagan orgies in honor of Thor and Woden within the sacred precincts of Plymouth rock, while their scalds sung in Runic rhyme the story of—

"Their flight, their wanderings, and their woes,"

amid the primeval shades of Harwood and Yale.

The narrative, as found in the Danish and Icelandic chronicles, is to the effect that about the year A. D. 1000, an Icelander named Biorn, while on a trading voyage to Greenland, was blown off his course by a strong North wind, and after three or four days' sail south of the latitude of Greenland, fell in with an unknown land, flat and low and covered with wood. On reaching Greenland he made known his discovery to Eric the Red, who is known in authentic history as Count Eric Rufus, and who was the original discoverer of the inhospitable land over which he ruled. The old Count and his son Lief immediately fitted out a ship with a view of taking possession of the new country; but while on his way to the ship, Eric's horse stumbled and threw him, which he considered an admonition from heaven to desist from his enterprise, and Lief sailed without him. Though, owing to his superstitious fears, the old man never saw the New World, yet he is invariably spoken of in connection with the Northmen's expedition as the discoverer of the country, just as five hundred years later Americus Vespucius had the unmerited honor of giving a name to the same land, which Columbus had re-discovered. A few days' sail brought Lief in sight of the coast of Newfoundland, which he named Helluland, and soon after he made Nova Scotia which he called Markland, or Woody Land, and which answered in all respects to the description of the coast, of which he was in pursuit. They again set sail and followed the coast southward, describing various points at which they touched with so much accuracy that they can readily be identified, until they entered a bay containing some large islands, whose geographical character, and the determination of its latitude by the observed length of the days, would show it to be Narragansett Bay. Here they disembarked, built houses, repaired their vessels, and spent the entire season. Lief named the country Vineland, from the abundance of grapes found here, a cargo of which he carried back to Iceland. The next spring a colony was sent out under Thorwald, a brother of Lief, who on being shot by the Indians, or Skrælings, as they termed them, was succeeded by another brother, Thorstein.

A considerable emigration now took place, the colonists pushing farther and farther south, to the latitude of the Carolinas. Cattle and farming implements were imported into the colony, and fish, timber, grapes and raisins sent to Iceland. Constant intercourse was kept up between the two countries, and when in A. D. 1121 Eric, the first Bishop of Greenland, was appointed, he visited Vineland as part of his see. Previous to this, John, a Saxon priest had gone to the new settlement by way of Norway, Iceland and Greenland, for the purpose of converting colonists, but was murdered by his pagan flock. Commerce was maintained within a century of the time of Columbus, as the "Annals of Iceland," in a list of the disasters, tempests, &c., make mention of a vessel being lost in 1347 on her voyage from Greenland to Vineland. The last Bishop of Greenland was appointed in 1406, soon after which, as is well known, all communication with the Eastern coast, where the colony was located, was cut off by ice, and nearly 300 villages disappeared from the world's view. As communication with Greenland thus ceased, its dependency of Vineland was naturally soon forgotten amid the internal dissensions that sprung up in the Scandinavian government about this time, and they were probably in part cut off by pestilence, famine, and contests with the savages, while the remnant became incorporated with them and lost in barbarism.

The authorities for these statements consist of Icelandic manuscripts written at the time of the discovery; poems by Scandinavian writers, in which Vineland is mentioned as well known; reference to it by Adam of Bremen, in his work on the Propagation of Christianity; and by Vitalis in his Church History; an ancient Iceland map of the world, where the coast from Greenland to the United States is laid down with tolerable accuracy, together with a multitude of tales and traditions, all of which have been collected and published in a ponderous volume at Copenhagen by a Northern Antiquarian Society.

But so strong is the prejudice of early education that not only the popular mind, but historians, who might be supposed capable of weighing evidence aright, have stuck to their first lesson in American history, that "America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492," and have, with a few exceptions, refused credence to the Northmen's story. Within a month, however, this history of the Anti-Columbian discovery has received a most remarkable confirmation, amounting to absolute certainty,—nothing less than the discovery of the body of one of the colonists, whose death is mentioned in the "Skalholt Saga;" together with an Icelandic inscription, coins, trinkets, &c.

This Saga was discovered four years ago, in digging among the ruins of the ancient college at Skalholt, Iceland, which was founded in 1057, by Bishop Isleif. The MS. was in Latin, and bore the date of 1117. It was apparently written by a monk and gives the entire history of the Northmen's discovery, including much not found in the other sagas. Among other things it gives an account of a voyage of one Harvarder to the south of Vineland, where he entered a bay or inland sea and sailed up a large river in a Northwest direction, till he was stopped by a succession of falls, which from their shape and color were called Heidsaerk, or white skirt. These falls are specially noticed as being the place where the illegitimate daughter of Snorri, who was born in Vineland, was killed by a spear thrown by one of the Indians, or Skrælings, as they were called by the Northmen. Her burial is described, and the length of the day between sun and sun given. Sir Thomas Murray, to whom the saga was referred by the discoverer, Mr. Philip Marsh, gave it as his opinion that the bay referred to was the Chesapeake, the river the Potomac, and the falls the Great Falls in the river, a few miles above Washington, these localities being indicated by the geographical description in the saga, as well as by the latitude deduced from the observed length of the day. The attention of Mr. Raffinson, fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen, became interested in the matter, and he came to this country for the purpose of investigating it. In company with M. Lequereux, the distinguished geologist, Prof. Brand of Washington, and Dr. Boyce of Boston, he examined, scientifically, the banks of the Potomac river for several miles above and below the falls, and on the 28th of June last discovered on the large rock, known in the neighborhood as Arrow Rock, a Runic inscription of the date of 1051, which proved to be the epitaph of the daughter of Snorri, and which corresponded in all respects with the statements in the saga. The description is in the Runic character, and consists of six lines, the letters being three inches long, and cut in an eighth of an inch on a smooth face of the rock above five feet high, the place being overgrown and concealed by vegetation.

The following is the inscription, which shows the remarkable affinity between the English and the old Norsk:—

Hir hvilir Suasu fagr-harda aust Farthingr Ikla Kildi systr Thorg sam feðra half-thir-togr gleda. Gud sal henar M.L.I.

Here rests Susy, fair haired, (from) East Farther Island, (Iceland), (widow) of Kjoldr, sister of Thorgr, (children of) same father, (aged) half thirty; gladden God her soul, 1051.

On digging immediately in front of the inscription some human remains were found, together with three bronze trinkets, beads, &c., and coins of the tenth century. A photograph of the inscription has been taken, and is for sale in Washington. Thus a long disputed point has been at last settled, and one great step taken to solve the mystery of the early history of this continent.

The manner of the discovery is indeed remarkable, and will win lasting laurels for Mr. Raffinson. It must have required strong faith to cross the Atlantic, and guided only by the light of that musty parchment, exhumed in far off Iceland, go exploring among the rocks and bushes of the Potomac, for the grave of his countrywoman, who died nearly a thousand years ago; and when his efforts were at last crowned with success, his feelings must have been akin to those of Leverrier, when the sight of his new planet confirmed the truth of his speculations and the correctness of his mathematics.

A New Jersey belle, who was knocked down by a runaway horse, owes her present existence to a large and classic waterfall, which saved her head.

If it wasn't for hope the heart would break, as the old woman said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another.

Josh Billings on the Live Man.

The live man is like a little pig, he is weaned young and begins to root airly.

He is the pepper sass of creation—the allspice of the world.

The man who can draw New Orleans molasses in the month of January, through a half inch auger hole, and sing 'Home sweet home!' while the molasses is running, may be strictly honest, but he ain't sudden enough for this climate.

The live man is as full of bizziness as the conductor of a street car—he is often like a hornet, very bizzy, but about what the Lord only knows.

He hurries up like a cotton faktory, and hain't got any more time to spare than a shoolboy has Saturday afternoons.

He is like a decoy duck, always above water, and lives at least eighteen months during each year.

He is like a runaway hoss, he gets the whole of the road.

He trots when he walks, and lies down at night only because everybody else hez.

He don't alwus die ritch, but alwus dies bizzy and meets death a good deal as an oyster dus, without enny fuss.

Typical Trees.

For Gouty People	The Ache corn.
Antiquarians	The Date.
Schoolboys	The Birch.
Irishmen	The Och!
Conjurors	The Palm.
Negroes	See dah!
Young ladies	The Man go.
Farmers	The Plant'in.
Fashionable Young women	A set of Firs.
Dandies	The Spruce.
Actors	The Pop lar.
Physicians	Syc a more.
Your wife	Her Will o.
Lovers	The Sigh press.
The Disconsolate	The Pine.
Engaged People	The Pear.
Sewing Machine Operations	Hem-lock.
Boarding-House keepers	'Ah.
Always on hand	The Papwaw.
Who this is written for	Yew.

A Big Grapevine.—One of the wonders of California is a mammoth grapevine at Montecito. It was planted by a lady, Donna de Dominguez, over sixty-five years ago, from a slip which she had cut in Monterey county for a horse whip. It is trained on a trellice about ten feet from the ground, and covers now a space, as I measured it, of ninety-three feet by about fifty. The circumference of the trunk, five inches from the ground, was three feet three and a half inches, and eight feet high; just below the branches it measured four feet and three inches, it bears about eight thousand pounds of grapes per annum, and is said to almost support the family which owns it.

Smuggling.—The Buffalo Express remarks that notwithstanding the great vigilance of the American authorities, the Niagara frontier and the lake shore are lined with smugglers, who at the present time carry on an active and profitable business in contraband articles, and often in broad daylight. The bands engaged in the business keep a sharp lookout after the custom house officers, and great difficulty is experienced in bringing the violators of the law to justice. The prime article of contraband is whiskey.

A New England paper says "the marks of modern civilization are, Sunday-schools, newspapers and the liberal use of soap."

A Fortune in a Wife.—There is a lady in London the tones of whose voice are so silvery that her words pass for shillings.

Ah! Why?—Why sits that maiden sad and pale, amid the glittering throng? Why bears her face the marks of pain, while heedless of the song? Has he whom she so fondly loves left her young heart forlorn? More poignant are the pangs she feels; she suffers from—a corn.

Curious Hotel Bill.—At a Highland hotel the following unique bill was presented to a gentleman who had made a few hours sojourn at the establishment:—"For eating yourself and horse four-and-thripence."

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also, lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

ENLARGEMENT
OF THE
WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE "SPECTATOR" have pleasure in announcing to the public that the WEEKLY EDITION has been greatly enlarged, equal to seven columns of matter having been added to it; making it

One of the Largest Weeklies in the Province.

The greatest pains are taken in the selection of matter for the "WEEKLY," furnishing a full epitome of the

Foreign & Domestic News
OF THE WEEK.

A new feature has been added, in the publication of a story in each number, which will add greatly to the interest of the paper.

A couple of columns will be devoted weekly to the publication of subjects relating to

AGRICULTURE,

And the selections being made with care, will make the paper of great value to the Farmer.

During the approaching Session of Parliament, interesting summaries of the proceedings of both the

GENERAL AND LOCAL PARLIAMENTS,

Will be given in the form of Editorial Correspondence from the Seat of Government; besides reports of the more important debates.

All the press despatches by cable and telegraph are received, and carefully summarized for the Weekly Spectator. The

Commercial Intelligence

From Europe and America, including the Market Reports, at the leading Canadian markets, furnished by telegraph to the last hour before going to press, makes the Weekly Spectator of the greatest value to every farmer.

While the paper is thus greatly enlarged, and in every respect improved; the price remains the same, viz:—one dollar a year, payable strictly in advance, thus making it the cheapest paper in the Province of Ontario.

The circulation of the Weekly Spectator has already quadrupled, since it came into the hands of the present publishers; and the increased value of it, in consequence of the present enlargement, justifies the expectation that it will go on rapidly increasing in circulation. It is now admittedly the most

POPULAR WEEKLY IN CANADA.

Subscriptions sent in a letter, post-paid and registered, will be at the risk of the publishers.

T. & R. WHITE.

Hamilton, Oct. 9th, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "June Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6 00
5 " (and one gratis)	8 00
8 " (and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 23, 1867.

Fall Importations!

N E W
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,
AT THE
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
G. & W. SMITH'S,
PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,
AND THE
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember), Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 25th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,
Cistern Builder, &c.
PAISLEY.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867. | NUMBER 41.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

N. A. RAY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.
Special attention given to Municipal Law.
Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.
PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.
Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.,

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.
REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
Dealer in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.
A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PAISLEY.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Doris was very silent during the evening; she curled herself up in a corner of the sofa, seemingly absorbed in a reverie that was not altogether unpleasing, if one might judge from the half smile that now and then stole over her face.

"Of what are you thinking, Doris?" asked Mr. Chester.

"I am copying Joyce, and making up a little story of my own," returned she. "You can't think how very interesting it is. And I'm a great deal farther advanced than Joyce, for I know the end of it, and I've fixed upon the title. Odin's birds have been with me for the last half hour—one upon each shoulder."

Aunt Lotty looked up.

"Birds, my dear; I do not understand."

"Only Odin's birds, Aunt Lotty, they're invisible. You know how people say to children, 'a little bird has been telling me so and so.'"

"And very wrong indeed it is of people," responded Aunt Lotty. "If there's one thing more than another that is not true—children get to know it fast enough."

"But I think," said Joyce, "that children understand it as a sort of poetic licence, and when they comprehend that it is not literally true they appreciate its figurativeness. Perhaps," she continued, turning to Mr. Chester, "the nursery saying is a corruption of Hugo and Munin, and so we have the old North superstition lingering among us without our being aware of it. It is curious to think how tradition and legendary lore keep an unconscious hold upon us, and how we are, as it were, but polished chips from the rough, unhewn blocks of granite of the grand old times."

"Very theoretic," answered Mr. Chester, "and somewhat vague."

"Oh, Joyce always gets a little vague when she soars into the sublime," said Doris. "Who else would have thought of connecting Hugo with the modern birds of nursery celebrity? Really, Joyce, there is something quite poetic about it."

"Ah!" said Aunt Lotty, "I used to like poetry when I was young, but I don't care much about it now; I think, with the exception of Lucy—"

Here Mr. Carmichael suddenly roused himself to observe that he objected to Lucy Gray, and was tired of hearing of her. Which was doubtless the case, as he was in the habit of hearing her referred to so constantly; and Mr. Carmichael's illness having made him irritable, he enunciated the sentiment less courteously than he might otherwise have done.

Aunt Lotty was rebuked, and took to her knitting with great diligence. Joyce felt half inclined to laugh; whilst Doris went round to Aunt Lotty's side, and kissing her gently, so that Mr. Carmichael, who had relapsed into his doze, might not hear, whispered:

"I like 'Lucy Gray,'" Aunt Lotty; Mrs. Howell used to repeat it to me when I was a little child."

Aunt Lotty felt uncomfortable under the consolation administered, for was it not, to a certain extent, a covert act of rebellion against Mr Carmichael? Then she patted Doris's head, and bade her go and sit down again. So Doris returned to her sofa corner, and again fell into a reverie.

Mr. Chester did not seem inclined to talk; perhaps he had taken his cue from Doris. At least so Joyce thought, and she determined not to interfere with it; she therefore pretended to be deeply absorbed in the mysteries of the embroidery frame, though she could not have told whether the thread in her needle were blue or scarlet. They were a silent party, and the longer the silence continued, the more difficult it seemed to break it.

Joyce, despite her determination, felt that it was becoming painful, and would have given anything to be able to frame one simple unconstrained remark; but it was hopeless, her lips were sealed. Nevertheless, she sat torturing her brain for some topic that might be acceptable to all, and, as is generally the case, the more she sought, the more unavailing was the search, and the more inappropriate the subjects that did present themselves.

Was Mr. Chester similarly occupied? She could not tell; but she glanced at him from time to time as he continued to gaze steadily into the fire. Once he looked up as she looked towards him, and their eyes met. And somehow a strange feeling stole over her, as if she were guilty of a species of treachery to Doris. She could not analyse it, but it rendered her more hopelessly incapable of making a speech than ever. She cast a furtive glance at Doris, but Doris was leaning back amongst the cushions with half shut eyes, and a quiet smile upon her lips. Yes, she was perfectly happy!

Mr. Carmichael opened his eyes.

"Why does no one talk?" he asked; "I am well enough now, it does not disturb me."

He spoke in a half querulous, half angry tone. He did not like being looked upon as an invalid. His illness was not an agreeable idea to him, he wished to get rid of it, to shake it off.

"I think," answered Joyce, finding her voice with a great effort, "that no one has anything to say."

"That is just what I have been thinking for some time," said Aunt Lotty, meekly, "and it's very surprising, for one ought to have a great many questions to ask. I'm sure enough has happened during the last few weeks. I wonder it did not strike me to ask Doris about the person she stayed with at Linton."

Mr. Carmichael took no notice of his wife's speech, but turned to Mr. Chester.

"When do you start for the continent?"

"Very shortly; I am going into Devonshire first with Mr. Lynn. He is anxious to visit the place where——" Mr Chester hesitated and looked at Doris to finish the sentence for him.

"Where my mother lived for so many years, and," she added, in a lower tone, "where she died. He wishes to be alone there for a time. Is not that it, Gabriel?"

"Yes; I shall leave him there, and get off to Rome again as soon as possible."

"And when do you return?"

"I cannot tell. I am painting a picture that I wish to finish on the spot, if possible."

"Oh," and Mr. Carmichael moved restlessly, and then rising from his chair he went towards the fireplace; he took the poker and tried to stir the fire, but his hand trembled a good deal.

"Allow me," said Mr. Chester, and Mr. Carmichael, exhausted, reseated himself.

"I'm weaker than I thought for," he muttered.

Aunt Lotty looked at him anxiously.

"You don't feel worse to-night?" she said. Joyce also looking at him was startled to perceive the change that had taken place during the last few days. She had been so much absorbed in other matters that after the first alarm of Mr. Carmichael's illness she had not watched him very observantly, but now as her eyes followed Aunt Lotty's anxious gaze she noticed how much older-looking he had become, and that the lips, usually so firmly compressed, had a nervous unrest about them, and his eyes were heavy and wandering.

"I am no worse," said Mr. Carmichael, steadying his voice; "I'm better—a great deal better. I don't know what you are thinking of! Is it the way to make a man better to depress his spirits by telling him he's worse? Mr. Chester," said he, turning from Aunt Lotty, "I was going to ask, Is there—have you—have you any hope of finding the letter that you lost?"

Mr. Carmichael grasped the arm of his chair, and spoke with some effort.

"Not much, I fear."

"Still there is a chance?"

"A very slight one.—I think it must have been lost on my journey."

Mr. Carmichael sighed.

"You will, of course, send it at once if it should turn up?" said he.

"Yes."

Mr. Carmichael made another great effort to speak very steadily and calmly.

"I shall be glad to see the contents of that packet, they may be valuable, though, of course, in the record left by my sister all necessary information is contained. Therefore, in one point of view, we do not suffer much from its loss."

"Certainly not; I see no need of any further evidence. The letter would of course be valuable to Doris as a remembrancer of her mother, and valuable only to her."

"Yes," said Mr. Carmichael, musingly; "yes Doris would like to have the letter, but it is doubtless lost; we must think no more about it."

And he fervently hoped and trusted that it had found its way to that mighty receptacle from whence lost articles never return.

Joyce was watching Mr. Chester attentively during the conversation, and she saw that he, too, was struck with Mr. Carmichael's eagerness about the lost packet. Once their eyes met, and she knew that he fully shared in her suspicious feelings.

Doris, too, had paused in her reverie, and was narrowly observing Mr Carmichael. And even guileless Aunt Lotty said in an aside to Joyce—

"I wish, dear, that that letter was either quite lost or found. Mr. Carmichael will never be himself again until it's settled. Though why he should be so anxious I can't imagine; he's done everything he could, and has had a great deal of trouble, poor man."

And Aunt Lotty looked at her husband, and Joyce could see a little frightened look come into her face, for Aunt Lotty felt a presentiment of evil—a presentiment that she could not have defined, and that pointed to nothing definite, but which caused the frightened look to come into her face, and a shiver to run through her heart, when she looked at Mr. Carmichael.

But the Dormers were not a superstitious family; they were far too matter of fact to believe in supernatural warnings; so Aunt Lotty attributed the shiver to a draught from the door, and drawing her shawl closer round her, believed that a sharp frost was setting in.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

FROM JOYCE DORMER'S DIARY.

I was going across the hall into the little morning-room, thinking I would leave the drawing-room for Doris and Mr Chester, as they would have so much to talk about and to arrange before he went away.

"Doris is going to marry Mr Chester," said I to myself, as my hand was on the handle of the door.

I had said it over and over many times during the last few days, as if I wished to familiarize myself with the fact, though of course I had known all along how it would be, and had always looked forward to it as the ending of my story.

Yet now that it had come to pass it somehow seemed stranger to me than I had anticipated, and it did not work quite so smoothly as I expected. Something jarred, though I could not tell what it was.

It appeared to me that Doris was very unconcerned, and Mr Chester also; they might have been engaged for years. Yet this was perhaps natural, since they must have had it in constant anticipation. And still repeating the words, I opened the door of the morning room. There was no one there, for Aunt Lotty was sitting up stairs with Mr Carmichael, who was not quite so well to-day.

I was glad to be alone—I could do a little quiet reading; and I took up a book and drew a chair close to the fire. I turned over the pages but found that I could not fix my attention; my thoughts strayed far enough away, and my eyes wandered to the bright fire that was leaping and flashing in the grate, and I began to trace pictures in the embers, and the flames sparkled up and flickered and nodded at me, until it seemed as though I were holding a conversation with them.

What a companion a fire is! A living, moving, restless element. If I had been a heathen, I think I should have been a fire worshipper. Yes, what a companion, as it burns so cheerily in the long winter evenings, when one closes the shutters and draws the curtains and shuts out the cold dark night and the howling tempest; while the wind goes whistling round the house, and the storm blast answers it, and a chorus of wild spirit voices shriek to one another, and one listens to the weird like strife. Often and often have I half fancied that they were lost spirits wailing frantically in their mad despair, lost! lost! lost! The deep hoarse groan answering the shrill piercing cry of the plaintive, moaning solo, whilst now and then is heard a shriek like to a burst of unearthly mocking laughter, as if the arch-fiend were triumphing amidst his fallen angels. Many and many a night have I listened, until I believed that I heard the voices speaking to one another, only my earthly ears were not sensitive enough to catch their words.

Thus I went on dreaming as I looked into the fire, and then leaning back I drove these thoughts away, and other thoughts came in their place, and prompted me to take inquisitorial proceedings with myself, and to examine into my inmost heart. And the first question I asked was this:

"Self, art thou glad or sorry that this engagement has come to pass?" And I was going to answer "Glad," but that just then conscience gave so sharp a prick that it startled me, and for a moment I could not speak, and whilst I was thus waiting, conscience followed up its advantage and whispered: "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!" And I could make no reply, for, in spite of my brave assertions, I still felt the dull gnawing pain, and I knew I could not be quite glad, however much I might wish to be so, until that was gone. So I fenced the question: "I do not envy Doris's happiness; I am glad that she is happy."

"But how about thyself? Is there no wish in thine heart that it might have been otherwise?"

"None. Oh, what am I saying! Let me at least be truthful to myself. The world cannot hear—What matters it. Ah! well, I will confess myself no longer."

And then I thought of good George Herbert's advice, and what a pity men did not follow it. Truly, if we made a daily examination of our hearts, and kept better accounts with ourselves, there would not be so heavy a balance against us when we come to add up the final sum.

Therefore I went to work honestly once more, and confessed to myself that I could not quite get rid of the pain, but that still I was glad that Doris and Mr. Chester were happy, and that whatever might be the opportunity, nothing would induce me to lift a finger to mar their happiness. But I was not quite happy myself. This was mortifying, for in my story I had been indulging in an imaginative picture of the transcendental frame of mind in which I should find myself when the consummation was achieved, and my hero and heroine were happily united.

But I fell short of this beatific transcendentalism when I came face to face with the reality, and I discovered that I, Joyce Dormer, was but a poor earth-worm after all, that writhed and twisted like other earth-worms when trodden upon.

Then I consoled myself. So it is with all. However mighty are our aspirations—however exalted our frame in occasional rapt moments—there is a stern reality in life and its belongings that crushes this loftiness of spirit, and in humility alone are we permitted to rise. As I reached this point, the door opened, and Mr. Chester and Doris appeared.

"I have been wondering where you were hiding," said Doris, as I bent over the book. She placed her hand upon it to take it away, and as she did so she laughed.

"All a pretence, Joyce, this being so studiously inclined; for see, the book is upside down!"

And so it was, and I had never known it; and I felt the blood rushing into my face, and I could not look up at first, and when I did I met Mr. Chester's eyes fixed upon me; and again the odd uncomfortable feeling of treachery to Doris came over me.

"Gabriel is going away this afternoon," said she.

"So soon?" I answered in surprise, for I thought he would have stayed at Craythorpe for a few days longer. I did not think that the "very soon" would be accomplished so literally.

"The sooner I depart, the sooner I can return," said Mr. Chester.

"And you will be anxious to do so now on Doris's account."

And Doris having vanished, I decided that this was a good time for offering the congratulations to Mr. Chester, which hitherto I had had no opportunity of doing; so I continued,—

"I am glad to be able to offer my best wishes for your happiness, Mr. Chester."

"Thank you," returned Mr. Chester, shortly.

"Doris is very amiable," said I, "every one must love her. I will take good care of her whilst you are away; though that is scarcely needful now that her father is restored to her."

"I don't know, Miss Dormer; she seems to cling more to you than to any one."

"That is strange!" said I.

"No, it is not," he answered somewhat abruptly.

I was a little surprised, and perhaps I showed it, for Mr. Chester said more gently,—

"You forget your resemblance to her mother, Mr Lynn also was struck with it."

"Yes, I had forgotten that."

"Miss Dormer," said Mr Chester, hesitatingly, "I should like to feel before I go away that there is no unfriendliness between us."

"There is none," I answered warmly; "I shall ever look upon you and Doris as my nearest and best cared for friends. If there had been any doubt, it would have been on my side, I must have seemed so strange, so unreasonable sometimes."

"No you did not," he replied; "I was to blame for any annoyance you may have shown or expressed, and I regret it. Will you forget it and remember me in a friendly spirit when I am gone?"

"Of course I will," I answered eagerly; "Doubly so now on Doris's account."

"Then it is only to Doris that I am to owe your friendship?"

"No, Mr. Chester, I said, "not only to Doris;" and I looked steadily at him. What he was going to say I never heard, for Doris's return prevented it, but he gave one of his pleasant smiles and held out his hand.

"That is right," said Doris; "I hope you have come to an amicable arrangement at last. Really, Gabriel, if you were to continue on quarrelling terms with Joyce I think I should have to give up our engagement. Would it break your heart if I did?" she added, laying her hand on his arm, and gazing up laughingly into his face.

"What nonsense you talk, Doris," he answered; "is not a broken heart a delusion—an impossibility—a mere figurative expression?"

"Not altogether," said I, in a low tone, for I was thinking of Doris's mother.

But it did not strike Doris, she was not seriously inclined to-day, and took Mr. Chester's words in a jesting light.

"Don't be afraid, I shall never break your heart, Gabriel," and she laughed; whilst I wondered how she could be so light-hearted on the eve of Mr Chester's departure. Certainly he would return; and days and weeks, nay, even months and years fly quickly enough away.

"You look a great deal more solemn than I do, Joyce," said Doris; "but Gabriel and I are used to partings; it's like old times to say 'good-bye' to one another; is it not?" and then I gave my hand to Mr. Chester, and wished him a pleasant journey and a speedy return.

"And don't lose the talisman," said Doris; "for though it has worked slowly it has worked well, and there is no telling what wonders it may yet perform."

I started, and Mr. Chester glanced curiously at me, but he betrayed no embarrassment. However, fearing any further remarks that might lead to a disclosure of what had happened to the talisman, I made my escape and waited in the porch-room until Mr Chester should go away. Soon I heard the front door close and Doris's foot-step on the stairs.

"He has gone," she said, unconcernedly as she entered the room.

"And are you not sorry?" I asked, somewhat surprised at her manner.

"Well, of course I am not glad," she replied, sitting down beside me; but he will be here again so soon."

"But if anything should happen to him?"

"No fear of that; Gabriel is able to take care of himself. Joyce," she continued, fixing her large dark eyes full upon me, "you will be my bridesmaid. Is that your story?"

"Yes. Aunt Lotty suggested it, so I wrote it down."

"Aunt Lotty!" echoed Doris.

"Yes, Aunt Lotty."

"Oh, rejoined Doris, dryly. "And what did Uncle Carmichael say to the arrangement?"

"He said nothing, as the subject was not mentioned before him. But he thought that Mr. Chester was not good enough for you."

"You know better than that, Joyce, with all your want of appreciation of him," said she, springing up; "Gabriel is a great deal too good for me. No one can tell how good Gabriel is who does not know him as I have done."

I was glad to see that she was not quite so indifferent as I was beginning to think her.

"Uncle Carmichael, indeed!" she exclaimed, as if he were capable of understanding Gabriel. Night and day, darkness and light, fire and water, are not more unlike in their natures; I do not expect him to appreciate Gabriel, he is not noble enough to do so. Now dear, simple Aunt Lotty understands him by instinct. He is to her a hero, and she worships him accordingly."

The idea of Aunt Lotty in connection with hero-worship had in it something so incongruous that I could not help smiling, neither could Doris avoid smiling in return though she said, "Nevertheless, Joyce, I wish you had a little more of Aunt Lotty's spirit."

It seems a hard proposition to set forth, but it appears to me that every one is more or less a hypocrite. So, at least, I felt, when by silence I in a manner assented to Doris's remark. But there are some thoughts in every heart so carefully guarded that one feels a secret satisfaction when people receive a wrong impression. And so it was with me; and I close my diary to-night wondering whether the believers in the possibility of human perfection have ever sat down quietly and made a candid examination of their own hearts as I have done.

(To be Continued.)

Ten miles in eight minutes was made between Hamburg and Buffalo the other day, by a director's train on the New York Central—seventy-eight miles an hour.

The State of Missouri.

Has the reader taken the trouble to observe what a remarkable piece of this earth's surface the State of Missouri is?—Surface, indeed! We beg pardon; Missouri goes far enough under the surface to furnish mankind with one hundred million tons of coal a year, for thirteen hundred years! Think of 26,886 square miles of coal beds—nearly half the State, and some of them 15 feet thick. With regard to iron, it is not necessary to penetrate the surface for that. They have iron in Missouri by the mountain. Pilot Knob, 381 feet high, and containing 360 acres, is a mass of iron. Iron Mountain, six miles distant from it, is 228 feet high, covers 500 acres, and contains 230,000,000 tons of ore, without counting the inexhaustible supply that may reasonably be supposed to exist below the level. There is enough iron lying about loose in that region for a double track of railway across the continent. The lead districts of Missouri include more than 6000 square miles, and at least five hundred "points" where it is known that lead can be profitably worked. In fifteen counties there is copper, and in seven of these there is copper enough to pay for working the mines. There are large deposits of zinc in the State. There is gold also, which does not, as yet, attract much attention, because of the dazzling stores of the precious metal farther west. In short, within one hundred miles of Saint Louis, the following metals and minerals are found in quantities that will well repay working: gold, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tin, platina, nickel, emery, cobalt, coal, limestone, granite, pipe clay, fire-clay, marble, metallic paints and salts. The State contains forty-five million acres of land. Eight millions of these acres have the rich soil that is peculiarly suited to the raising of hemp. There are five millions of acres among the best in the world for the grape. Twenty million acres are good farming lands, adapted to the ordinary crops of the northern farmer. Two million acres are mining lands. Unlike some of the prairie States, Missouri possesses a sufficiency of timber land, and most of her prairies are of the rolling variety.

We have often tried to decide the great question, which of the States of the Union is the fittest and nicest dwelling place for man. It is easy to come to a conclusion on the subject, but very difficult to adhere to it. Often while sailing on the broad and brimming Hudson and thinking of the various charms and advantages of the State through which it flows, we have been quite certain that New York is the fairest and noblest province of the earth. In this opinion we remained fixed, until we find ourselves seeing the outward beauty, and contemplating the hidden wealth of Pennsylvania. Then we throw New York over, and assign to its great neighbor, the palm of superiority. But anon, we are lost in wonder at the unknown but inexhaustible resources of Virginia, its happy situation, its favorable climate, the tranquil picturesqueness of its winding streams, its romantic and accessible mountains. Then we give Pennsylvania the go by and yield our allegiance to Virginia. In the same way we have found our unstable affection straying off to noble Ohio, beautiful Iowa, bountiful Illinois, delightful Tennessee, various Minnesota—each of which, when the other dear charmers are forgotten, seems the unique, unapproachably lovely. At the present moment great Missouri has our profound homage. There is nothing which man needs, and there are few things which it is rational for him to desire, that this imperial State does not furnish in rich abundance. There is grain for his sustenance, gold for his decoration, iron for his use, cotton and wool for his garments, and hemp for his morals. Held back for forty years by slavery, desolated for four years by civil war, it has gone forward since the return of peace, by strides and bounds.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The Chicago Tribune says that in the central and southern parts of Illinois the small streams are exhausted, the grass is dried up, and cattle have to be driven long distances to find water and pasturage; and the same is true in Iowa, Nebraska and other states. If the winter sets in without heavy rains there will be great difficulty in keeping stock alive.

THE LAST ARRIVAL FROM LILLIPUT.—The town of Cobourg, N. Y., was made famous two months ago by the birth of an infant which weighed only one pound. The child is now in the third month of her existence, and has gained a pound and a half, kicking the beam at two and a half pounds, therefore an ordinary sized gentleman's finger-ring will easily pass over her arm to the elbow, and her shoes are just two inches long.

The City Councils of St. Louis had quite an exciting time last Friday over the Sunday law question. One Alderman (Gottschalk by name) declared that "Christianity was played out, and that it was nonsense to call this a Christian nation." The matter under debate was finally referred.

Professor Loomis suggests a very uncomfortable theory in regard to the safety of the earth itself. He thinks it not impossible that sufficient steam might be generated in the burning centre of the world to blow the whole globe to pieces.

A ghost fifteen feet high has appeared in Iowa. He states that his height is the measure of the extent to which he stretched his conscience during life.

CANADIAN APPLES.—The Boston Herald says:—"The various qualities of Canadian apples have now reached such a degree of excellence that they are greatly sought after and eagerly bought up for the American market. A few years ago it was just the reverse."

A PRODUCTIVE CROP.—A farmer took to Chatham market last week fifty one bus. of beans, the product of two acres of land. At $1 80 per bushel, the price he obtained, the load amounted to $91 80. A profitable crop indeed.

By the Atlantic Cable.

EXECUTION OF THE MANCHESTER FENIANS.

London, Nov. 19.

Parliament was opened to-day. The Queen was not present, and a Royal Commission read the speech from the throne which is in substance as follows:—

King Theodorous having rejected all the demands of Great Britain for the release of her subjects, cruelly and without just cause imprisoned by him. Her Majesty had no alternative but to send a military expedition to Abyssinia, and reference is made to the supply bills needful to defray the expenses of the war.

The invasion of the Papal Territory is now over. The hope is expressed that Napoleon will soon withdraw his forces from Italy, and avoid unfriendly relations with Victor Emmanuel.

Fenianism, repressed in Ireland, has taken the form of organized violence and murder in England, where it must also be suppressed by the firm fulfilment of the law and by the loyalty of the people.

The speech concludes with the promise that Her Majesty's government will bring before the parliament reform bills for Scotland and Ireland, and other domestic measures of an important character.

Naples, Nov. 21.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which commenced with fearful grandeur on the 14th instant, still continues. The mountain is still sending forth pillars of fire from the old and newly formed craters, and the display is magnificent. There are seven streams of lava in full flow.

It was believed that between 250 and 300 lives were lost by the colliery explosion in Ferndale, South Wales.

The troops sent against Garibaldi consisted of 3,000 Pontifical troops and 2,000 French acting as a support and turning on two flanks. The French loss was two killed and 33 wounded; Pontifical loss, 20 killed and 123 wounded. Garibaldian loss, 600 dead, left on the field, wounded in proportion; 1,600 prisoners taken to Rome and 780 were sent to the frontier. The Chassepot rifle did wonders.

London, Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords last night an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Maguire, the member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences of the Fenian convicts at Manchester, and that meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolutions be referred to the twelve highest judicial authorities of the realm.

Mr. Maguire was supported by Mr. H Fawcett, the member for Brighton, and Sir George Bowyer, but Messrs. Hardy, Gladstone, and Kinglake, made speeches against the motion, and it was finally withdrawn, the opinion of the House being manifestly against their consideration of the subject.

Manchester, Nov. 22.

Shore, one of the condemned Fenians has been granted a respite. A public meeting was held here yesterday by persons opposed to the execution of the Fenians, and resolutions to that effect were passed.

The city has the appearance of being in a state of siege. Most extraordinary precautions are taken by the Government.

Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops. Regular infantry are stationed at different points in the city, and troops of cavalry, which lately arrived here, are patroling the streets. Two or three thousand special policemen are distributed about the city. Clergymen are and have been closeted with the condemned prisoners the greater part of the day. Everything indicates beyond doubt that the Government is determined not to pardon or commute the sentences of the unfortunate men, and intends to make their execution an imposing demonstration of firmness, in regard, in order to put a stop to violence and outrage.

Manchester, Nov. 23.

The condemned Fenians, Allan, Larkin and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in this city, at ten o'clock this morning. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreaks were effectual. Notwitstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzling rain, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city is now perfectly quiet.

London, Nov. 22.

To-day the committee appointed by the meeting of last evening, presented to the Queen, at Windsor, a petition for the postponement of the execution at Manchester. Her Majesty in a most direct manner, declined to grant the petition.

London, Nov. 22.

An orderly demonstration against the execution of the Fenians took place here last night. A large number of persons assembled at one of the public halls, and passed resolutions urging the Government to grant a stay of proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen.

The relations of France with the United States have regained their usual warmth. France, following her old traditions, beholds with true sympaty the efforts made in America to efface the traces of civil war.

London, Nov. 24.

The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of Allen, Gould, and Larkin, took place to-day. At noon a funeral procession, consisting of two thousand persons was formed and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large black banner, upon which was inscribed the motto "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park a solemn meeting was organized according to the Programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which, during the afternoon, the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audiences, and the hurried execution at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar nature of the occasion, and the character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings and the police who were prepared for an emergency, were not called upon to interfere. This evening a similar meeting was held at a public hall in this city which was largely attended by Irishmen. No disturbance whatever occurred and the city is perfectly quiet.

London, Nov. 24.

The prominent Fenian leader, Col. Burk, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.

Paris, Nov. 24.

Despatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all the Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical troops during the late campaign.

Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon to Civita Vecchia, when they will take on board one division of the French Exhibition in Italy and return to France.

Florence, Nov. 24.

It is reported Garibaldi is lying seriously ill in prison and that his sons have both hurried to his bed-side with medical aid.

London, Nov. 25.

Excited demonstrations have occurred in all the large cities of England and Ireland, among Fenian sympathizers, but there was no open riots.

Belfast, Nov. 25.

Several formidable bread riots have occurred here lately but were suppressed.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

It is reported that Kely, the Fenian rescued at Manchester some time since, has been re-captured on the Steamer City of Paris, at Queenstown, bound for New York.

A bulletin from Varignano reports Garibaldi is considered better by the physicians this morning.

THE POPE AND THE GARIBALDIANS.—The Holy Father has paid a visit to the Garabaldian prisoners confined in Fort St. Angelo. They all fell on their knees as he entered. His first words were:—Behold him whom your general calls the vampire of Italy. It is against me that you have taken up arms. And what do you see? a poor old man." He then walked about among them speaking to one and another. "You, my friend, have lost your shoes, and you your shirt, and you your coat, and you your hat. Ah, well! I shall see you are provided, and then I shall send you away to your own homes; only I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual retirement for my sake. You know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you." When he left, the prisoners thronged around him and begged his blessing.

As an evidence of the lack of dwelling houses in the city the Hamilton Times says:—"It is said that when a wheelbarrow full of brick passes along the streets the progress of the vehicle is constantly checked by curious crowds, anxious to elicit from the proprietor thereof when the house is to be built, and its probable rent.

PRAIRIE FIRES.—St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Prairie fires still continue in nearly all sections of the West. They have been particularly severe in Western and Northern Missouri and Kansas, in many instances totally devastating whole farms. Immense amount of property has been destroyed. No relief is looked for until a heavy and general rain falls, of which there is an immediate prospect.

EARTHQUAKES.—Havana, Nov. 22.—Two appalling shocks of earthquake had been felt at St. Johns, Port Rico, on the 16th. The consternation among the whole population was terrible. Whether any damage was done by the earthquake was not ascertained when the Dansko left.

FENIANISM.—New York, Nov. 23.—An immense mass meeting of Irish citizens was held this evening at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Irish Brigade, for the purpose of protesting against infringements of the rights of American citizens of Irish birth on the part of the British Government. Colonel James McIvor occupied the chair. General Chas. G. Halpine, General Cochrane, and other speakers made addresses. Resolutions favoring the object of the meeting were adopted.

THE MEMBERS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.—The following eulogium is from the Pays:—"All the journals, all the members and all inhabitants of Ottawa, recognize that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces are far superior speakers to those of Canada, and especially of the Province of Quebec. We cannot oppose to them any speakers equal to Howe, McDonald, Tupper, Anglin, Tilly, and Savary—and what is more extraordinary all the other Lower Province members with a few exceptions, though not equal to those named, are equal to our best Lower Canadian orators.

THE FENIANS.—Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 20.—Quite an excitement was created at St. Albans yesterday by the arrival there of two car loads of fire-arms addressed to Peter Ward, a notorious Fenian. They were met at the depot by a posse of men who very soon had them removed for storage elsewhere.

Progress in the West.—The St. Paul Pioneer, in an extended review of the buildings erected in that city during the past year, gives the total number at three hundred and forty-three, valued at over $750,000. Of this there were forty-eight business houses, valued at $153,900, and 264 dwellings valued at $274,325. There are now in progress of erection one business block to cost $75,000, and a Custom House to cost $150,000, not enumerated in the above.

Rev. Dr. Chapin says that a man living amid the activities of the nineteenth century is a condemned Methusalah.

1868. THE 1868.

"GLOBE"

NEWSPAPER.

DURING the year 1868 very important Sessions will be held of the Parliament of Ontario, and of the Dominion, and very interesting discussions will take place on subjects of the deepest interests to the Canadian people. The foundations of the new Governments have been laid, but the superstructure will demand all the care of the people, and the public journals will necessarily be called upon to discuss at length many questions upon the right settlement of which the future welfare of the country will depend.

In all the matters which will be brought before the Legislature The Globe will take a deep interest, and both by

FULL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Early in the year 1868, The Daily Globe will be very considerably enlarged, and will be printed on a Rotary Lightning Press, ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, capable of printing 10,000 impressions an hour. The outlay of this press, about $15,000 in gold, has been rendered necessary by the large and increasing circulation of The Globe. It has been for some time impossible to supply in time for the morning mails the number of copies called for by the public. The increase of size is rendered necessary by the pressure of advertisements, which have already caused the publication of a large supplement twice a week, and which will be continued as may be found needful until the permanent enlargement takes place. At the same time as the enlargement, the paper will be printed on new type.

Early in the year we shall commence the publication of a new story by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Woman in White."

THE TERMS

Of subscription will remain as heretofore, $6 per annum for the Daily edition, and $2 per annum for the Weekly edition, both payable strictly in advance. No paper sent out of the office until the money is paid.

Parties sending in their subscriptions now will receive either edition of The Globe up to 31st December, 1868, on payment of a year's subscription.

CLUBS FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Club rates for the coming year will be as follows:

6 copies, one year,	$10.
10 " "	15.
20 " "	30.

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 20.

10 copies, one year, for $42

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 30.

50 copies, one year, for $165

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 50.

80 copies, one year, for 100

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 80.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately, and may be sent to any Post Office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the Globe Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the club.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Toronto, November 12, 1867.

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get one in Southampton, and Cheaper. Besides a great many other kinds, I have the

IMPROVED PRINCE OF WALES,

One of the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use.

Stove Pipes always on hand. TINWARE in great variety.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal. GROCERIES CHEAP.

HARDWARE at Cost.

☞ Meeting does on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of PLOUGHS, Plough Points and SUGAR KETTLES. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 14, 1867.

Auction Sale.

On Tuesday, Dec. 3rd.—Sale of Farming Stock, &c., at Alexander Campbell's Lot 19, con. 12 Township of Greenock. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Guelph, Nov. 26th.

Fall Wheat $1 55 to 1 60; Spring Wheat $130 to 1 34; Oats 44c to 45; Peas 60c to 62; Barley 65c to 70; Hides $6 to 6 75; Beef $4 to $5; Butter 15c to 17; Apples 30c to 40; Sheepskins 50c to 80.

Montreal, Nov. 25th.

Spring Wheat $1 52 to 1 54; Oats, per 32 pounds, 38c to 40; Barley 65c to 73; Buckwheat, new, 15c to 16; Store-packed 13c to 15; Ashes—Pots, $5 10 to 5 15; Pearls $5 95 to 26; Dressed Hogs $5 25 to 5 75; Peas 87c to 87½.

Mark Twain, on lecturing on the Sandwich Islands, offered to show how the cannibals eat their food if some lady would hand him a baby. The lecture was not illustrated.

New Arrangements.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE

Will commence on the 3rd of January next; and hereafter all subscriptions will expire at the end of the year, at whatever time commenced. Those who have already paid for a period beyond the end of the year, will be credited with whatever sum is so paid on next year's subscription; and all subscribers in arrears will be charged up to the end of this year.

All new subscribers who commence at any time between now and the end of the year, and pay $1.50 when subscribing, will be entitled to the paper up to the end of the ensuing year.

If not paid till a year has expired, $2 will be charged in all cases.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

Government Notes.

The Toronto *Leader* says:—

"Government notes would secure the largest share of public confidence; provided they were, like those already issued, payable in gold on demand; but otherwise, far from answering a good purpose, they would be an unmixed evil, from their constant fluctuations in value."

And again:—

"Government notes not payable in specie on demand would probably be worth less than those of the suspended Commercial Bank to day."

If the writer of the above will look to the U. States, he will see that the government notes, which are not payable in specie on demand, always pass current for their full face value, and are never, like the suspended Commercial Bank bills, worth less. It is only when adjusting exchanges with foreign countries that gold is wanted; and for this purpose it is quite desirable that gold should rise and fall in value, like any other commodity. It is not in the power of any government to fix the value of currency notes or gold, or indeed of any article whatever. The law said that a Commercial Bank dollar bill should be worth a dollar in gold—now it is only worth 80 or 90 cents And although the provincial notes can at present be changed for gold, it is quite possible that circumstances may occur for even the Montreal Bank, under the present law, to stop specie payments. As a cotemporary remarked lately, when the gold is not wanted, it is always there ready for people; when it is asked for, it is either not there or locked up.

The mistake in currency matters is in professing to do what is impossible. The provincial notes at present in circulation amount to four million dollars, while the gold in the vaults of the Montreal Bank does not amount to a million dollars.

The Commercial Bank.

There seems to be a conviction in the public mind that the depositors and bill holders of the above bank will loss nothing if they can hold on to their securities for a while longer. The present managers of the Bank are men of high character, and if they are to be believed, the Bank is no doubt able to pay all it owes. Private letters we have received from Ottawa are very assuring in this respect. The trouble is, however, that bill holders want to use their money, and we suppose many of the depositors are in the same fix; and these cannot well wait until the bills are again at par value—supposing that such a desirable position will be attained. It would be a great relief to the community if the whole assets of the Bank could be turned over to the Government in trust, and the latter give legal tender notes for the bills of the suspended Bank.

We have received a copy of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank. It has already been read a second time and referred to the standing committee on Banking and Commerce. Its object is to extend the charter for ninety days beyond the date of the passing of the Act. Also to enable the Directors to reduce the capital stock; and afterwards to increase the stock. Authority is next given for amalgamation with any other bank, and to remove the principal office from Kingston. The most important provisions, however, are to enable the Bank to appoint trustees and wind up if no amalgamation can be effected. The clauses in this part of the Bill should be well considered by the House, that the rights of the creditors of the Bank may not be injuriously affected thereby, and the responsibility of the shareholders of the Bank evaded.

A great Protestant demonstration was lately held near Belfast to protest against the abolition of an established church, at which 40,000 persons were present, the platform being occupied by some of the largest landed proprietors, and letters of apology were read from others who could not attend. It is bad for Ireland when the landed proprietors fancy they see the welfare of the country in one direction, while the great mass of the people see their interest in another. But in the long run the people must win.

It is now definitely ascertained that the reported submersion of the Island off Portolas was a hoax. Tortola with the remainder of the West Indies suffered very considerably from the late hurricane, but not more so than the other Islands.

Emigration to Canada.

The emigration returns, show anything but a satisfactory result. Out of 2,686 emigrants who have arrived in Hamilton during the last month, only 459 remained, while out of 1,481 who arrived here during the corresponding week of last year 356 This is certainly anything but encouraging, and shows how highly necessary it is that some steps should be immediately taken with a view of attracting emigration here. There is something at once absurd and at the same time melancholy in the sight of so many persons being carried through a rich, fertile, and lightly taxed country to another which certainly is not possessed of any advantages of climate or soil, and is cursed with an immense burden of taxation besides. How long is this anomalous condition of things to last?—*Hamilton Spectator.*

There is something very absurd, as well as an indication of great selfishness, in the perpetual whining of the Canadian press on the above subject. To a right-feeling mind, the observation of such a number of European emigrants on their way to the unoccupied lands of the west, where they have an opportunity of obtaining 160 acres of good land for a mere nominal price, should excite anything but a melancholy feeling. It is absurd to compare Canada, as an emigration field, to the Western States. Canada is now pretty much like New York, Pennsylvania and other old settled States. Emigrants with means may do well by purchasing cleared farms in Canada. But the great mass of European emigrants cannot obtain land here excepting in locations west of the Ottawa river and north of the great lakes, which offer no sort of advantages in comparison with the prairies of the west; and it will answer no good purpose for Canadian journals to assert the contrary.

Our government might mend the matter a little by giving free grants of land in the regions we have mentioned, a scheme which has been advocated by the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and others. It may be thought that one dollar an acre, the present credit price of these lands, is not too much to pay; but it was lately stated that the settlers in Muskoka were petitioning for a longer period of credit, they not being able to pay that small sum when it was due from the proceeds of their farms in that rocky and generally poor country. Mr. Buchanan, Emigration Agent at Quebec, in his report, says he believes the chief cause of the preference of Emigrants for the United States, exists in the facility with which settlers acquire lands, and the protection which is offered by a homestead law to the occupier; and he recommends the same system to be followed in Canada.

Depend upon it, abuse of the States will not mend the emigration to Canada; and it can hardly be expected that many European emigrants will stay here when there is such a rush of Canadians to the other side. It is said that there are 10,000 natives of the British provinces in the city of Detroit alone.

COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES.—The Montreal Herald says that shares of the Commercial Bank have recovered a part of the decline of last week, buyers being disposed to pay higher prices, while holders of the stock are not anxious to sell under 20, although in several instances, sales have been made at 15.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Spectator writes:—The Local Legislature of Ontario will meet about the 27th December and adjourn until after the New Year, and then go on with the session before the Dominion Parliament meets in February.

CONFIDENCE.—A city paper says "Nothing tends so much to destroy want of confidence in commercial circles generally as an attempt to run upon a Bank." We would have thought that a run upon a Bank was the result of want of confidence—not the cause of it.

THREATENING.—A French-Canadian paper says:—"The Nova Scotian members, who have petitioned the Imperial Parliament for the separation of that province from the Confederation (and they are 35, being all the local representatives except three) have resolved, if the British Parliament refuse their petition, to send an ultimatum to the Privy Council, and at the same time address the American Cabinet to obtain the annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States."

A TRAITOR.—Stewart Campbell, who was elected a member of the House of Commons as an Anti-Unionist, and in the debate on the Address announced that he "accepted the Union," is denounced as a traitor in Nova Scotia. It appears he was, when at home, one of the bitterest Anti-Unionists. If he has honestly changed his mind on the subject of Union, his duty to his constituents should incite him to at once resign his position, and give them a chance to elect a member who really and truly represents their views. There is too much reason to fear, however, that unworthy motives have actuated him; and it is a lamentable fact that such traitors are welcomed with open arms by Canadian public opinion.

THE CURRENCY LAWS.—The Montreal Witness says:—The currency laws should also be so perfected as to introduce some form of the national banking system. It is an outrage on common sense to leave the currency in such a precarious state that the collapse of a bank or two may derange the whole business of the country just at that brief season between harvest and the close of the navigation, when it is of the utmost consequence that produce should be moved rapidly to market."

THE RED RIVER.—By the Nor'-Wester we learn that a large number of immigrants had arrived there from Montana. The greater number have settled on the beautiful rolling prairie in the neighborhood of Riviere des Iles du Bois, where great fertility of soil is combined with abundance of wood and water. There appears to be plenty of demand for farm produce. It is next to impossible to get butter even at 1s 6d per pound; eggs are scarce and very dear; potatoes 2s per bushel; oats 2s 6d; and barley 3s; while wheat seems likely to be over 5s per bushel. Skilled labor, always rare in that settlement, has latterly become an expensive commodity. Carpenters are asking and receiving ten and eleven shillings sterling per day. Plasterers will work for eight shillings per day and their board, and iron-workers have their hands so full that they will scarcely work at any price.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Ottawa Times says the Nova Scotian Legislature has taken action against the Union, and it is rumored in Ottawa that there may be a recall of the representatives of that Province from the House of Commons of the Dominion. It is further asserted that threats have been made of resisting the collection of the Revenue by the officers of the Dominion in that Province.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The gratifying news has been received by the Atlantic telegraph that despatches announcing the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, have been received in London. In April last he was exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

It is reported that propositions have been received from the United States for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property and caused a rise in the shares of the company.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—There appears to be a strong feeling in this island in favor of annexation to the States. A petition to Her Majesty is in circulation requesting permission to become a portion of the U.S. The desire to join the Canadian Confederation is said to be mostly confined to the government officials.

MR. GALT.—It is leaking out now that Mr Galt resigned office to take some important position on the International Railroad, either as Commissioner or Contractor.

A despatch from Ottawa, says it is reported that the deficiency of revenue for this year will amount to nearly $1,500,000.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. — As yet, no business of importance has been transacted at Ottawa, none of the great measures promised by Government having been introduced.

Mr. Charles Dickens at Boston.

The great novelist and dramatic reader, Charles Dickens, whose name is truly a "household word" in every civilized country of the globe, has arrived at Boston, where he will commence his readings at the Tremont Temple. The rush for tickets was most extraordinary, and is thus described in a telegram from the "hub city:"

Boston, Nov. 18.

"The sale of tickets to Dickens' course of readings to day, caused no little sensation. At sunrise the crowd began to gather, and a strong police force was required to enforce fair play among the applicants. Nearly all the tickets for the course, about 8,000, were sold, and hundreds were disappointed in securing any. A few tickets got into the hands of speculators, who offer them at $20 each. The weather was intensely cold, yet the utmost order and good humor have prevailed, the crowd cheering the fortunate ticket holders as they passed out, and consoling themselves by singing "We won't go home till morning," the John Brown song, &c., &c. The excitement beats that which prevailed at the Jenny Lind concerts. The news of Mr. Dickens' arrival at Halifax was received by the crowd with great cheers. Enormous prices are offered on the street for seats in any part of the hall. Mr. Dickens will arrive in Boston to morrow at three o'clock, p. m.

The New Goderich Salt well.

The Goderich Signal extra of Nov. 21, brings the following fuller details of the discovery of a new salt well there:

"Great excitement prevails in town, caused by the complete success of the new salt well near the Station. The sub-contractor, Mr Morrison, stopped boring at 11 o'clock this morning, having reached a depth of 1101 feet 6½ inches.

"Hard rock has been reached at the depth we have mentioned, 23 feet of salt and thin layers of shale and ten or twelve feet of pure salt.

"The owners were nearly all on hand to day, and were of course, greatly pleased with the glorious result. Large numbers of our citizens are crowding to the well, over which the British flag is floating.

"The well, after piping, will be 3½ inches in diameter—much larger than the first well which is now turning out a 100 barrels per day.

"Goderich must take a fresh start from to day and become the Buffalo of Canada. Success to it. 'So say we, all of us!'"

A DRY TIME IN LAMBTON.—Never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant was such a dry time known as is now experienced. Farmers cannot perform their fall ploughing, and water for cattle is procured with great difficulty. The roads which at this season of the year are usually knee-deep with mud, are now dry and hard. Even the celebrated 'swamps of Lambton' have dried up, and in many places are on fire. How long this will last it is hard to say, but at present there is no appearance of a change.

DISTURBANCES IN JAMAICA.—Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have occurred between the blacks at Falmouth, on the north side of the island, and the soldiers and the new police. The blacks are now on trial. This is the first measure of the Government towards establishing a military force.

The Condemned English Fenians.

THEIR SPEECHES BEFORE RECEIVING SENTENCE OF DEATH.

The alleged Fenians—Allen, Larken, Gould and Shore—found guilty and condemned to death for the murder of the Manchester (England) policeman Brett, during the riot which resulted in the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, the Fenian leaders, on the 2nd inst., severally made speeches in reply to the enquiry of the Court what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. Another of their number—a soldier named Maguire—who had been thirteen years in the British army and who had, it is almost universally asserted, proved an *alibi* on trial, made no remark.

William Philip Allen a native of Bandon, in the County of Cork, in reply to the interrogatory of the Court, said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—Your question is one that can be easily asked, but other and more eloquent men than I am could not answer it. Where are the men, Burke, Emmett and others, who have stood in the dock like me in defence of their country? No man in this Court regrets the death of Sergeant Brett more than I do, and I positively say in the presence of the Almighty and ever living God that I am innocent as any man in this Court. I don't say this for the sake of mercy; I want no mercy—I'll have no mercy. I'll die as many thousands have died, for the sake of their beloved land, and in defence of it. I will die proudly and triumphantly in defence of republican principles and the liberty of an oppressed and enslaved people. Is it possible we are asked why sentence should not be passed upon us, on the evidence of prostitutes on the streets of Manchester, fellows out of work, convicted felons—aye, an Irishman sentenced to be hanged when an English dog would have got off? I say, positively and defiantly, justice has not been done me since I was arrested." [After commenting upon the injustice perpetrated against himself and the others in the modes of identification, which seem to have been strangely irregular and panic stricken, he said]: "As for myself, I feel the righteousness of my every act with regard to what I have done in defence of my country. I fear not. I am fearless—fearless of the punishment that can be inflicted on me; and with that, my Lords, I have done."

Larkin, who is described as a rude, illiterate, but honest fellow, acknowledged that he was of the crowd which released Kelly and Deasy, and that he joined others for that purpose, but that they had no design of murder. He looked on his fate, whatever it might be, as a decree of God which he could not escape, and denying any hand in the murder, he looked to God for mercy, and asked his forgiveness for those who had sworn his life away.

Gould, the finest looking, and to appearance, the most intelligent of the five, said his name was Michael O'Brien, and that he was born in Cork. He also addressed the Court as follows:

"I am a citizen of the United States of America, and if Charles Francis Adams had done his duty toward me, as he ought to do in this country, I would not be in this dock answering your questions now. Mr. Adams did not come, though I wrote to him. He did not come to see if I could not find evidence to disprove the charge which I positively could if he had taken the trouble of sending or coming to see what I could do. I hope the American people will notice that part of the business." [Gould here commenced to read from a paper, when he would have done much better to have spoken. It was upon the tyranny of England and the wrongs and miseries of Ireland—"the thousands who want bread, while thousands are rioting in luxury and crime." His conclusion was as follows:] "Which are the young of Ireland to respect—the law that murders or banishes their people, or the means to resist relentless tyranny and of ending their miseries forever under a home government? I need not answer that question here. I trust the Irish people will answer it to their satisfaction soon. I am not astonished at my conviction. The Government of this country have the power of convicting any person. They appoint the judge; they choose the jury; and by means of what is called patronage (which is the means of corruption) they have the power of making the laws to suit their purposes. I am confident that my blood will rise a hundred-fold against the tyrants who think proper to commit such an outrage. There is nothing in the close of my political career which I regret. I don't know of one act which could bring the blush of shame to my face, or make me afraid to meet my God or fellow man. I would be most happy, and nothing would give me greater pleasure, than to die on the field for my country in defence of her liberties. As it is, I cannot die on the field, but I can die on the scaffold, I hope, as a soldier, a man and Christian."

Shore, after commenting briefly upon the loose and irregular evidence on which he had been convicted—and it was really very weak and inconclusive—denied that he had any hand in the murder of Brett, but defended the justness of the attempt to rescue Kelly and Deasy from the hands of the authorities. He said the circumstances would have justified the act before the English had it happened in any other country, and taunted English justice thus:

"If Jefferson Davis had been released in a Northern city, there would have been a cry of applause throughout all England. If Garibaldi, whom I saw before I was shut out from the world, had been arrested, was released, or something of that kind had taken place, they would have applauded the bravery of the act. If the captives of King Theodore had been released, that, too, would have been applauded. But as it happened to be in England, of course it is an awful thing, while yet in Ireland murders are perpetrated on unoffensive men, as in the case of the riots at Waterford, where an unoffending man was murdered and no one was punished for it. Had I been an Englishman, and arrested near the scene of that disturbance, I would have been brought as a witness to identify them; but being an Irishman, it was supposed my sympathy was with them, and on suspicion of that sympathy I was arrested, and in consequence of the arrest and the rewards which were offered I was identified. It could not be otherwise. We have been found guilty, and as a matter of course we accept our death as gracefully as possible. We are not afraid to die, at least I am not."

"Nor I!" "Nor I!" "Nor I!" said the other prisoners, with an electric enthusiasm.

"I, too, am an American citizen, and on English territory I have committed no crime which makes me amenable to the Crown of England. I have done nothing, and as a matter of course, I did expect protection—as this gentleman (pointing to Allen) has said, the protection of the ambassador of my government. I am a citizen of the State of Ohio; but I am sorry to say my name is not Shore. My name is Edward O'Meagher Conner. I belong to this, and they are living there that will be sorry for this. I have nothing but my best wishes to send them, and my best feelings, and assure them that I can die as a Christian and an Irishman; and that I am not ashamed or afraid of anything I have done or the consequence, either before God or man. They would be ashamed of me if I was in the slightest degree a coward, or concealed my opinions. You will soon send us before our God, and I am perfectly prepared to go. I have nothing to regret, or to retract, or to take back. I can only say, God save Ireland."

"God save Ireland!" shouted the others by a common impulse, "God save Ireland!"

The two Judges put on their black caps, and in the hushed silence Mr Justice Mellor read the sentence of death against the five prisoners. They rose, not only calm and defiant, but triumphant, and passed quickly from sight, with one more cry, as they faced the crowd before descending the staircase, of "God bless old Ireland!" The prisoners, strongly ironed, and under military escort, were taken to prison, where, if there is no delay, in two weeks after the close of the Assizes, they are sentenced to be executed.

The Derby Murder.—Our readers will remember the shocking murder of Anthony Ford, on the public highway, in the township of Derby, near Owen Sound, a few weeks ago. A protracted inquest was held, and from developments which have taken place, there is no doubt that the murder was the result of jealousy. A man named Samuel Ayres Jones has been arrested, and the jury have returned the following verdict:—"That the said Anthony Ford, on to wit the twenty second of October, A.D., 1867, at the township of Derby in the county of Grey, was wilfully shot with a leaden bullet, and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do say that some person to the jurors unknown, did of his malice aforethought, feloniously, wilfully and maliciously kill and murder the said Anthony Ford; and the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further say that Samuel Ayres Jones, of the said township of Derby, before the said felony and murder was committed, in manner and form aforesaid, at the said township of Derby, in the said county of Grey, did feloniously and maliciously counsel and procure the person, to the said jurors unknown, the said felony and murder in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit against the peace of of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity."—*Owen Sound Times.*

Destructive Prairie Fires.—There has been another destructive prairie fire in Kansas. Several families were burned out of house and home. The Lawrence Tribune says: "The wind was blowing a hurricane, which, in connection with the extreme dryness of the ground and grass, rendered all attempts to check it futile. The flames would leap roads, streams and even ploughed fields, the same as if no obstruction existed. One farmer had carefully burned all the grass in the vicinity of his farm some weeks since, and he states the fire ran over it as rapidly and with as much fury as though it had not been burned. The majority of farmers had ploughed and burned around previously, to protect them from fire, but the flames would leap far over and catch in stacks and grain, hundreds of feet beyond. It is estimated that the loss in that vicinity is not less than twelve or fifteen thousand dollars.

Macdonald and Cartier.—The brotherhood of John A. MacDonald (now Sir John) and Mr. Cartier, which was so close, affectionate, demonstrative, and lasting, and which brought much weal and woe to Canada, has, it seems, come to an end. M. Fabre, the brother-in-law of Mr. Cartier, writes from Ottawa as follows. We copy from a quotation in the Pays:—"With regard to Mr. Cartier and Mr. MacDonald, political interest still holds them together, but that only. The old affection between them, of which Mr Cartier constantly spoke with all sincerity, and John A. MacDonald with quiet perfidy; that affection which appeared to be going to last for ever, is for ever broken. There is not a particle of it remaining. The "title" business revealed to Mr. Cartier the unfaithfulness of Mr. MacDonald. He perceived that his *fidus Achates* had all along been deceiving him; and, as a true man, he will never pardon one who abused his confidence."

The Drought in Missouri.—The St. Louis Republican says:—"The intense and protracted drought which has scourged a portion of our state, has very seriously affected the corn crop. In some places five bushels to the acre may be considered a fair average; and in most no farmer calculates the yield at half that of ordinary years. Many farmers have more stock than they can winter through, and are willing and anxious to sell at very low prices. In many counties between Jefferson City and the Mississippi river, cattle can be bought at about half the price they commanded readily last year. The farmers and stock raisers in the counties west of that city, where there is abundance of corn, can find good bargains in hogs and cattle, and can put their surplus grain to a good use, by making inquiries in Franklin and counties adjoining, which, though not reckoned among our stock raising counties, have on hand more cattle and hogs than they can feed."

Fenianism in Ireland.—The Cork Herald of the 5th of November, writing on the political situation existing in Ireland, says: Extraordinary precautions against Fenians and Fenian raids seem to be the rule everywhere at the present moment. The soldiers garrisoned here are allowed to sleep on an average, we understand, but four nights in every week. They are always supplied with the full quantity of ammunition, so as to be ready at any time to repel any attack that may be made. On a recent occasion the authorities, apprehending interference with the barrack gas, kept the men up throughout the entire night and had them provided with candles and matches. Of course the Fenians made no appearance, neither was the gas meddled with. The police force are also on the alert.

A Good Crop of Dominies.—The senior department of the common school in Mitchell having been left vacant by the resignation of the teacher, the trustees advertised and received applications from seventy female and twenty-one male teachers. The young idea should learn the use of firearms to perfection in these days, if we may be allowed to parody Thomson.

Not Easily Kept Back.—Clifford is not a big place, indeed there are only ninety-eight inhabitants in it, but those ninety-eight are decidedly opposed to having their light put under a bushel. A correspondent of the Elora Observer says, that a meeting was held there recently for the purpose of consulting on the advisability of laying the claims of Clifford before the Directors of the W. G. & B. Railway, as being a fitting place for a station on that expected and greatly to be desired railway, and that the following estimation was made of the amount of business transacted from 1st Nov. 1866 till 1st Nov., 1867:—Wheat bought 120,000 bushels, coarse grains 40,000 bushels, pork 300 tons, butter 800 kegs, cattle 700 head, pearl ashes manufactured 300 barrels; three stores, goods disposed of between $80,000 and $90,000.

Mount Forest Cattle Fair.—There was an unusually large number of cattle on the Fair ground on the 20th instant. Although there were several buyers, the sales were few, and the prices given less than at former fairs. Large oxen ranged in price between $50 and $80 per yoke; good cows were sold at $25, and a few went above that price; heifers averaged about $15 each.

The Newmarket Era, of the 15th inst., records the death of Joseph Gould, Esq., of Uxbridge, at one time member for North Ontario. He met with an accident the previous week, having fallen from the top of a building he was assisting to erect, as an addition to his woollen factory, by which four of his ribs were broken, and other injuries sustained, which eventually resulted in his death.

Mr. Galt and Sherbrooke.—A rumor has been current for a week past that the Hon. Mr. Galt was about to resign his office as representative of Sherbrooke in the Dominion parliament. He was in town on Saturday last, and we are told had a conference with his confidential friends. It was said that the Ministry had determined upon appointing commissioners to superintend the construction of the Intercolonial railroad, and that Mr Shanley and Mr. Galt were to be two of the board. If it proves true that commissioners are to be appointed to look after the railway, we should not be surprised if Mr Galt were to be one of them, and in that case he would of course resign.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Effects of the Drought.—We are informed that west of Chatham the effects of the season's drought have been very severely felt, those who require much water having to draw it a distance of ten miles, from the Lake. The Globe says that the wells in many parts of Toronto have given out, and in many other sections the same results are feared if the same kind of weather continues much longer. In the country the scarcity of water is still worse felt, and instances are mentioned where cows have to be driven six and eight miles to obtain the much needed element.

Seven years ago there was not a thorough Republican paper south of Mason & Dixon's line. Now there are in the unreconstructed States alone over one hundred such newspapers, dailies and weeklies. They are ably edited and zealously devoted not only to the advocacy of Republican principles, but to popular education and the development of national resources.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now built to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

The Masonic fraternity in the East will be glad to learn that Fuad Pacha has accepted the office of District Grand Master of the Freemasons of Turkey.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY.
Apply to
T. ORCHARD.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

NOTICE!

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of Council of this Township appointed for Monday the 2nd of December next is postponed, by order of the Council, to Monday the 9th December next.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's office,
Paisley, Nov. 20, 1867.

FOR SALE,

THE Works of
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
J. J. LEHNEN.

Port Elgin, Nov. 15, 1867.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre-paid) to Mr. Alex. Ross, No. 552, Burnside St., Chicago, U.S.

Or to
GEO. C. URQUHART,
Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley.

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 8th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Sidney Thoburn, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, six miles from Paisley, being east half of Lot 6, Con. 17th. There are about 30 acres cleared, a comfortable log house, and a good

MILL PRIVILEGE

on the place.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or to
WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
Paisley.

Nov. 15, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

☞ A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Paisley, May 30, 1867. Proprietor.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE -	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution the public against negotiating a Promissory Note made by me in favor of Neil Cameron, or bearer, for $100, bearing date the 15th day of November inst., payable one year after date, as it was obtained from me under false pretenses and without consideration.

GEORGE CAMERON.

Saugeen, Nov. 15, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall, they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

☞ A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Coburgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS, & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c.
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS

OF

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

G. & W. SMITH,

Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

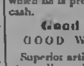
Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to
ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,



Watch Maker,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Good Clocks for $2.

GOOD WATCHES FOR $4.

Superior articles of the same description at equally moderate rates.

All kinds of repairing done neatly, cheaply and quickly, and all work warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, and Lodge Seals

Of every description engraved at a few hours' notice.

McKechnie's Brick Block.

Paisley, Nov. 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, will, at its next meeting, to be held at Stafford's Hall, in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, pass a By-Law, to establish a

DEVIATION OF ROAD ALLOWANCE

Between Lots numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, concession One, township of Saugeen, through part of farm Lot number Thirteen in concession One, of said Township of Saugeen, according to a plan thereof, to be seen in the Township Clerk's office, at the said village of Port Elgin, to which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

JOHN C. CURRIE.
Township Clerk.

Port Elgin, Nov. 12, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD.
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the Advocate Office.

GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the Advocate Office.

Back from Texas.

From a Correspondence of the Tribune.

"The South West" has not been much in the mouths of Americans. The words "North West" have awakened a million echoes. And the North West is great, but the South West is greater. Slavery, secession, violence, border ruffianism and social lawlessness have obscured it. But look at the South West on a map. Western Arkansas, Western Louisiana, the Indian Nation Reserve (larger than Pennsylvania), Texas, and New Mexico are but a portion of the region. It abounds in the sweetest natural grass and in running water, and has a climate in which the mowing machine is unnecessary to the stock-breeder and in which cattle are never sheltered or fed during winter. This vast section is superior to all others for stock raising. The census of 1860 conceded to Texas one-eighth of all the cattle in the United States, 3,500,000 head, of which 70,000 only were milk stock. The rest were "beeves." The Indian Nation is the paradise of cattle breeders, who, with rare enjoyment of natural wealth, have the option any year to become cotton planters. The war found some of the civilized Indians with herds that they did not know their wealth, and could not use it. One of them was supposed to own 100,000 horned cattle and 20,000 horses and mules—but neither he nor his slaves knew how many. Cherokee farmers who owned 10,000 head of stock were numerous. All they had to do was to sit still and allow multiplications to take place, interfering with nature's stock-raising but once a year to use the branding iron. So it was in western Arkansas and Louisiana, and the large trade of New Mexico in dry hides suggests the number of her herds.

The cattle of the Northern and Middle States were exhausted by the war, even to the killing of the large milch cows heavy enough to be accepted as beef. But the war saved the cattle of the South West. It penned them up for five years and closed the outlets. They ceased to go to New Orleans. They ceased to cross the Mississippi after Grant opened it. The Rebels could not get cattle from the South West and the brethern could not sell to the Yankees. So the cattle multiplied for five seasons, and waxed in years and weight. But the bars were down, and the cattle started for the best markets. About 250,000 crossed the Red River, destined for Northern and Eastern States. But they were stopped on the Kansas and Missouri by armed ruffians organized to block-mail the drovers. Passage was forbidden, except on the payment of tribute money. One Texan Company paid $42,000 for the privilege of passing. Another paid $11,000. Texas tackles brave men, and some of the drovers resisted and undertook to drive on. Their cattle were turned back, the herds were fired into with revolvers, stampeded and scattered; many animals were killed, and the drovers were threatened with death in the instances in which the owners persevered, their cattle were detained till the frost farther north had killed the grass. Of course the animals arrived in market poor. Many of the drovers were broken up, and the luckiest were badly hurt in the market. So that peace did not let down the bars. Thousands upon thousands of "beeves" in Texas could not find buyers at from $8 to $10 a head in coin. In the meantime, the Union Pacific Railway was advancing.

Last June a young cattle dealer, with Scotch blood, McCoy, of the firm of McCoy & Brothers, went to Kansas to see if he could not find a path wherein the Texan and Indian cattle could walk to the East. The distances, the grass, the neighborhood of timber, the peacefulness of the tribes indicated Abilene, a water station, as the place where he would establish the biggest mart in America for receiving and shipping cattle. It was 165 miles west of Kansas City, on the Missouri, less than 475 miles from Northern Texas, 75 from the mouth of the Arkansas—set within a rim of stratified limestone in the richest of valleys, well wooded and well watered.

After driving his stake down, McCoy set his house in order at the East, and returned to Kansas in the last week of July. On the 1st of September he had a stock and shipping yard that would hold 800 head of cattle, and load a train of forty cars in two hours, a ten-ton Fairbanks' scale that would weigh a car load at a time, and had Texas and all the south-west placarded with broad-bills, in which he invited drovers to come to Abilene, and offered to pay cash for all the cattle they would drive there, and gave them guarantees that he was a responsible and an honest man, and that gentlemen from Texas would not be molested on account of their participation in the rebellion. Then guests were invited from Illinois and Missouri, as well as Kansas—meat packers, cattle dealers, railroad officials and their wives and daughters—to see the first shipment of beeves over the Union Pacific. They came and saw a train full weighed, loaded and started to the East, and then, in a great tent, celebrated the important event.

That was on the 5th of September. To-day is the 24th, and the tent is gone, and in its place is a three story hotel, and handsome accommodation for 80 guests. Opposite the hotel is a vast livery stable for the horses of the drovers. And near the hotel will soon go up a large store, in which everything a Texan man or woman can need will be sold. And here are the drovers, the industrial chaps I first saw at Fair Oaks, and last saw at Gettysburg, every man of them unquestionably in the Rebel army. Some of them have not yet worn out their gray clothing, terrible in a fight, yet peaceably great at cattle driving, and not demonstrative in their style of wearing six-shooters. Some of them p-y "lightning prices" for ready made clothing to two Jews, who have extemporized a store out of an empty corn-bin, and are selling goods from Fort Leavenworth at from 150 to 200 per cent profit, almost as fast as they take them from the boxes. These rebels are getting reconstructed fast.

The cattle they drove are grazing all over this magnificent valley. The drovers usually herd from thirty to sixty days, to recruit the animals before selling. And such pasturage! The steer that would not fat here would have starved to death in Eden. With difficulty I credit the statement that there are 25,000 head here now, awaiting shipment. Yet here they are, 10,000 more are on the way here, and 50,000 will have arrived at the close of the season. Four times as many would have been driven here if the stock-men had known that there was a safe way. So say the most intelligent of these drovers, and they also say that 200,000 head will be here next year. These "beeves" can be bought by thousands in Texas at from $8 to $10 in gold, or $13 to $15 in currency. They can be driven to Abilene for $2 a head, in from five to eight weeks' time. They can be shipped from here to St. Louis at $100 a car-load, and to Chicago for $150 a car. McCoy tells me that they can be afforded in Chicago at 4 cents gross, with satisfactory margins to drovers, shippers, and railroads. Surely the butchers have got to come down, and surely there was grateful reason in the toast to the Kansas Pacific, as the cheapener of beef.

Surface Manuring.

From the Western Rural.

I believe in it. I cherish the belief that surface manuring is the way to manure. Every farmer aims to enrich his farm. Let me tell him in a few plain words how to do it, and then, after reading this plan, let him think over his past experience in farming and see if it does not corroborate what is said here.

Apply manure chiefly to your tillage lands while in grass. By so doing you produce a strong stiff sward, filled with grass roots. If you succeed in growing a good crop of grass on a poor soil you have done two things—made your land much better and gained a good crop. As soon, or before the soil begins to show signs of failure, plough or manure again. If you plough, you have a wealth of grass roots decaying for the food of growing crops. Re-seed before the land gets exhausted, and do it boldly. If you scrimp and starve elsewhere, don't do it when seeding to grass. Aim to have a sward as early as possible. To accomplish this you should seed liberally. In seeding land it is better not to be confined to one kind of grass. In this manner lands may be managed for centuries without material deterioration.

As a further argument in favor of surface manuring I mention that it is nature's way. The soil is on the top of the earth, irrigation deposits its fertilizing elements on the surface. Manure applied to the surface is acted upon by the light, heat and rains—its elements are much more slowly evolved in the earth than on the surface. Every farmer should investigate this subject for himself and make his own conclusions.

The Huron Signal has the following:—An incident which recently took place in this township serves to illustrate strongly the innate sizable honesty of the German character. In April last, Hans (we will call him) bought a yoke of oxen from Jacob. It was agreed that the money should be paid in October, but to do the thing in a business like way a note was to be made for drawn and signed by Hans. Perfectly satisfied, Jacob said Hans had better keep the note, as he would by that means know when the note came due. At the day of maturity Hans forked over the amount, and said "now do money lab paid, you keeps to dote to show you I keep my vort good mit you." Comment is unnecessary.

A workman in a factory in France died recently from the effects of vardigris which adhered to his hands from a cloth used in wiping machinery and was taken into his system with snuff.

Somebody says a wife should be like roast lamb—tender and nicely dressed. A bachelor adds 'And without any mint.'

Prolific Oats and Barley.—We observe by a Hamilton (Scotland) paper that a competition had arisen between some of the farmers of the parishes of Carnwarth, Wishaw and West Calder, as to which could produce the most prolific oats. Wishaw was the first to boast, but her claim was set aside by Carnwarth, a Mr. Crawford, of that parish, having a field in which single stalks show heads with grains numbering four and five hundreds. But West Calder eclipsed, Carnwath, a Mr. Mungall having a field which, from a single grain, shows the astonishing increase of 712, another 541, and a third 500. At Burnbank farm, Chapelton, a bunch of barley, the product of one seed, contained forty-two than 51 distinct stalks, with 1,240 grains.

Which is Worse?—We are all apt to sneer at the eccentricities of female fashion, and goodness knows its frequent changes its many offences against good taste, and sacrifices of comfort and health, deserve more than sneers. But is there no cause of complaint against men in this matter? Let the present style of pants answer. Can anything be more ugly, uncomfortable and absurd? What a pretty figure on the field as a game of LaCrosse would one of those "shrunk shanks" make, and what a valuable acquisition he would make in a match game. As for comfort, encased in these candle-moulds one dare not stoop, nor laugh, for fear of compound fracture—being restricted, like ladies with enameled faces. Tight boots are bad enough but tight pants are worse. While man beholds the beam in the eye of woman let him first take the moat out of his own.

Darkness Favorable to Fattening.—It is a fact that all animals fatten faster in dimly-lighted places than in the full light of day. This is well known in respect to fowls. From experiments made with sheep, conclusions have been reached that in a dark shed, well ventilated and properly warm, they will make the most mutton from a given amount of food. But dark stables are not good for horses, or breeding stock of any kind. Fat is not with such the most important object in view.

Byron's First Poetic Effusion.—Two old ladies in Aberdeen, both of whom died at a very advanced age a few years ago in that city, were intimate with Byron's mother, and admired greatly the budding genius of the young poet. They gathered, and used long after Byron's death to recite, many very interesting stories of the rollicking boy. His tricks and mischievous pranks were objects of interest to them, long before he wrote his "Hours of Idleness." Of many stories which they were wont to tell, the following may be worthy of record, as it shows that he was born a poet.

It seems that a crazy and fanatical old lady, who believed that the souls of the departed emigrated from this world to the heavenly bodies, had called on Lady Byron, and in the hearing of the young poet, then only seven years of age, assured her ladyship that she believed after death her own soul would pass to the moon, being the nearest, and therefore the most accessible of the planets. After she had left the house young Byron, struck with the absurdity of the idea, placed the following stanza on his mother's table:—

"To see my mamma, to-day there has been,
The ugliest old hag that ever was seen;
And when she does die, which I hope will be soon,
She foolishly thinks she'll go up to the moon."

Decennial Coincidences.—Some ingenious student of figures in this country discovered some months since, that every ten years there was a recurrence of a financial panic, as, for instance, in 1837, 1847, and 1857. As 1867 draws to a close and trade is fearfully dull, though there are no signs of a panic, the English papers note, as a remarkable fact, that an autumnal session of Parliament, which is sometimes a calamity, occurs every ten years. There was one in 1837, 1847 and 1857, and will be one this year.

A Good Hit.—An editor who seems to have lost his temper, gets up the following well merited hit:—"Those fellows who don't take their home paper, watch them! they are always on the alert on publication day, and when the papers come round to your place of business, are the first to snatch it up; failing in this, they read it over your shoulders, too impatient to demean themselves in a respectful manner. Spot these fellows. They are the small souled, stingy handful, who go through the world on other folks' money."

Bells down belles backs is now the fashion in Guelph—also, improved pancakes on top of belles, surrounded and thatched by bells. They are not so large as enclose bells, though they may be in use for a similar purpose.—[Advertiser.

THE

Saturday Evening Post.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST gives a beautiful steel engraving "Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every one sending a Club.

The following original novelets are always on hand for 1868:—The Death Shadow of the Polars, by Mrs. Margaret Hosmer, author of "The Morisons," &c. "Trying the World, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," &c.; St. George and the Dragon, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

We also give the very best stories, &c., from the English Magazines, with Essays, Sketches, Letters, Agricultural Articles, news of the week, &c.

The Post is neutral in politics, being exclusively devoted to Literature, and does not discuss Politics or Sectarian questions—leaving these to the political and religious press.

It offers among its premiums, a great variety of Books, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Double Barrel Guns, Croquet, Clothes Wringers, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A Splendid Offer:—New subscribers who subscribe now for 1868 will have their names entered on our list at once—and receive the whole year 1868 besides.

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium en.) $2.50
4 copies 6.00
5 " .....(and one gratis)..... 8.00
8 " .....(and one gratis) 12.00
1 copy each of Post and Lady's Friend, 4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the premium engraving. Members of a Club wishing the premium engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or premium lists, should enclose five cents for sample paper, containing the particulars. Address

H. PETERSON & Co.,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Berry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c. A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "June Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A Peterson Offer.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.) $2.50
4 copies 6.00
5 " .....(and one gratis) 8.00
8 " .....(and one gratis) 12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post 4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 26, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also lots of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 26th, 1867.

Fall Importations!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

G. & W. SMITH'S,

PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

AND

General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and G. & W. Smith's is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember), Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of interest, and on easy terms of repayment. Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Bruce.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $500 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 25th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867. NUMBER 42.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

N. A. RAY,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.

Special attention given to Municipal Law.

Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.

PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.

☞ Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.,

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.

John Cascaden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office,—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.

Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.

New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,

GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,

Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

☞ A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.

PAISLEY.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCŒUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

As he sat in the solitude of his chamber, Mr. Carmichael's thoughts reverted to the past. Solitude it was, though Aunt Lotty sat there with her endless knitting, for Aunt Lotty never spoke unless spoken to, so that her presence was no hindrance to the flow of his thoughts. Indeed, her steadily moving pins were rather suggestive of a progressive train of ideas. And Mr. Carmichael, propped up with cushions, pondered over the story of years long past. Strange that those days should come before him now, when his mind was oppressed with other matters; but so it was, those early days rose up before him as it were involuntarily; indeed, so subtily did they insinuate themselves that he scarcely seemed to himself to be thinking of them, but as if some voice whispered to him a tale that he had read in a half forgotten book ages ago. And thus it began:—

"Far away, quite in the north of England—Yes, he remembered the place well, a lonesome farmhouse, with a straggling coppice on one side and a badly pruned orchard running to waste on the other. There were several fine pear trees whose fruit grew smaller and smaller every year, and damson trees that every year yielded shorter crops, and apple trees that were capricious in their bearing, sometimes surprising the owner with an unlooked for supply of ruddy treasure and sometimes disappointing him with a meagre crop of very inferior fruit. Though disappointing is hardly the correct word to use in reference to the matter, since the owner was so utterly broken down and used to disappointment that the meagre supply appeared to him right and in the ordinary course of events, whilst the bounteous crop seemed a blessing so unlooked for as well nigh to border upon a miracle. The farm buildings were out of repair and patched up with any old materials that came to hand. The fences were broken, and there were no proper fastenings to the gates. The duck pond was covered with weeds; the ducks themselves were not so noisy as ducks and geese generally are; and the cock strutting about the yard had a somewhat crestfallen air, as if he and his family were not cared for so well as they might have been.

The house itself partook of the general look of dilapidation; the shutters hung loosely on their hinges, the windows were patched in many places with brown paper, and the large low rooms were very scantily furnished. There was in the farm kitchen a strong armed, rosy cheeked country girl, who was the only house servant. A frail, delicate woman occasionally helped her, and employed the rest of her time in sewing, and in taking care of two boys who played about, heedless of poverty and sorrow, though poverty and sorrow were around them.

This frail, delicate woman was the mistress. An old man lived in one of the outhouses, and did the whole of what farm-work there was to do. He was assisted in his labors by a tall, bent man, who rose early in the mornings, and worked through the day as well as his waning strength would allow him.

This was the master, Thomas Carmichael—Hugh Carmichael's father. He had been getting poorer and poorer for many years. At first he had lived somewhat extravagantly, and had been too speculative and experimental, and now people said he understood nothing of farming, and would never make it pay, and that he had better give up the farm and take to something else; but Thomas Carmichael had not energy enough for this, besides his heart clave to the old homestead, and he could not bear to leave it.

So he struggled on; and, as time flew by on rapid wing, the pale, delicate woman grew thinner and paler, and the tall man stooped more than ever. The old serving-man died, and his place was not supplied. Mr. Carmichael could not afford to pay for labor, and now that the lads were growing up they must do the work. So the lads worked and toiled about the farm, which prospered neither better nor worse than it had done in former days.

There was an addition to the family within the last four or five years, a little blue-eyed girl, who was playing on the hearth-rug in front of the kitchen fire, for the kitchen was now the keeping room, since the furniture in the sitting rooms had disappeared, and there was no rosy servant-girl to feel that her dominions were invaded by the presence of the family.

One winter night the family had drawn close round the fire; the cold was intense, and the wind whistled round the house and shrieked so piteously in the wide chimney that one scarce liked to think of a human being wandering abroad on such a night.

And yet how many homeless wretches are abroad on nights like this, and how seldom do those whose heads are pillowed on downy couches give one thought to them as they lie listening to the storm! How few thank heaven for the shelter they enjoy, whilst others shiver beneath the open sky, or lie down to die worn out with misery and wretchedness!

The Carmichaels huddled closer round the fire; their garments were somewhat threadbare, and not altogether suitable for such weather. Still there were others worse off than themselves, though it is doubtful whether they thought of this, or whether, if they had done so, it would have added to their warmth and comfort.

There came a feeble tap at the door, and one of the youths rose to open it. A little boy was there, not more than eight years old. The mistress was surprised; she put down her sewing, and drew the shivering child towards the fire.

"What do you want, Johnny?" said she; "It's late for you to be out on such a night as this. Did your mother send you?"

The child thus appealed to began to cry, very quietly at first, as children do when they are frightened, but at length his sobs became uncontrollable, and he could do nothing but hide his face on the mistress's shoulder. She quietly let him weep out his fright and sorrow, and then she asked him again, "What is the matter, Johnny?"

And Johnny, half inclined to burst out afresh, restrained himself. "Mother cannot speak; she is quite cold, and she does not move, and I was frightened; so I came to fetch you."

The mistress looked at her husband. "Will you go, and I'll keep Johnny here."

And Thomas Carmichael and his elder son went to the widow's cottage, and found, as they expected, that Johnny's mother was dead.

"We can't turn the child adrift," said the mistress, "he's no friends, that I ever heard of."

And so John Gresford stayed at the farm-house. The younger lad, Charles, was kind enough to him, but Hugh, the elder, disliked him from the first, and taking advantage of the boy's dependent position, tyrannised over him.

Here Mr. Carmichael moved restlessly amidst his cushions, and Aunt Lotty approached to see if he wanted anything.

"No."

So Aunt Lotty went on with her knitting, and Mr. Carmichael listened again to the voice that still went on speaking.

It is not pleasant to remember quarrels and difficulties in which one has always been on the wrong side. Mr. Carmichael felt this, but he did not feel willing to acknowledge it. He tried to wrap his robe of self-exoneration tightly round him, but somehow it was too scanty, and try as he would, he could not get it to meet.

"The lad was always in my way," he muttered to himself; "always has been—is now." And Mr. Carmichael groaned.

"Oh, dear!" said Aunt Lotty, "I do wish you would not worry yourself over that letter. No one cares about it; you've done all that mortal man could do to get Doris her rights, and you're not to blame if it's lost."

Mr Carmichael clutched the counterpane, a spasm passed over his face, he spoke thickly and hurriedly.

"I wish you would mind your own affairs; who thinks I care about the letter, I should like to know? What does it matter to me? What makes you talk about it?"

Aunt Lotty was frightened at his manner.

"Does any one say I care about it?" he demanded.

"No, not any one," replied Aunt Lotty.

"Of course not, why should they?" asked Mr. Carmichael.

"I don't know; but no one does. No one ever said anything to me about it."

"Then never mention it to me again."

And Aunt Lotty relapsed into silence.

Mr. Carmichael passed over many years in his meditations, and paused at the last episode in his North of England reminiscence. The tall bent man was in his grave. John Gresford and Charles Carmichael had been in Australia for nearly two years, and Hugh and his mother and Nelly were at the farm.

"It's of no use," said he, "there's not capital enough to keep it on; the farm must be sold, and I'll go and join Charley."

"Sell the old place, Hugh?" answered his mother; "it's been a very long time in the family."

"And much good it has done them of late years. We managed to starve upon it during my father's lifetime, but now I'll have done with it; I want to live. You and Nelly may stay if you like, but I've made up my mind to go. James Withers has written and offered me a place there."

"John Gresford's uncle might help you," said Mrs. Carmichael, musingly.

"He's not helped John much, for he's roughing it pretty well out there. Neither he nor Charley has had much luck at present. Besides I don't want to be patronized by a Gresford," he added somewhat sulkily.

"But it would be no patronage, only paying back what we've done for the lad."

"Yes, they let him lie on our hands long enough," he muttered.

"And what harm did it do us, Hugh?" broke in Nelly, a tall fair haired girl of eighteen; "he earned every bit of bread he ever ate upon the farm, and you didn't sweeten it to him. Why you hated him so I never could tell."

"That's neither here nor there," retorted her brother, "because your eyes were blinded mine were not. If it's true that some of his people are as well off as it is said, they might have found him out, and have taken to him long ago, that's all I say. I know nothing of them, and don't care for them; and as to being indebted to any one of the name of Gresford, I never will be. You and Nelly can stay on the farm, mother, till I am settled, and then I'll send for you."

Nelly tossed her head.

"I know what you mean," said he; "but if you marry John Gresford, I shall look upon you as no sister of mine."

"I *shall* marry John Gresford," returned the girl, quietly; "it's a promise and nothing on earth will induce me to break it."

"And when is the marriage to take place?" asked Hugh Carmichael, sneeringly.

"As soon as he has made money enough to marry upon," she returned steadily.

"Be it so," replied her brother, "the choice lies between your brother and your lover. You must give up one or the other. I hate him! he's a mean-spirited—"

"Hush! exclaimed Nelly, springing up and placing her hand on his mouth; "you shan't speak ill of him; it's enough that you've hated him, and ill treated him while he was here, for no earthly reason except that he was better than you are. But you shan't speak against him now that he's far away; and for aught we know," she continued sadly, "for aught we know, may be lying dead at the present moment?"

"A good thing if he were," said Hugh Carmichael, bitterly; "and as many an idle word comes true, and it may be as you say, I'll not speak evil of the dead; but you shall choose to-day between him and me which you will give up."

"Hugh, you are so unreasonable—so hard," pleaded the girl, her sudden passion leaving her; why need I give up either? Why cannot you forget bygones, and let us live peaceably one with another?

But Hugh Carmichael was implacable.

"No!" said he; "you must choose between us."

"I cannot give up John," said Ellen Carmichael.

And there it ended; and Hugh Carmichael went abroad and never saw his sister again until she lay upon her death bed.

Mrs. Carmichael did not live long after her son's departure, and after her death the farm was sold, and Nelly went to live with some friends of her father's.

Hugh Carmichael and John Gresford met in Australia. And the incident recalled by James Withers rose vividly to Mr. Carmichael's memory, together with many other incidents that he would have preferred to forget; incidents that had not softened the enmity that was in his heart but rather tended to increase it, and the help that he was more than once necessitated to receive, and which the younger man, for Ellen's sake and out of gratitude to the family, was thankful to accord, was ungenerously accepted, and at length the coldness that had always subsisted between them grew into open enmity, and John Gresford and Hugh Carmichael became as strangers to one another.

But Mr. Carmichael was growing weary, very weary. He would not trouble himself with the past any longer. Indeed, the past died away as though a hand had drawn a heavy curtain before it that he was too weak to undraw. Yet, for a moment, feeble and weary as he was, his thoughts dwelt upon the present. Poverty and struggling were so far away that he could not realize them now. The two adventurers, or, rather, workers after fortune, were rich men; the world had prospered with them and brought them in these later days together, and an olive branch was waving over them. They were at peace. The breach was made up at length; trespasses were forgiven and also forgotten. Peace, peace.

"Is it peace?" asked the Voice of Mr. Carmichael.

"Not peace, but revenge."

"Revenge!"

The Voice dwelt lingeringly upon the word, and rang the changes upon it in tones that sounded now sweet, now bitter, triumphant, mocking, palliating, as though Mr. Carmichael should taste of it in all its phases, and having tasted, be satisfied. Like a never ending peal of bells it rang and rang until he was almost maddened, for he heard it in doubt and dread. Revenge was not quite accomplished even yet. What if at the last moment he should fail? And then Mr. Carmichael, exhausted, sank back into a troubled sleep.

(To be Continued.)

The Harbors of the County of Bruce.

REPORT BY WALTER LAWSON, ESQ.

Goderich, 20th October, 1865.

The Hon. the Com. of Public Works.

SIR.—In obedience to your instructions of the 13th day of June last, I proceeded, with as little delay as possible, to examine the Harbors on Lake Huron, situated in the County of Bruce, and now have the honor to report that I visited all the known Harbors and Ports along that coast, of which I give, attached to this report, a detailed description of their present condition and availability for commercial harbors, as well as harbors of refuge.

My instructions did not authorise the making of a minute survey, taking soundings, &c., but I submit that the information I obtained will be sufficient to guide your Department in determining upon the improvements so urgently required, and so loudly called for in the county interested.

A reference to the Appendix will show that there is really not one harbour upon the settled part of the extensive coast visited by me, where vessels can load with safety; the consequence is that, approaching the coast is attended with much danger; many shipwrecks take place every season, and great difficulty is experienced in shipping the produce of the country, attended uniformly with undue and heavy expense to the producers.

The coast of Bruce, except on the extreme northern portion, known as the Indian Peninsula, is remarkably destitute of natural harbors and of inlets capable of being converted into safe commercial harbors.

The only places that can be said to possess natural advantages worth mentioning are Southampton and Inverhuron; the former, at the mouth of the Saugeen river, considered in conjunction with Chantry Island, could be rendered a first-class commercial harbor.

With respect to commercial harbors, the trade of the country has determined where they must be constructed or improved, best to serve the public interest and convenience.

Kincardine and Southampton are the chief centres of trade, and I would recommend that the principal portion of the Provincial expenditure, at least for the present, be made at these two places.

I attach so much importance to the formation of at least two safe harbours, that as the county has made appropriations for Inverhuron and Port Elgin, which, although inadequate, will still effect important improvements, I am disposed to recommend that the provincial appropriation of last session be confined almost wholly, if not altogether, to Kincardine and Saugeen.

The only exception I would recommend, would be in favor of Baie du Doré and that only to the limited amount of one thousand dollars, the remainder to be equally apportioned between Kincardine and Southampton.

If not beyond my province to offer an opinion on the subject, I would suggest the very great advantage of co-operation between your department and the County authorities, in determining the improvements, and the mode of carrying them out; this would seem essential to the economical expenditure of the appropriation.

WALTER LAWSON,
C. E.

APPENDIX.

KINCARDINE HARBOR.

This harbor is situated about thirty-five miles north of the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Rail Road, in the township and town of Kincardine, on a small stream, the "Penetangore," that here empties itself into Lake Huron, and forms the basin of the Harbor.

The works already constructed consist of two piers, the north one, four hundred and nineteen feet long, and the south one three hundred feet long.

The accommodation is very limited, the harbour being about four hundred and thirty feet long by seventy feet wide and seven and eight feet deep.

From the beginning of the first piling, for about two hundred and fifty feet, there is a bar formed of beach gravel and sand with a narrow channel in it of six feet water, through which the fishing boats pass out and in. From this, to the outer end of the south pier there is only six feet of water with a sand bottom; from the outer end of the south pier to the outer end of the north pier, three hundred and thirty feet, the water gradually deepens to twelve feet with sand bottom, and from this, in the direction of the piers it soon deepens to eighteen and twenty feet.

If the south pier was carried out as far as the north pier, and the north pier extended two or three hundred feet, vessels would be allowed to lie here in safety.

Commercially, this port is of importance, being the outlet for a fine tract of rich country. It is unsuited for a harbor of refuge.

INVERHURON.

Inverhuron, a Government town plot situated on a well protected small bay in the township of Bruce, and eight miles north of Kincardine, might be converted into a good harbour of refuge.

There is a good pier here; from its natural advantages, there is little doubt that if this harbour was improved, it would in a few years become the principal port of export for this district of country.

BAIE DU DORÉ.

Baie du doré is a deep bay in the township of Bruce, three miles north of Inverhuron. This may be made a very fair commercial harbor, but it is too shallow and too difficult of departure to be fit for a harbor of refuge.

PORT ELGIN.

Port Elgin, in the township of Bruce, five miles south of Southampton, is a considerable town. It has a wharf on the bay, built by Government, and very convenient private warehouses, for the storage and shipment of grain. The bay is too shallow for a harbor of refuge, and at most, would only make a second class commercial harbor.

CHANTRY ISLAND.

Chantry Island is a small rocky island about ¾ of a mile long, a mile from the main land and fifty-nine miles north of the terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Rail Road. It is surrounded by reefs and shoals on three sides, but on the east or side next the main land, the water is from seventeen to thirty feet deep.

The Government have built a first class pier or break water of six hundred and fifty feet long from the north point of the island, which has eighteen feet of water at the outer end, and with the island, protects vessels laying alongside of it from all winds and would if the anchorage were good, be a first class harbor of refuge.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton, on the main land opposite Chantry Island, is the farthest north town on this peninsula; it is well situated at the mouth of the Saugeen river, which is capable of making a first class commercial harbor; it has likewise the very great advantage of having Chantry Island about a mile to the westward of it. Saugeen, therefore, can be run for by vessels in any storm, with the surety, that if it is too rough to take the harbor, they can lie under the island.

LITTLE SABLE.

The "Little Sable" is about twelve miles north of Southampton, with very little settlement near it; it is not at so great a distance from the latter place, as to inconvenience farmers in their delivery of produce there. It will, when required, make a good commercial harbor.

OHCHNETO OR FISHING ISLANDS.

The fishing islands are seventeen miles north of Saugeen. The main station may be classed as a harbor of refuge, requiring only to be lighted.

LYAL ISLAND OR STOKES BAY.

Stokes Bay, fifty six miles north of Southampton and thirteen north of the Fishing Islands, is much the best harbor on this coast, either as a harbor of refuge or commercial harbor; as a harbor of refuge, it would require a light on one of the outer islands to enable vessels to take the proper channel, there being one on the south and two on the north of the island. It is large enough to accommodate the whole of the fleet of these lakes. As a commercial harbor, it is already complete, requiring nothing save lighting and what private enterprise should supply. At the bottom of the bay, is the Government town plot of Hardwick, along the whole front of which, the water is deep to within fifty and one hundred feet of the shore. It is well protected by a number of small islands and only requires short docks to enable vessels to load and unload with facility.

[illegible]

Is a mile north of the Point on lots numbers three and four, lake front, township of Lindsay. It is well sheltered by a small island behind which schooners can lie in all weathers in seven and twelve feet of water. It is easily taken and easily left.

LITTLE ISLAND.

Is a safe harbor for schooners behind a small island with seven to twelve feet of water. It can be easily taken and left.

BIG ISLAND.

Is a good harbor on lots 23 and 24, lake shore, Lindsay, with deep water inside, fit for all commercial purposes, easily taken and left. There is a shoal outside, where a beacon or light could be built, that could well define the entrance.

BO TREE HARBOR.

Is on lots 27, 28 and 29, lake front, Lindsay. This is a very inferior harbor, there being no shelter from the S. W. Wind; and the entrance is much impeded by reefs. There is the wreck of a large American vessel lying here.

JOHNSTON'S HARBOR.

This is a good small harbor on lots 14 and 15, concession VI and VII, township of St. Edmunds, with a deep wide entrance, where vessels can find shelter from all winds in six and twelve feet of water. Besides these five small harbors, there are along this part of the coast a number of boat coves, that are of great service to fishermen. From Johnston harbor to Cape Hurd, a distance of eleven miles, and from Cape Hurd to Bury, four miles, there is no harbor.

BURY.

Bury, better known as Tobermorey on the north western point of the peninsula, is a good harbor of refuge. The entrance is wide and deep, and plenty of water inside, up to the edge, so that vessels can make fast to the shore and load and unload by a gangway.

WINGFIELD BASIN.

On the north east point of the peninsula, about eighteen miles east of Bury, and two miles north of Cabot's Head, can be made a very good harbor of refuge when required. At present there are only six feet of water on the Bar, but vessels are in no danger on this coast, as they can run to the east round Cabot's Head into smooth water, if the wind is westerly, or west to Bury, if easterly.

DYER'S BAY.

At the bottom of this bay on lots 27 and 28, concession VI, Eastnor, there is a good small harbor of about forty acres area with a deep entrance sheltered on all sides except the north which can be easily protected by a small pier near the entrance. This harbor is of the more importance as it is the only one from Cabot's Head to Hope Bay.

HOPE BAY.

From Cabot's Head to Hope Bay, about twenty four miles, the coast is steep and rugged, with no shelter for vessels, except the small harbor, at the lower end of Isthmus Bay, which is protected to the east by Barner Island. Vessels may run there and find ample protection from all storms.

COLPOYS BAY.

This is the finest harbor of refuge on these waters, being from one to three miles wide and eight long and perfectly landlocked by Hay, Griffiths and White Cloud Islands. To afford commercial accommodation, it is only necessary to build, at any point, a short wharf, as the water is generally deep, close to the shore.

To survey the Harbors of Kincardine and Saugeen, and make the necessary plans and specifications, would cost about three hundred dollars.

HARBORS OF REFUGE.

There are, around this coast, seven harbors capable of being made harbors of refuge; four of these are on the north and Georgian Bay side of the Peninsula and are out of the course of traffic. The remaining three are on Lake Huron; only two of these need be mentioned, Inverhuron forty one miles and Lyal Island eighty-nine miles north of Goderich. The first requires to be surveyed and built, the second only to be surveyed and lighted.

To make a survey, soundings and plans, would cost from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

WALTER LAWSON,
C. E.

A Dublin paper has resumed its anti-British cartoons. It has one in which a Fenian, bearing a remarkable resemblance to Colonel Kelly, is scentying John Bull to a stake, whilst four figures representing America, France, Prussia, and Russia, stand by gloating over the impotence of the "old hypocrite," who was always telling their subjects to rebel, and who now has rebellion at home. "Easy to pay off Waterloo now," says France. "those Fenians won't let him stir hand or foot." "Let him come and help Turkey if he can," rejoins Russia.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.—Stephens, the Fenian head centre, who has of late faded almost completely out of public view, is still, it would seem in Paris. He was seen recently by a correspondent of a Dublin Journal, who describes him as "not looking the Achilles of former times but emaciated and a caution to conspirators.

MANGOLD WURZEL LEAVES POISONOUS.—It may be interesting to agriculturists to know that mangold wurzel leaves, in large quantities, are highly poisonous and that young pigs and cattle will infallibly suffer from eating them. Mr. Church the professor of Chemistry at Cirencester Agricultural College, has tested them and found them to contain a large proportion of salt of sorrel—in other words, of oxalic acid—in the proportion of four ounces in a hundred pounds of the fresh leaves. Farmers should make a note of this.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Nov 28.

In the House of Commons this evening the Ministers introduced a plan for a new income tax, at the rate of a penny in the £. The design of this step, which is to endure for one year only, is to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war.

The "Seward Stanley" correspondence, relative to the Alabama claims, was promised at an early date.

Cork, Nov. 29.

One of the armories in the city was entered last night by supposed Fenians, who carried off 120 revolvers, and 10 Snider rifles.

London, Nov. 30.

The proposed income tax, to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war, was passed to the second reading in the House of Commons this evening.

Florence, Nov. 30

A despatch from Naples to-day states that Vesuvius is again in a grand state of eruption.

London, Nov. 30.

The Bonbonline, on which the explosion occurred yesterday, was a Grecian war steamer. She was built for Fraser, Trenholm & Co., to run the blockade during the late war in the United States. There were 74 persons on board, and it is thought 40 perished. There was a large quantity of arms and ammunition aboard, and the vessel was totally destroyed.

London, Dec. 1.

There is considerable excitement on account of the Fenians. An outbreak is feared at Manchester, where arms have been seized by the police authorities. Only one arrest has been made. Despatches from Cork received late to-night make mention of serious apprehensions there also.

Paris, Dec. 1.

The Minister of Foreign affairs, addressing the French Senate, yesterday, said that the stay of the French troops now remaining in the Roman territory would be brief, and was only intended to ensure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European conference, proposed by the Emperor, was to remove this distrust.

Lisbon, Dec. 1,

The mail steamer from Brazil has arrived. The last news arrived at Rio Janeiro from the seat of war on the Parana, was exciting. The allied cavalry had made an attack on the Paraguayan forces, which the Brazilians claim, resulting in a complete victory for the allies. The Brazilian reports of the fight say that Lopez lost 1,000 killed and 300 prisoners, while the loss of the allies was only 80 killed.

Manchester, Dec. 1.

To-day the obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were observed here with much solemnity by the Irish inhabitants. A funeral procession paraded the streets and a Meeting was held. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The demonstration, though considerable in numbers, did not equal the one in Cork to-day.

Cork, Dec. 1.

A great demonstration of sympathy for the three Fenians executed at Manchester was made here to-day. The ceremonies were similar to those which took place on Sunday last in London. The funeral procession was very long, and imposing. It was headed by a lofty catafalque trimmed with green and black, and drawn by six horses. This was followed by nearly twenty thousand persons, most of whom wore green emblems shrouded in crape. Over one thousand five hundred women took part in the procession, and several priests were observed marching in the ranks. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

Paris, Dec. 2.

A small body of French cavalry still occupy Rome, and will probably remain there permanent. All the other French troops have evacuated the territory.

Rome, Dec. 2.

The Pope will materially strengthen the Papal army.

London, Dec. 3.

The notorious Fenian General Nagle, has been arrested in Sligo, Ireland.

London, Dec. 3.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the government on the Roman question. He attacked the French intervention in the affairs of Italy, and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice and injurious to the interests of France. He declared that this interference by force hurt the cause which it was designed to help, and involved the government in complications, to escape from which it was obliged to persist in a policy of error, to the general discontent of the country. Instead of assuming all the responsibility in so grave a matter, he said the government should have first consulted the legislature.

Despatches from India report that a disastrous cyclone has visited Bombay and vicinity. In the city many houses were demolished, and the crops in the surrounding country destroyed, the ground being swept bare. Great damage was done to the shipping, and many vessels were sunk.

Despatches received announce that several battles have been fought in Candia, between the Turks and Cretans. Both parties claim successes.

The Ottawa Daily News wants information. In the public accounts just laid before Parliament, an item of $920,67 for advertising appears in connection with the Executive Council Department. The bulk sum is stated, with no names attached. Among the incidental items, there is $10.50 for soap, and the Daily News wants to know why, if they will hear investigation, the details of advertising expenditure are not as explicitly given. Perhaps the $920 67 was distributed among the organs in return for 'soft soap.'

[illegible] Fires have occurred in Sarnia, [illegible] and Windsor, in the latter town [illegible] estimated at $40,000.

Clearing Sale!

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO reduce my present large stock, a great portion of which was bought last month when the market was very dull, I shall offer the same at prices as low as any house in the county.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS and COTTONS AT COST!

FULL CLOTH TWEEDS and SATINETTS, without exception

The Cheapest Goods in Paisley

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., lowest prices for years.

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES AT COST! FUR CAPS from South Sea Seal to Hair Seal, &c.

GROCERIES—the stock is large and prices very low.

A very fine Young Hyson TEA at 50c. All other articles at the same low rate.

A very fine and complete stock of HARDWARE at lowest prices

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY will be sold at less than wholesale prices, and every buyer to the amount of One Dollar shall have a finely illustrated Book as a present.

As I intend going out of the Drug and Patent Medicine business, I shall sell the same AT COST!

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Highest Market Price paid for Raw Furs.

ROBERT DICK.

PAISLEY, 5th December, 1867.

BOARD OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the COUNTY OF BRUCE will meet for the Examination of Candidates, for Teachers' Certificates at KINCARDINE on

Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1868,

At the hour of nine o'clock in the morning.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st class certificates will continue Two Days; for 2nd class, One Day and a half; for 3rd class, One Day.

Candidates are informed that they "must" send in their Applications, stating Class, and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, January 4th, 1868. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing.

The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, January 7th, at 7 30 p m. By order of the B. of P. I., County of Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, M. D., Secretary.

Kincardine, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties Indebted to DR. FRICKELTON, of Southampton, will *Save Costs* by paying over at once.

Southampton, Dec. 4, 1867.

1868. SUBSCRIBE 1868.

FOR THE

"CANADA FARMER."

THE PAPER FOR FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS!

EVERY MAN WHO HAS HALF AN ACRE OF LAND SHOULD HAVE IT!

THIS Popular Agricultural Journal is about to enter on its Fifth year, with every prospect of increased success. The unprecedented reception which it has heretofore met is undoubtedly owing to the fact that it has supplied an urgent necessity long felt by Canadian Agriculturists. They needed a journal specially devoted to the elucidation of questions in which they are specially interested as Farmers and Horticulturists, and they have found in The Canada Farmer what they required. The Farmer has received the most flattering commendation from the chief farmers of the Province, from the press of Canada, and also from those who are, perhaps, the best judges—the agricultural Journalists of Great Britain and the United States.

THE CANADA FARMER

Is Printed and Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One Dollar per Annum, Postage Free,

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Bound Volumes for 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 may be had for $1.30 each.

No subscriptions received for less than a year, and all commence with the first number of the respective years.

CLUBS

Will be furnished at the following rates:—

10 copies for	....	$9.
20	"	16.
40	"	30.
100	"	70.

To Agricultural Societies ordering more than 125 copies, The Farmer will be sent for SIXTY CENTS.

In order to induce early subscriptions for the year 1868, The Canada Farmer will be sent from the 1st November to all subscribers for 1868 who send in their money this year. New subscribers, who send in their money at once, will thus receive the paper for fourteen months at the price of one year.

All the subscribers to a Club will have their papers addressed and mailed separately.

Agricultural Societies are supplied with The Farmer at Club rates, and papers ordered by them are mailed to any Post office within their respective territorial limits.

Back numbers may always be had, The Farmer being printed from Stereotype plates.

As an advertising medium, it is sufficient to remark that all who have for sale, or wish to purchase Live Stock, Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements &c., through The Canada Farmer, make their desires known directly to the whole farming population of Canada.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Orders to be sent to

GEORGE BROWN, Publisher, Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Farm Lots for Sale.

LOT 15, in the 7th con. of Arran, containing 91 acres, adjoining the village of Arkwright. 40 acres cleared.

Also Lot 7, in the 1st con. of Arran, containing 103 acres—70 cleared.

The above are of finest quality of wheat land, and contain farm buildings and orchards of grafted fruit trees.

ALSO

4000 Acres of other Lands,

From which purchasers can choose Wild or Improved farms. Ample time given for payment.

Send for a list.

F. PROUDFOOT, Barrister, Southampton

City Missionary Wanted

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton, Ontario, have authorised a Committee of their number to take the necessary steps to obtain a thoroughly qualified missionary to labor in the Home Mission work of the city. To an earnest Christian man, of Catholic spirit, and possessing a thorough adaptation to the work, there is presented a wide field of effort and enterprise. The members of the Association will heartily co-operate with him in his work, and a liberal salary will be given. Applications or letters of inquiry addressed to the Secretary, MR. GEO. BLACK, Box 236, will meet with immediate attention.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for School Section No. 6; Elderslie, a Teacher of some experience holding a second class certificate.

Apply to

JOHN HERRIOT, Trustee.

Elderslie, Dec. 5, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company, and to empower the said company to construct a Railway from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangeville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest or Durham or some point in the vicinity of either, and thence to some point on Lake Huron to be determined by the County Council of Bruce. Also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from some point in the line above mentioned to the town of Owen Sound.

Dated at Toronto 29th Nov., 1867.

HEIFER LOST.

SOME time in September last, strayed from Lot No. 24, con. 6, Elderslie, a white one year old Heifer, with red ears, reddish about the neck. Whoever will be kind enough to give such information as may lead to her recovery will much oblige.

SAMUEL EWART.

Elderslie, Dec. 4, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, Dec 4.

Fall Wheat $1 25; Spring Wheat $1 10; Flour $6 to 6 50; Oats 30 to 35; Barley 50; Peas 50 to 60c; Butter 13 to 14c; Eggs 12½; Potatoes 31½c; Pork $4 to 4 50; Lard 8c; Tallow 10c; Hay $8 to 10; Cordwood $1 25

BIRTH.

At Paisley, on the 30th of Nov., the wife of Mr Wm Hamilton of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, Kincardine, by the Rev. Walter Inglis, on Thursday evening, 28th Nov., Mr J W Ward, Teacher of Music, to Miss E. Ross.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL.—The Postal Bill for the Dominion has been introduced in Parliament. It reduces postage to three cents per half ounce, in all cases to be prepaid. Newspapers from office of publication are to be prepaid at the rate of 1 cent for three numbers. A savings bank in each principal post office is to be established.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A deaf and dumb boy, son of Mr Hugh Murdock, baker, formerly a resident of Georgetown, was killed instantly at Galt, last week. It appears that he was spreading pins along the railway track, intending the cars to run over them and flatten them out. As he could not hear the whistle nor bell, it is supposed that he did not think the train was so near, and remained on the track until run over.

New Arrangements.

THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

PAISLEY ADVOCATE

Will commence on the 3rd of January next; and hereafter all subscriptions will expire at the end of the year, at whatever time commenced. Those who have already paid for a period beyond the end of the year, will be credited with whatever sum is so paid on next yr's. subscription; and all subscribers in arrears will be charged up to the end of this year.

All new subscribers who commence at any time between now and the end of the year, and pay $1.50 when subscribing, will be entitled to the paper up to the end of the ensuing year.

If not paid till a year has expired, $2 will be charged in all cases.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

The Currency Question.

We have referred in a previous number to able letters on the above subject by the Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, published in the Montreal *Gazette*. We give below an extract from the last letter. It will be seen that the writer makes similar observations regarding the effect of the greenback currency to those we have at different times expressed in the ADVOCATE. Mr. Wilmot concludes his letter by saying that such plans should be adopted, as would "give greater scope to the industrial pursuits of the people by giving them a more extended circulating medium." He does not, however, "think it just or wise to adopt any measures to interfere with existing privileges or rights." In this respect he comes to a very lame conclusion. The country cannot wait for a sound currency system until the Banking monopolists choose to give up their special privileges.

The following is the extract referred to above:

"We have lately witnessed in the United States an entire revolution in banking, currency and finance, setting aside all the preconceived opinions of the modern school of political economy, and, contrary to prediction, able to sustain a wonderful amount of public credit. That country may not be able or willing to pay the bond holders in gold at par for what was loaned in greenbacks, or the notes of suspended banks, when gold ruled at a premium, ranging from fifty to one hundred and ninety per cent. We may, at all events, learn something from their experience, for a system that has carried them through such a tremendous crisis without entirely annihilating their public credit must have some vitality and cannot be so entirely unsound as some financiers, including Mr McCullough himself, would make the world believe. It will be remarked that previous to the breaking out of the war, the exports from the South paid a very considerable proportion of the cost of imports into the United States. I believe the value was near two hundred millions of dollars. The first gun fired at Fort Sumpter, put an end to this. The high rates of insuring caused by putting afloat Confederate cruisers, drove from the ocean a large proportion of their shipping. Thus the great sources of foreign trade and credit were at once dried up. In the next place millions of money were taken from productions, industry, and employed either in destroying or wasting property, or in constructing fortifications, or material of war that produced no revenue. The burden of this great drain fell upon the resources and labor of the North. The predictions of the London Times and other papers, that within twelve months after the suspension of specie payments, the whole financial system would collapse, only proves that the writers drew their inferences from wrong premises. They looked upon gold as the great motive power instead of labor. The prediction of the breakdown that was to come, has not yet been realized, nor will it be, in my opinion, from existing financial causes, unless they are unwise enough to again shackle their industry with golden chains by retiring to a fixed specie basis. They were compelled by the necessity of the case, to do many things that correct financial principles would condemn, for they issued a circulation far beyond the wants of trade; yet it enabled them not only to sustain an immense amount of direct and indirect taxation, to uphold their trading, manufacturing and other productive industry, to pay off since the war closed, over two hundred millions of dollars of their debt, a larger amount than has been paid by Great Britain since the peace of 1815, and during the financial crisis which befel England last year, to remit them an average of one million of dollars a day in gold for a length of time. The rate of interest at the same time in the United States ranged from five to seven per cent, while the Bank of England rate was ten per cent. and outside it was at fabulous rates. When we see also that gold, which at one time was up 290, is now down to 140, the system cannot be called a failure. It is impossible that a nation could pass through such a crisis without imposing burdens most difficult to bear, for they must be borne by the existing property and the annual labors of the people."

GREENBACKS.—A strong effort is being made in the House of Representatives to arrest the contraction of the Government currency now going on. A few days ago, Mr. Ross offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill providing for withdrawing from circulation the national bank currency, and to supply the same with greenbacks. The motion was not carried in that shape but ordered to be referred to the committee on Banks and Currency.

Mr. Lindsay, Editor of the Toronto *Leader*, has been appointed City Registrar, in room of the late Mr. Samuel Sherwood.

A GOOD AND CHEAP PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.—We have received the American Agriculturist for December, and this number closes the Twenty-sixth Volume of that paper. We are sure that those who have taken it the last year must feel that they have received a large return for the money invested. The Agriculturist is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume. It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the Dwelling, etc. The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent working men, who know what they write about. The Household Department is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording very many useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in door work. The Department for Children and Youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles. The circulation of the American Agriculturist (about 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1 50 a year: four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each. We advise all our readers to try it a year. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.—The London *Times* says it appears in addition to the £2,000,000 in gold to be paid for Russian America the United States have agreed to disburse one million and a half pounds for St. Thomas and St. John with an additional £700,000 provided France will waive her claim to the Island of Santa Cruz. It is understood that the payment to Russia is to be made at the end of the present year.

EMIGRANTS.—During the present year up to Wednesday last there have arrived at New York 229,279 emigrants, 6,459 more than had arrived last year at this time.

We learn from Collingwood that an American vessel laden with [illegible] bushels of corn, bound to that port from Chicago, struck upon a rock to the north of Christian Islands and sunk in 30 feet of water. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The Montreal *Gazette* publishes an extract from a letter by Dickens to a friend, in which he hopes to be able to give a few Canadian readings towards the end of April.

MAD DOG.—The Walkerton *Herald* says: "A mad dog visited several places in this vicinity a few days since. In its journey from Mr Robert Clement's to this village it bit five other dogs, and though pursued made good its escape."

Hudson's Bay Territory

Ottawa, Nov. 29.

The following are the resolutions to be moved by Mr. McDougall on the above subject.

1. That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people and conduce to the advantage of the whole empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North American Act, 1867, were extended westward to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

2 That colonization of the lands of the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red River districts, and the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North west, and the extension of commercial intercourse through the British possessions in America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are alike dependant upon the establishment of a stable government for the maintenance of law and order in the North-west territories.

3. That the welfare of the sparsest widely scattered population of British subjects of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unorganized territories, would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several provinces of this Dominion.

4. That the 146th section of the British North American Act 1867, provides for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North west territory, or either of them, into union with Canada upon terms and conditions to be expressed in addresses from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion to Her Majesty, and which shall be approved of by the Queen in council.

5. That it is accordingly expedient to address Her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased, by and with advice of her most Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North West territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government.

6. That in the event of the Imperial government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over this region it would be expedient to provide that the legal rights of any corporation, company, or individual, within the same, will be respected; and that in case of difference of opinion as to the extent, nature or value of these rights, the same shall be submitted to judicial decision, or be determined by mutual agreement between the government of Canada and the parties interested.

7. That upon the transference of the territories in question to the Canadian government, the claims of the Indian tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, would be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the aborigines.

8. That a select committee be appointed to draft a humble address to Her Majesty on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

The cheese factories of Messrs. Orr & Dempsey, and Ballantyne, in the township of Downie, county of Perth, last week shipped to a firm in Montreal, for the English market 102,953 pounds of cheese, and to a firm in Toronto Mr Ballantyne forwarded 84,277 pounds, also for the English market.

Meeting of County Council.

REPORTED FOR THE ADVOCATE.

The Bruce county council met at the Court House, Walkerton, on the 2nd of December. The Warden in the chair. All the members were present except J P McIntyre of Kincardine. Mr Johnston occupied the place of Good of Huron, deceased.

The by-law to raise $20,000 in ten years was read.

Mr Johnston made some remarks, saying that the rates were already too high.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Gillies, that By law No. 18 now read be confirmed.

Mr Johnston said it seemed to him that some members had preached economy that they did not practice. After considerable discussion the by law was adopted.

Mr Johnston was appointed on all committees his predecessor was a member of.

Council adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Council met. All the members present.

Report from Treasurer read, setting forth the difficulty arising from the suspension of the Commercial Bank. Referred to Finance committee.

Report from county Engineer was read, which was a lengthy document. It appears from it that very few of the sections of the gravel roads are completed satisfactorily.

The Reeve of Southampton called the attention of the Board to the propriety of Engineer enforcing the clearing off of the timber along the gravel roads, when the Engineer said that it should be attended to during the winter. This is certainly very necessary, as the roads will suffer very much unless it is done. The report was referred to the Gravel Road committee.

A copy of a petition was read in reference to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Co., praying for a charter to run to Durham or Mount Forest, with a branch to Lake Huron or Owen Sound. Also a petition for a grant of land. A letter from Mr Chisholm of Toronto was also read, showing the advantages of a railway from Toronto; also showing by an extract from a Guelph paper, the high charges of the Grand Trunk from Guelph and other points.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Gillies, that the Treasurer be instructed to accept deposits on the Commercial Bank from the Treasurers of the different municipalities in the county, in payment of county rates. Referred to Finance committee.

A number of accounts received were referred to Finance committee.

The council met in the evening.

On a motion by Mr Fischer, seconded by Mr Purcell, that the sum of $90 be granted to build a bridge between Normanby and Carrick. Mr Adair rose to his feet, and spoke sharply, saying that he thought that these claims were often brought up for the purpose of defeating just claims. The motion was at last referred to Finance com.

A resolution was moved empowering the Treasurer to raise by way of loan from some of the banks for three months the sum of $5,000, to meet present demands until other money is available. The motion was thoroughly discussed, and agreed to lie over.

Council adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

The council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present with the exception of J P McIntyre.

A petition was read from A McVicar, gravel road inspector, setting forth that on account of an extra amount of labor and travel he would be entitled to receive extra pay. Referred to Gravel Road com.

The Warden stated that he was notified by some party of the name of Bacon whose horse had fallen through the bridge at Riversdale, claiming some 164 50 damages Referred to Gravel Road com.

Moved by Mr Freeborn, seconded by Mr Monkman, that $1000 recommended by the Finance committee for the purpose of assisting the gravelling of the Arran road, be now granted, the sum being made up in the estimates for the year.

The Reeves of Arran and Southampton eloquently and energetically set forth the rights of their claim to said grant, and were followed up with a lively discussion, and the pros and cons were pretty well shown. The yeas and nays being taken, there were 4 for and 18 against the motion.

The Treasurer's statement showing the amounts due by the various Municipalities is as follows: Brant $52 43; Bruce $137.65; Huron $30.77; Saugeen 30c; Village of Kincardine, 1866 and 1867, $334 95. Total arrears 4th Dec. 1867, $936.10.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Rastall, that the Engineer be and is hereby instructed to have a culvert built to enable James Campbell to have access to his property on park lot No. 4, north Clarendon street, Southampton, said culvert being necessary on account of a top drain leading from gravel road. Referred to Gravel Road com.

W C Bruce moved, seconded by Mr Fischer, that the Treasurer be authorised to receive from Paul Ross in deposit to be exchanged or current funds, the sum of $742 in Commercial Bank bills, the amount paid him by the Treasurer on his estimate the day before the Bank suspended, subject to the following—that the Treasurer requires that amount to meet the notes maturing the 15th of this month against the corporation—provided the Bank accept their own paper in payment of said note. Carried.

After a few small accounts were received, and referred, the council adjourned to meet next day at 9 o'clock, giving the committees time to prepare their reports.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF BRUCE AND GREY.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1867.

At the Railroad meeting held at Walkerton last June, in the course of my remarks, I stated a traffic arrangement had been entered into between the Great Western and Grand Trunk R. R. that would largely advance the rate of freight from all competing points. Said arrangement came into effect on the 15th of September, and an advance of 50 per cent took place from Guelph to Hamilton and Toronto on both roads.

Since that time the rate has been 6 cents per 60 lbs to either place, the advance being in the same proportion on all other freight. Allowing the proposed extension from Guelph to Walkerton the same rate per ton per mile, the freight from Walkerton to Hamilton or Toronto would be 13½ per 60 lbs. I also stated that Toronto was at all times a better market than Hamilton, and that large quantities of grain came here by Great Western R R from stations west of Hamilton, paying freight over 40 miles additional road. In justification of this, the following is a copy of a return just published by the Secretary of the Corn Exchange which was furnished by the agent of the Great Western Rail Road.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

Produce received at Toronto via G. W. R. R. from 1st January to 31st October 1867.

Wheat and Peas	43 814	bus.
Corn and Rye	2,127	"
Barley	11.533	"
Oats	7.116	"
	64 590	

(Signed) J. Muir, Agt.

By this it will be seen, shippers find it to their advantage to pay the additional freight to Toronto, and ought to be sufficient evidence to satisfy all, that this is the best market in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully Yours,

THOS. C. CHISHOLM.

Progress in Port Elgin.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ADVOCATE.

Port Elgin, Dec. 4, 1867.

Like many other portions of Western Ontario, the progress of Port Elgin is deserving of some public attention. The improvements that are going on just now and the flourishing state of trade in general speak in unmistakable terms of the energy and persevering industry of its business men. The Messrs Betzner & Stafford have lately erected quite a respectable building in which they have opened a large Grocery and Provision Store. A new Cabinet shop is in course of erection by Mr. Solomon [illegible] which will soon be opened. A very handsome Church is built by the Methodist denomination known as the "United Brethren in Christ." These, with a number of private dwellings, the construction of a Breakwater on the harbour at the cost of several thousand dollars, and other marks of public and private improvement, indicate no inconsiderable investment of funds. The fast development of business has encouraged the opening of a number of new establishments the last fall. Mr. [illegible] Dent has opened a large dry goods and grocery store in Muir's Block, opposite Fraser's Hotel. Mr A Stewart, of Southampton, has opened a drug store in the same place, extensively supplied with all articles dealt with in his line. Mr. W C Forest of Southampton, Watchmaker and Jeweller, has opened a branch establishment in this place. Mr. Solomon Bricker is putting up a dry goods and grocery store in Bricker's block adjoining Fraser's Hotel. The clerical, medical and legal professions are also represented. There are now twelve or thirteen mercantile shops carrying on a brisk and prosperous trade, four of which compare well with the most extensive ones in the Western counties. About seventy thousand bushels of Fall wheat was [illegible] here during the month of October last, for which the farmers realized very liberal prices, in some instances a higher figure than was quoted in the distant eastern markets, which was probably owing to the superior quality of the grain. There are four hotels, the principal of which is kept by James Fraser, who spares neither [illegible] assiduity nor expense to accommodate the travelling public. Port Elgin boasts of a number of private dwellings, or rather mansions, which would be a credit not only to the large towns but to the principal cities of the Province. The demand for houses is greater than the supply, consequently builders are busily employed at remunerative wages. The winter vehicles have altogether superseded the lumber waggons and buggies, and the increase of travel made by the change greatly cheers and enlivens the aspect of the snow-clad landscape.

[illegible] A BAD SPECULATION.—The Paris correspondent of the Irishman writes:—"I met three Irish American officers of distinguished service here, in Paris, during the last year. I will give you an example of the luxury in which they were living. Their breakfast cost nothing, for they lay in bed till dinner hour; their dinners cost [illegible], that is about 2½d: their suppers were made up of the remains of their dinners. The last I saw of Captain C——, of [illegible]'s Legion, was when he was leaving for London, on money lent by a friend of mine; the last time I heard of Captain ——, of the Irish Brigade, he was seeking employment as a common laborer in the Exhibition; the last occasion on which I [saw] the gallant Captain B——, of the Fed[eral] engineers, he had his earthly goods wrapped up in a half sheet of a newspaper, and didn't know where he'd lay his head at night."

The Railway.

A number of Hamilton gentlemen are now holding meetings in Peel in the interest of the Railway, and so far as we can learn, with good success. No doubt is entertained by the passage of the By law introduced at a late meeting of the Council granting a bonus of $40,000 to the Company. On Saturday, the Garafraxa Council introduced a $20,000 By law and we have no doubt it will carry, though we must say the amount should have been and might very well have been doubled. The Arthur council will at next meeting introduce a $50,000 by law, and Mount Forest offers $10,000, the by law being already published.

From the liberality of the municipalities interested and the energy of the directors, we entertain no doubt of the early inception of the great work. The route after leaving Fergus will be determined by the report of the engineers, the directors having regard likewise to the amounts voted. Supposing all the by laws introduced carried, let us see what will be the result. For

THE WESTERN ROUTE.

Peel	$40,000
Maryboro	40,000
Wallace	25,000
Minto	70,000
Howick	20,000
	$195,000

THE EASTERN ROUTE.

Arthur	$50,000
Mount Forest	10,000
Egremont	50,000
	$110,000

There is thus, we find, a balance in favor of the Western route of $85,000. Hence unless the engineers report very favorably of the eastern, the advocates of that route will find themselves far in the rear.—*Mt. Forest Examiner.*

The Commercial Bank.

In the House of Commons on the 2nd inst., the Commercial Bank Bill was considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Morris explained that the bill proposed to extend the time thirty days beyond the ordinary charter limit to sixty days, during which a resumption of specie payments might take place. He said the assets of the Bank were enough to pay all its liabilities. Already, since the suspension, two million dollars of liabilities had been liquidated. M. Cartier remarked that the evidence produced before the committee showed, beyond doubt, that the bank was solvent. Two millions of dollars, he said were still due to its depositors and shareholders. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald commented upon the large hold which the directors had upon the bank, though their interest in it was very small, and wisely counselled caution. Mr. Cartwright, the President, entered into a lengthy defence of the bank, stating seriatim what he believed to be the cause of its failure. He denounced the bank legislation of 1858, and said, its effects would have been more marked but for the remedial action of Mr. Galt's much condemned Currency Act of last Session. Mr. Cartwright expressed his belief that the Commercial Bank would be able to pay forty shillings in the pound. Several other members spoke upon the subject, and the bill was finally read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THE NEW FINANCE MINISTER.—After Mr. Rose had been re elected without opposition on Thursday, as member for the county of Huntingdon, he addressed the electors at the Court House. In the course of his remarks, he said he hoped that he would, as Prime Minister, be able, if he received the required support of Parliament, to equalize the revenue and expenditure for the future. It had been said that he was a Director of the Bank of Montreal, that he was involved with the Hudson Bay Company, also with the Grand Trunk, and that his interests and associations were those of a Lower Canadian. To this he would reply that he had resigned his office of Director of the Bank before he was sworn in as Finance Minister; that he had neither stock in, nor was he Solicitor to, the Hudson Bay Company; his whole connection with which was that he had given a few opinions to partners of it; while he had not, since 1857, held any position in the Grand Trunk Company, or a cent of its stock; and if that company dared to exercise any political influence in the House he would endeavor to repress it.

A SUCCESSFUL COLORED BOY.—The Planet says many of the older residents of Chatham will remember a little colored errand boy named Perry. He was for some time in the employment of Mr. G. I. V. Dolson. The little errand boy is now the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, General Superintendent of the African Civilization Society, and Editor of the Brooklyn People's Journal. The energy, perseverance, and intelligence Mr. Perry has evinced is a strong argument in favor of the giving the franchise to the African people in the United States.

THE FULL DRESS NUISANCE.—The Editor of the Brockville Recorder, writing from Ottawa on the opening of the House, hits off the full-dress humbug thusly: "The benches encircling the floor of the chamber were allotted to ladies in full dress, and many of them appeared in the most gaudy costume. Had any unweaned babies been within sight, there must have been a storm from their little lungs, as the sight of some of the 'beauty of fashion' would have been too sore a temptation for their tender philosophy, but none of the youthful class alluded to were present, so quietness and order prevailed, and the 'common herd' contented themselves by gaping at the slightly exposed busts of the fems's 'chinaware.' It may be the rule on such occasions to exclude all who are not in full dress from the floor of the House but we don't think the rule suited to Canada. In the first place it is pandering to the aristocratic feeling of mushrooms, and in the second place the fall and winter weather of this country is rather cold for half dressed ladies to be exposed. We might add a third reason—the ideas of the great mass of the people are too simple and democratic for such exhibitions to cause anything but a feeling of pity and commiseration for all who indulge in the, to them, foolish practice."

THE BURDEN OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Boston Advertiser has a letter on the national debt, from a writer who gives his attention to the allegation commonly made that the national debt is an "intolerable burden." He shows that the proportion of the debt to each person is but $69.50, were it equally divided. On this the annual interest at six per cent, is but four dollars and seventeen cents, or a little over one cent a day. The increase of property for the present decade, in the states of New York and Ohio alone, if continued at the present rate, will, in 1870, be sufficient to pay the entire debt, leaving a surplus of three hundred millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get one in Southampton, and Cheaper. Besides a great many other kinds, I have the

IMPROVED PRINCE OF WALES,

One of the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use.

Stove Pipes always on hand. TINWARE in great variety.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal. GROCERIES CHEAP.

HARDWARE at Cost.

Mending done on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of PLOUGHS, Plough Points and SUGAR KETTLES. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution the public against negotiating a Promissory Note made by me in favor of Neil Cameron, or bearer, for $100, bearing date the 15th day of November inst, payable one year after date, as it was obtained from me under false pretences and without consideration.

GEORGE CAMERON.

Saugeen, Nov. 15, 1867.

1868. THE 1868.

"GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

DURING the year 1868 very important Sessions will be held of the Parliament of Ontario, and of the Dominion, and very interesting discussions will take place on subjects of the deepest interests to the Canadian people. The foundations of the new Governments have been laid, but the superstructure will demand all the care of the people, and the public journals will necessarily be called upon to discuss at length many questions, upon the right settlement of which the future welfare of the country will depend.

In all the matters which will be brought before the Legislature The Globe will take a deep interest, and both by

FULL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Early in the year 1868, The Daily Globe will be very considerably enlarged, and will be printed on a Rotary Lightning Press, ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, capable of printing 10,000 impressions an hour. The outlay of this press, about $15,000 in gold, has been rendered necessary by the large and increasing circulation of The Globe. It has been for some time impossible to supply in time for the morning mails the number of copies called for by the public. The increase of size is rendered necessary by the pressure of advertisements, which have already caused the publication of a large supplement twice a week, and which will be continued as may be found needful until the permanent enlargement takes place. At the same time as the enlargement, the paper will be printed on new type.

Early in the year we shall commence the publication of a new story by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Woman in White."

THE TERMS

Of subscription will remain as heretofore, $6 per annum for the Daily edition, and $2 per annum for the Weekly edition, both payable strictly in advance. No paper sent out of the office until the money is paid.

Parties sending in their subscriptions now will receive either edition of The Globe up to 31st December, 1868, on payment of a year's subscription.

CLUBS FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Club rates for the coming year will be as follows:

6 copies, one year,	$10.
10 " "	15.
20 " "	30.

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 20.

30 copies, one year, for . . $42

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 30.

50 copies, one year, for . . $65

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 50.

80 copies, one year, for . . 100

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 80.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately, and may be sent to any Post Office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the Globe Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the club.

GEORGE BROWN, Publisher.

Toronto, November 12, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, six miles from Paisley, being east half of Lot 6, Con. 17th. There are about 30 acres cleared, a comfortable log house, and a good

MILL PRIVILEGE

on the place.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or to

WM. KEYES, Bookseller & Stationer, Paisley.

Nov. 15, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL, Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON, Proprietor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of each Month	
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE -	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre paid) to Mr. Alex. Ross, No. 552 Burnside St., Chicago, U.S.

Or to

GEO. C. URQUHART, Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley.

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY. Apply to

T. ORCHARD.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,

BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER,

BEGS to return thanks to the inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

JAMES SCOTT,

TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall, they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERGAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Cobourgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS, & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c.
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS

OF

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

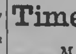
G. & W. SMITH,

Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,



Watch Maker,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Good Clocks for $2.

GOOD WATCHES FOR $4.

Superior articles of the same description at equally moderate rates.

All kinds of repairing done neatly, cheaply and quickly, and all work warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, and Lodge Seals

Of every description engraved at a few hours' notice.

McKechnie's Brick Block.

Paisley, Nov. 21st, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, will, at its next meeting, to be held at Stafford's Hall, in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, pass a By Law, to establish a

DEVIATION OF ROAD ALLOWANCE

Between Lots numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, concession One, township of Saugeen, through part of farm Lot number Thirteen in concession One, of said Township of Saugeen, according to a plan thereof, to be seen in the Township Clerk's office, at the said village of Port Elgin, to which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

JOHN C. CURRIE, Township Clerk.

Port Elgin, Nov. 12, 1867.

NOTICE!

TOWNSHIP OF ELDERSLIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Meeting of Council of this Township appointed for Monday the 2nd of December next is postponed, by order of the Council, to Monday the 9th December next.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH, Township Clerk.

Township Clerk's office, Paisley, Nov. 20, 1867.

FOR SALE,

THE Works of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

J. J. LEHNEN.

Port Elgin, Nov. 15, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD
SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent. per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

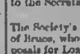
The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

STRAY SHEEP.



CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 34 Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

PRINTING!

BILL HEADS, all sizes, Printed at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

GROCERS' PAPER BAGS Manufactured and Printed at the Advocate Office.

The Widow Walshe.

Brave boys and jolly boys,
The loss of Billy-laughter,
With every lad their mother had
A buxom, bouncing daughter!
Mat and Mick, and Dan and Dick,
And Pawdheen Bawn, the youngest;
Kate Meg, and Poll and Peg,
And Biddy's who's the strongest.

CHORUS.
Drink the Widow Walshe's health,
The pride of Ballyslaughter;
I wish I'd girls for all her boys,
And sons for all her daughters.

Her boys can sow, her boys can mow,
Can reap the corn and stack it;
Her girls can milk; and soft as silk
The butter make and pack it.
She well may keep a hundred sheep
And half a hundred cattle;
As the wheel goes round, she works the ground
And fights an honest battle.
Drink the Widow Walshe's health.

She's well content to pay the rent—
Two guineas to the acre;
Her lease is long, her hold is strong,
No party strike can shake her.
The selfish tricks of politics—
Such folly never caught her!
Her only joys, her girls and boys,
And the home of Ballyslaughter.
Drink the Widow Walshe's health,

—[From an Article in "Temple Bar."

Canadian Statesmen.

The Ottawa correspondent of the New York World gives the following description of some of our leading public men. He says:

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B.

is without a rival in the political field, as the most wary and astute politician in Canada. George Brown had many a tilt with him, but always came away with a broken head. However difficult the game may be, he always manages to win. He resembles the matchless Disraeli both in policy and personal appearance. He has the same dark and impenetrable countenance, the same waving hair and tall slender form, and when he wills it, the same flashing eyes and luting eloquence that have made "Dizzy" a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken. As Disraeli has outwitted Gladstone on the Reform question and secured prospective years of office, so Sir John, by taking advantage of the Confederation idea, has stolen a march on other Canadian politicians, and has a certainty of being at the helm of State for many years, while he will leave a splendid name in the history of his country. He is one of the best speakers in the house, and as a statesman, the high position he has held for the last twenty five years will give ample evidences of his ability. He is personally very popular with all classes, and is noted for his complaisance and wit.

MR. MC'GEE.

If one is disappointed on seeing Mr. Howe, the feeling will be increased when Mr. McGee appears on the stage. He is not odd and angular like the "shooting Niagara" man, nor is his eyes like the poet's, "in fine frenzy rolling;" he is simply a very ordinary-looking personage and reminds me of the Milesian green grocer around the corner. He is short, and stout; inclined to corpulency; his face and head are noways remarkable; his hair, however, is fine and glossy, and perhaps he derives his intellectual strength from his Hyperion locks. But he speaks, and in a few minutes the mist is dispelled by the magic rays of his eloquence. His voice is clear and distinct; he occasionally waves his hand, but never "saws the air." The words ripple out like a running brook and charm their hearers, who sit silent and attentive. There is no reading newspapers, button-holing, or writing letters when Mr. McGee speaks. He is a perfect master of invective, and woe be to the unfortunate member who comes under his lash.

MR. HOWE

is short, stout, thick set, and solid. He is evidently a good liver. But his white head towers up, heavy and massive, and Jupiter-like. His face is without whisker or moustache to hide his massive and firmly-set jaws, evincing great determination. His eyes are full, clear, and grey, while his forehead is almost Websterian in development. He speaks in an easy, graceful manner, extemporaneously, and the words roll out without hesitation, each as well fitted to its place as the stones in the Holy Temple. His gesticulations are graceful, but few, and he and he evidently does not believe in the diction of Demosthenes. He resembles Robert Lowe—"White-headed Bob" of the English Commons, without his cynical, defiant expression.

Henry Ward Beecher says:—I have lent thousands of dollars to people in distress, with the understanding that it was to be paid back, but I never received but three dollars back, and that was from a black wo-

Wellington's Duty and Napoleon's Glory.

Some years ago I spent a night at the house of a distinguished Staffordshire burgess, and in the bedroom which I occupied I observed a picture representing the interior of a boudoir, furnished in the costly style of patrician splendour. On a marble side-table stood the bust of a young military officer, and near it, contemplating his features with obvious pride and affection, sat a venerable lady, with a letter lying open on her lap. The resemblance between the white-haired lady and the bust indicated family relationship, perhaps mother and son. That lady was the Countess of Mornington, and the letter, containing a filial announcement of the young writer's recent victories in the East, was signed in a clear, distinct hand, unlike those grown illegible autographs, "Your most affectionate and dutiful son, Arthur Wellesley." Duty, in all its relative obligations of life, was Wellington's earliest characteristic and his last. It began, where it should begin, with the loving obedience of the boy to his mother; it continued and endured in a dutiful loyalty to his sovereign, his country, and his God. His lot was cast in troublous times; but they were the furnace which melted the gold from its native quartz, fusing it into the precious metal, which came out the glorious statue of a Wellington. His difficulties and dangers, obstacles abroad and antagonisms at home, campaigns and treaties, bloody fights and desperate manœuvres, like the captured cannon of the enemy, out of which his country moulded the iron Achilles in Hide-park, only furnished materials for his fame, and occasions for the test of the inexhaustible resources of his genius. With none of the lusts of hero craft, he won far higher honours by the simplicity of his virtues, than his great rival Napoleon achieved by the criminal intensity of his ambition. Wellington had his intervals of less cogent solicitude, and less active occupation, but he was a man never off duty. Duty was the phrase of most frequent occurrence in his despatches, as glory was the boast that ever glittered like as a meteor, and expired, in Napoleon's.—The Quiver.

An M.P.'s Speech on Farming.

In an amusing speech in reply to the member for North Derbyshire, at Norton's Farmers' Club dinner, Mr. Jackson, M.P. said the subject of drainage had been very properly alluded to, and although his experience had not been very great, he would give it to them. He once had a field of thirty acres, and it grew nothing else but large camomile flowers (laughter)—that was large yellow daisies. They were so thick and so hard that a cannon ball, if fired into them, would have rebounded (renewed laughter). Well, at last he commenced draining, and he drained four and five feet deep, the distance between the rows being eight feet. Whilst the field was being drained, the season overtook him, and although he ploughed as fast as he drained, he was unable to sow more than half of the 30 acres. He was saying what was strictly true when he told them that the money he received from the first crop paid the cost of the draining of the entire field; therefore, he was not a loser by it, but a great gainer, because, during subsequent years, he reaped the beneficial effect of the land being drained (hear, hear). He would give them another instance of what he had been able to do. Some time ago he was fortunate enough to produce 42 tons of carrots from one acre. This might appear to some very remarkable, but nevertheless it was true. He trenched the soil about three feet deep, and at the bottom of the trench put a quantity of good stable manure mixed with guano. He then transplanted his carrots, and for a month they hung down their heads as if there was no life in them. At last they began to smell good stuff below—(laughter)—and the result was they went down with a vengeance. After some time, he was able to draw carrots as long as his arm and as thick as the thickest part. The next year he had a similar crop of carrots, followed by a splendid crop of potatoes, and then by a good crop of oats and clover, all without any additional manure (hear, hear). If they only brought capital and science into play it was almost impossible to over estimate what could be done with land, and he did not know anything that would pay a man better than to purchase land for agricultural purposes.—English paper.

Bill went into a hardware store. "You sell all sorts of nails here?" "Yes, my little man, all sorts of nails." Says Billy, "I'll take a pound of toe nails, if you please." Exit Billy, sharply followed by a set of toe nails, done up in a heavy boot.

As the steamer Oregon was passing a newly-arrived Irishman, belonging to the celebrated O'Regan family was heard to exclaim: O-r-e-g-o-n—O'Regan; oh! be japers! only four weeks in this country yet, and a steamboat christened after me.

Josh Billings on the Goose.

The goose is a grass animal but don't chew her cud. The are good livers, about one aker to a goose is enuff, altho, there is some folks who thinks one goose to 175 akers is nearer right. These two calculations are so far apart, it is difficult to tell now which will finally win. But don't think if i had a farm of 175 akers, awll paid for, that i would sell it for half what it was worth just because it didn't have but one goose on it. Geese eta well, some of our best biographers sez 70 years, and grow tuff to the last. The la one egg at once, about the size of a goose egg, in which the gosleen's lies hidd. The goslen is the goose's babe. The goose don't suckle his young, but turns him out to pasture on somebody's vacant lot. The seem to lack wisdom, but R generally considered sound on the goose. The R good eating, but not good chewing; the rezon of this remain a profound sekret to the present da. When the femail goose is at work hatchin she is a hard burd to please, she flies clear up from the bottom in a minit, and will fite a yoke of oxen if the she her the least bit off their nass. The goose is excellent for feathers, which shed every year by the handful. They are infibious besides several other kinds of cuss. But the R mostly curious about something, the can haul up 1 leg into their body and stand on tuther awl da, and not touch anything with their hands. I take notis thar aint but fu men that can do this.

An old lady from the country slept one night lately in the house of a friend in town. Her bed happened to be a plain hard mattress, so much recommended as more healthy to lie upon than a bed of down. Next morning the old lady was asked how she slept overnight. "No very weel," was the reply, "for my auld banes are sair wi' that hard bed o' yours." "Oh, but Janet, do you not know that all the great physicians say that it is more healthy to sleep on beds as hard as a board!" replied the host. "Ou ay," said Janet, "an' I suppose that's what you toon's bodies ca' a Board o' Health."

THE FARMERS' LIFE.—The life of a farmer is much longer, in a general sense, than the life of an individual who resides in the city; their average age at death is sixty-four, while the average of machinists is little more than thirty-six years, and that of Bank officers is more than sixty-three; that of coopers more than fifty-eight; that of public officers more than fifty-six; and that of a clergyman more than fifty five. It is stated that the average age of teachers is little more than thirty-four years. We think, however, that there must be some mistake in this. The average for editors is forty, and for gentlemen sixty-eight. The contrast is somewhat striking. Physicians, it will be observed, average nearly fifty-five years, while printers go a trifle beyond thirty-eight. It is said that like results have attended similar examinations in England.—[Am. Paper.

At a public dinner in Edinburg, Prof. Blackie told the following story: A boy, at a presbyterian examination, was asked. 'What is the meaning of regeneration? O, to be born again, he replied. 'Quite right, Tommy; you're a very good boy. Would you not like to be born again?' Tommy gave no reply, but on being pressed for an answer at last said, 'No.' 'Why, Tommy?' Tommy replied, 'For fear I might be born a lassie.' Roars of laughter.

INDICATIONS OF POOR MILKERS.—As a generally reliable rule, the heifer calf of any breed at four or five weeks old shows a heavy shoulder, thick, bull neck, square, unfeminine muzzle, fore-legs set wide apart, and girths considerably larger around the chest than at the loins, will never make a profitable milker.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCaklor's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the ADVOCATE Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 6, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school-house thereon.

Enquire of MRS. SHOREY THOMAS, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL,

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 26, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full. ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

☞ A SPLENDID OFFER.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one gratis)	8.00
8 " (and one gratis)	12.00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4.00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

☞ Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government; obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

[illegible]

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on Improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of affecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Fall Importations!

N E W

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Grand Exhibition!

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER OF 1867,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

G. & W. SMITH'S,

PAISLEY, ONTARIO,

Where can be seen

THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST,

AND THE

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

AND

General Groceries

That has ever been brought into Paisley.

For further particulars, see our Fall Circulars, which can be had on application, or, call at our establishment and price our Goods.

To Whom it may Concern!

Don't trouble yourselves by taking long journeys, and thus wasting your time and spending your money in going to any other village than Paisley to buy your Goods, for we can say without fear of contradiction, that Goods can be had as Cheap, and perhaps Cheaper, in Paisley, than in any other village or town in the County, and **G & W. Smith's** is the place for Bargains.

FARMERS, When you pass through our village with your grain, &c., give us a look in and price our Goods before going down the Elora Road.

We sell the best Canadian Yarn, (not English remember), Factory Cottons, Grain Bags and Horse Blankets at Toronto prices. Tweeds and Cloths and Suits made up to order, much lower.

Coats, Vests and Pants cut free of charge, if the Cloth is bought at our store.

Groceries can be had at the Commercial House as low as in Guelph; price them and see.

N. B. Agents for Lubelski & Co's., British Transparent Cement, an article which every house should have, price 25c per box.

$20,000 to Lend on Farm Security,

At a low rate of Interest, and on easy terms of repayment, Apply to

G. & W. SMITH.

Paisley, Oct. 24, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY,
Vesta, Township of Brant.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER,

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School-house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 20 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867. NUMBER 43.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,

Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

N. A. RAY,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.

Special attention given to Municipal Law.

Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.

PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.

☞ Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.,

---

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,

M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.

Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:

John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Gascoden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,

Office—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,

FORWARDERS

And Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

☞ Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

W. A. DOYLE,

INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

☞ Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.

Paisley, March 21, 1867.

WM. KEYES,

Bookseller & Stationer,

GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,

Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

☞ A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHNSON'S

Anglo-American Hotel,

PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.

Careful Ostlers always in attendance.

JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

JOHN McMILLAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,

PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,

Accountant, Conveyancer,

Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.

PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,

AND ACCOUCHEUR,

PAISLEY.

"Going Alone."

With curls in the sunny air tossing,
With light in the merry blue eyes,
With laughter so clearly outringing,
A laugh of delight and surprise;
All friendly assistance disdaining,
And trusting no strength but his own,
The past fears and trials forgotten,
The babe "is going alone!"

What woful mishaps have preceded
This day of rejoicing and pride!
How often the help that he needed
Has carelessly gone from his side!
He has fallen while reaching for sunbeams,
Which just as he grasped them have flown
And the tears of vexation have followed,
But now he is "going alone."

And through his life he will study
This lesson again and again;
He will carelessly lean upon shadows,
He will fall and weep over the pain.
The hand whose fond clasp was the surest
Will coldly withdraw from his own,
The sunniest eyes will be clouded,
And he will be walking alone!

He will learn what a stern world we live in,
And he may grow cold like the rest;
And just keep a warm, sunny welcome
For those who seem truest and best;
Yes chastened and taught by past sorrow,
And stronger and manlier grown,
Not trusting his all in their keeping,
He learns to walk bravely alone!

And yet not alone, for our Father
The faltering footsteps will guide,
Through all the dark mazes of earth-life,
And "over the river's" deep tide.
O! here is a Helper unfailing.
A strength we can perfectly trust,
When, all human aid unavailing,
"The dust shall return unto dust."

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BINGHAM.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

It was some days before Mr. Carmichael had sufficiently recovered to leave his room, and it would apparently be some weeks before he could leave the house. And to a man of Mr. Carmichael's temperament this close confinement was inexpressibly irksome, and also it placed him in a dependent position. Aunt Lotty was a devoted nurse; and a man less selfish than Mr. Carmichael would have been touched by her untiring zeal. But he, like all selfish men, was intent upon himself alone and if he noticed her attention at all, it was merely when the accidental withdrawal of it made him sensible that it was essential to him. She still cherished the idea that the lost letter was preying upon his mind, though she dared not hint at such a supposition in his presence. But to Joyce she confided her opinions.

"I wish, dear, that we could hear from Mr. Chester, for Mr. Carmichael will never be himself again until that letter is either lost or found."

Little did she anticipate all that was to happen before Doris's packet would ultimately be recovered. Fate had not decreed its recovery at present, and when Mr Chester wrote from Rome, he mentioned that, having searched everywhere for it without success, he had given it up as hopeless. Whereupon Mr. Carmichael professed due regret; but Joyce, watching him carefully, had small faith in his professions. He rubbed his hands feebly, and was less irritable during the day. Aunt Lotty thought she perceived a favorable change altogether.

"He walks more steadily," said she, "and his appetite has been better; he ate a slice of fowl and drunk a glass of sherry immediately after reading the letter, and he took it with a relish that he's not had for a good while. He'll be all right now that it's settled. There's nothing so wearing as suspense, wondering, and worrying, and thinking, and never coming to any conclusion. He'll be all right now."

But Joyce knew better, for the doctor had called her aside a few days after Mr. Chester's departure.

"Miss Dormer," he said, "I shall be glad of a few minutes' conversation with you."

"Yes."

"My dear young lady," he went on. "I fear that Mr. Carmichael is in a very doubtful state of health."

Joyce was startled; she was not quite prepared for such an announcement.

"Do you mean," she asked, "that there is any immediate danger?"

"I won't say positive danger at present," replied Dr. Bennet; "but I have very serious apprehensions for the future. I think it not unlikely that Mr. Carmichael may never get over this illness; mind, I won't say positively—it never does to speak too decidedly on any matter; therefore I will not give a positive opinion. But any agitation may cause a relapse, and then the worst is to be feared."

"Does my aunt know this?"

"No; and from what I have seen of your aunt it is not desirable that she should know it. It would do no good, and would probably incapacitate her, and she might unwittingly produce the effect so much to be dreaded."

"Poor Aunt Lotty!"

The doctor made no answer. He had attended Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael ever since they had been married and knew something of domestic life at Green Oaks.

"I may depend upon you to send for me at once if you see the slightest change of Mr. Carmichael."

"Certainly. But, Dr. Bennett, do you fear anything immediate?" asked Joyce. "Do you think that he will—die?" she hesitated when she came to the last word. it seemed so awful, so sudden, so unexpected. "You don't think he will die. He is not an old man—surely he will not die?"

But Mr Bennett was a doctor, and consequently would not commit himself to anything decided. He chose to be vague, and yet by his vagueness he perhaps produced the intention that he intended to produce. And not only was he a doctor but a country doctor; and the country doctor is a different species, the difference lying in a great measure in the definite and indefinite article. The doctor in the town being a doctor, one of many—the doctor in the country being the doctor, complete in himself. Hence the importance, the fussiness, the diplomacy, the mysteriousness of the country doctor. The people are in his hands, there is no appeal from him; he cannot be lightly dismissed and another take his place. However, if the country doctor, despite his village acquired importance, be a kind-hearted, conscientious man, all works well; but if, on the contrary, he be one with whose temper and crotchets the parish has to make painful acquaintance, the result is anything but agreeable.

Dr. Bennett was of the former type, but still he could not wholly divest his mind of the fact that he was *the* doctor, and that there was no other within ten miles of Craythorpe. Therefore he was a little peremptory in his manner, though he covered it tolerably with a garb of suavity.

His wife was a brisk, active little woman, with a strong belief in the infallibility of her husband, whose dogmas she allowed no one but herself to contradict.

The doctor and his wife did not live in Craythorpe, but in the next parish, where Dr. Bennett's principal practice lay. The practice was on the whole more extensive than profitable, but as he and his wife had no family it was sufficient for their moderate requirements.

Joyce had never seen Mrs. Bennett, the intercourse between Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Carmichael being limited to two state morning visits in the course of the year. Thus far had their acquaintance progressed, and no farther, or rather, here it had remained stationary.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Bennett looked upon Mrs. Carmichael as one of her circle of friends, and spoke of Green Oaks as though she were in constant communication with it. Not from any desire to misrepresent facts, but simply that owing to the doctor's being frequently there, she heard all that was going on, and identifying herself with him, she felt that, as the doctor's wife, she had a share of the doctor's importance and intimacy with the people. She crept beneath the folds of his professional mantle, believing that it was as much hers as his, for in the country there is much simplicity of faith and primitiveness of mind and feeling.

Truly in the country does one recognize Carlyle's quaint proposition that "the Fraction of Life can be increased in value, not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator."

Mrs. Bennett and Aunt Lotty demonstrated this theorem without being aware of it; for the simple mind is unconsciously philosophic, philosophy being after all but a striving after the nearest approach to primitive happiness—the happiness felt before wants are known, the happiness felt when wants have been found to fall short of satisfying the mind, when allusions having been dispelled and difficulties and disappointments battled through, the philosopher lessens the Denominator in his Fraction of Life and sits down contented.

The simple minded are, however, instinctively philosophers, and Mrs. Bennett and Aunt Lotty, having made their "claim to wages a Zero," had the world under their feet. Certainly they did not make their claim in the way that higher souls would make it, neither in so true and noble a sense had they the world beneath their tread. Not through self renunciation attained to through death throes and tears of agony, but passively, through ignorance of there being more to desire than they possessed.

Yet thus do the simple and the wise meet through different experiences at the same conclusion; for truth is ever true, and the paths leading up to it must always end in light. Nevertheless, we would give the palm to the wise, and acknowledge that greater are they who having groped in darkness, have won through bitter strife the boon of light, than they upon whom the light has been for ever shining.

But to return. Mrs. Bennett took a lively interest in Joyce and Doris, though she had only seen Doris once and Joyce not at all. But the doctor had told her so much about them that she felt as if she and they were well acquainted.

"A great blessing it must be for poor Mrs Carmichael to have her nieces with her. A dull enough life she has had these many years," observed Mrs. Bennett; "if you had been such a formal, solemn person as Mr. Carmichael, I should have died long ago. It's a sad thing for a woman to be afraid of her husband."

"I don't know," responded the doctor, "a little due deference—"

"Due deference, indeed!" interrupted his wife. "I'll make deference, and nothing better! Is a woman never to say a word in her own defence, I should like to know! And that's what Mrs Carmichael never does. I'm sure one feels all the better for speaking out sometimes. A little tiff now and then does no harm;—it gives one an impetus. But poor Mrs. Carmichael, I don't suppose she ever had a tiff in all her life. Well, well, some women are meek beyond meekness; but I'm not one of them."

"No, my dear," said the doctor, with a twinkle in his eye.

Mrs Bennett looked up quickly, and then a twinkle stole into hers also, and she smiled.

"Well, if I've a little spirit sometimes it soon blows over, and no one is the worse for it. But poor Mrs. Carmichael has no spirit, and I dare say now that Mr. Carmichael is ill—he's a greater tyrant than ever."

Dr. Bennett looked grave. "He'll not tyrannize very much longer over any one, Martha."

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs Bennet hastily. "Is Mr. Carmichael so ill as that?"

"There will be a death in that house before many months are over," responded the doctor, oracularly.

"Poor thing—poor thing!" said Mrs. Bennett, veering round on a fresh track. "She'll miss him greatly. She's wrapped up in that husband of hers, and I believe thinks as much of him as I do of you."

"Very likely, Martha; we all see with the eyes we bring with us to see, and I'm sure it's a great mercy, or heaven knows what would become of a good many."

"Does she know it?"

"No; but I have hinted it to Miss Dormer."

"Ah! a good sensible girl that Miss Dormer seems to be. If it weren't too early to be thinking of such things I should say she would make Mr. Lynn a very good wife."

"Mr Lynn!" echoed Dr. Bennett, aghast. "Why he is so depressed and in such a nervous state that if he'd not gone away for a change I should have had him on my hands as well. No, no; don't trouble yourself upon that head. Mr. Lynn will never marry again."

"I don't know that," returned Mrs. Bennett, unwilling to be shaken in her theory. "To be sure it's Miss Carmichael that's forever backwards and forwards at Lynncourt, and the children they say are as fond of her as they were of their mother but then she's engaged. I don't understand it. I should like to know about this mysterious business that has led to such an intimacy between Mr. Lynn and Mr. Carmichael, when they've hated each other for the last seven years; though why they should have taken such an unaccountable dislike to one another at first sight I cannot imagine."

"It may not have been at first sight, Martha," suggested the doctor; they may not have been strangers as we supposed."

"True," returned his wife; I never thought of that. But," said she, reverting to Mr. Carmichael's illness, "it's a lonely thing for those three helpless creatures to be with a dying man. Mrs. Carmichael's as inexperienced as a child."

"I don't think Miss Dormer is helpless," said Dr. Bennett.

"Perhaps not; still I think the next time you go over to Green Oaks I'll drive with you. It's out of the time for visits, but I'm sure Mrs. Carmichael wouldn't take it amiss, and her husband need never know of it; and I might be of some use to them when their day of trouble comes."

(To be Continued.)

RAILWAY COMBINATION.—The Guelph Advertiser furnishes the following information as to the way in which the Grand Trunk and Great Western are raising their tariffs. Under the head of "Bad for the Farmers," the Advertiser says:—"Unfortunately for the farmers of Wellington (upon whom the burden of the loss ultimately falls), the railway produce tariff has just been greatly raised. Thus, our local shippers have to pay $60 instead of $45 per car of flour to Montreal, and 21c. in place of 13c. for each bushel of wheat. An arrangement has also been perfected between the G. T. and G. W., by which transportation is equalized to points where both railways lead. The inevitable result of this system is a permanent decline in the value of all our exports, and a direct picking of our farmers pockets in exact equivalent to the raising of rail rates. We do not propose to find fault, but the fact naturally suggests itself, is this fair-faced, self protective alliance between these powerful corporations aught else than a double banded monopoly—a deliberate traffic in the rights of the people? We hope not. We fervently trust that they will stop short of imposition and extravagance, which would also fatten the purses of eastern farmers by beggaring the west, and finally press out all competition, and render useless every grain car but those which go by the shortest and quickest route to Yankee land."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A LONDON TRADESMAN.—A gentleman doing business in Boston, while travelling in the cars a year or two since, took a copy of the London Punch with which to relieve the monotony of a tedious journey; and having finished reading its well stocked columns of "fact, fun, and fancy," took to reading the advertisements. At last, in a remote corner, he discovered an announcement, about half an inch in length, which told him where an article that he dealt largely in could be procured in England; and being one of the shrewd, sharp kind of men, he wrote the parties for a price list, the result of which was that he sent them an order amounting to several hundred pounds sterling, and during the year his partner, visiting Europe, left another large order, and they still remain good customers. All this was the result of a half inch advertisement. Who will say that it does not pay to advertise?—*Boston Transcript.*

NOVEL CARRIAGE—HORSES INSIDE.—An ingenious idea has been carried out successfully in Cincinnati by the construction of a one wheeled carriage propelled by the horses being inside. It consists of a large wooden wheel, fourteen feet in diameter and six feet broad, with a foot board for the horses to hold on. From the axle are suspended seats for the passengers, which axle extends on both sides beyond the wheels, it being only necessary to keep them balanced. Iron stays from the extremities of the axle are carried over the top rather in front, which support the seat for the person who drives the vehicle, which is done with the greatest ease, and it can turn in a much shorter space than a coach. A successful trial was made recently with one, carrying 24 passengers, and two heavy draught horses, previously trained, as they are entirely unfettered by harness. A distance of five miles was performed in 28 minutes. The work of the horses is easy, as they travel on an endless plank road.

Fenian Excitement at Manchester.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

Our cable despatches have already announced the execution of the Fenians at Manchester on the 23rd ultimo. The latest papers received by the China are of that date, and the only particulars given are the following from the Pall Mall Gazette:

"When the hour fixed for the execution had arrived, suddenly the words of military command were heard, and a company of the Seventy-second Highlanders marched round the court house, and took up a position in line at the foot of the staircase. Simultaneously small detachments of the same regiment ascended the platform, and crouched there with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall. At almost the same moment the heads of a line of soldiers arose above the parapet of the Railway viaduct.

"A line of warders was formed in the jail court. The centries on duty ceased their walk, the magistrates and reporters stood aside, and a dead silence prevailed for a few moments as a signal was given from a corner of the Round House. At three minutes past eight o'clock the solemn voice of a priest repeating the litany of Roman Catholic Church was heard, and the head of the procession became visible through the thick fog, about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase. The Rev. C. Cantwell walked first, by the side of Allen. The convict was deadly pale; his eye wandered alternately from the priest to the individuals standing round. He walked with a tolerably steady step, and uttered the response, "Lord have mercy upon us," in a firm voice.

"Next to him came Larkin, in whose appearance confinement and anxiety of mind had wrought a striking change. He walked with difficulty, and required the support of the warders as he mounted the staircase. He seemed to join mechanically in the responses, and as he approached the head of the stairs he gave one hasty glance at the black beams overhead, and seemed about to faint. Gould was the last, and he met his fate more firmly, joining in the responses with a steady voice.

About five minutes past eight o'clock the door leading from the jail yard to the scaffold was opened, and the same instant almost every head in the crowd was uncovered. Allen was the first to appear. He was deadly pale, and closely clasped a crucifix. Calcraft at once placed the white cap over his face and adjusted the rope. Meanwhile the convict continued engaged in prayer. Then followed Gould, who walked with a firm step. On coming to the drop he shook hands with Allen and kissed his right cheek. He too was forthwith capped and placed in the noose.

Larkin was the last to mount the scaffold which he did with firmness, and indeed, with a smile upon his face, and, like the others, he submitted unresistingly to the preliminaries. They all joined loudly and earnestly in the responses, 'Jesus, have mercy upon me; Jesus receive my soul,' when the bolt was drawn and the three bodies dropped. Allen was dead in about a minute, but the death of his fellow criminals was more painful, both Larkin and Gould appearing to struggle some little time. All the three men showed symptoms of fear; Gould the least. The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock."

A letter written a few hours before the execution describes the scene in Manchester:—

"The crowd has anticipated the dawn. Open spaces are filling on every side. Never since 1819, the scene of the Peterloo riots and 'massacre,' did the sun rise on Manchester more excited. In the Irish quarters a fevered agitation is at work. Among the English there is a mixed feeling of sorrow and anxiety. The banks are guarded; the hotels are watched; the police force have been strengthened by three thousand volunteers and by auxiliaries from Liverpool, Bolton, Wigan, Blackburn and other towns. In the front of the scaffold is a densely packed guard of police and trusted persons sufficient to keep any desperate Fenian beyond easy rifle range of the scaffold. But the public mind is not reassured. It is reported that an attempt at arson has been made at some works in Salford, and suspicious looking persons in large numbers have entered the town this morning from the Salford side. Every window overlooking New Bailey street has been engaged. But the tenants are bound to furnish the police authorities beforehand with the name and address of every person who may occupy the windows. Not only this street, but every approach to it is crowded. New Bailey street is not a wide street, but it is a long one, and at least thirty thousand spectators are clearly within sight of the scaffold. Very near the jail is a viaduct of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, crossing New Bailey street. The company have sworn in three hundred special constables to keep the line clear. The morning is cold and raw. A dense fog hangs over the town.

"The preparations within and around the prison are so complete that no attempt at rescue or violence is anticipated. The military force includes a detachment of the Fifty-seventh regiment, the Seventy-second Highlanders and Eighth Hussars, in addition to Royal Artillery with two batteries of guns.

"The military are kept out of sight, but their presence is understood. Behind the prison wall runs a temporary platform, up on which the soldiers can mount in the event of shots being fired. The top of the wall would give them complete command of the crowd in front, besides proving a safe breastwork for the defenders. All the firemen in the city are on duty, ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

"Yesterday Father Gadd again visited the prisoners, who received his consolations in a very appreciative spirit. Gould maintained a very quiet demeanor, and supported his position with great fortitude. At 1 30 yesterday afternoon, Larkin's mother, wife and children visited him. His mother, previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, and repeatedly exclaimed while waiting in the corridor of the prison, that her son would not be executed, and the rope was not spun that would hang him. Two of his sisters in law, who have come from Dublin presented themselves at the prison gates, and requested to see him; but as the unhappy man had expressed no especial desire to see them, the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them. Allen's mother visited her son between one and two o'clock. Father Gadd had a conversation with the friends of the condemned men previous to their being admitted to the cells, and stated that the men were preparing themselves in a becoming manner to meet their doom.

"At a late hour several women, who were understood to be relatives of Allen and Larkin, were observed in the prison lodge, evidently in a state of great distress. The Rev. Father Gadd resumed his attendance upon the convicts at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Father Quick. It was arranged that when the men were pinioned, and the procession formed, the litany, the miserere psalm, and the 'litany of Jesus,' should be read, the last named being reserved for the final moment.

"Shore, who had apparently become resigned to meet the capital sentence received the intimation that a respite had been accorded him in a becoming spirit."

The North-West Territory.

The Rev. George Macdougall thus referred to the capabilities of British Columbia and the North West at the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Whitby:—

The country is larger than this whole Dominion, and the agricultural part of it is larger than Eastern or Western Canada. He would give them a few facts. The cattle lived out all winter—except once during the last five years, there was no need to feed horned animals or horses. This country extends 1,000 miles from Red River to the Rocky Mountains. As to minerals, he could trace 300 miles of coal in one direction. On one small creek he saw a seam of coal extending for six miles, and four or five feet thick. On the Arthabaska river, 100 miles to the north of him, coal could be seen all along the banks; also, on the Southern banks of the Saskatchewan, in one place he had seen it where it had been on fire from time immemorial. There was timber too in abundance. Some of the finest rivers in the world run parallel for hundreds of miles, and on the higher portion of their course, near the Rocky Mountains, there was the finest timber. If Dr Taylor would come out this way, he would show him mountains which were the backbone of this continent. Let him see one sunrise from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and he would soon acknowledge the Alps, of which he was so fond of talking, to be small. When he came to Red River he felt cross with the Canadians every hour on account of their indifference to this fine territory. Americans are wide-awake. An old farmer who wanted me to preach at his house showed me the wheat he had raised. He had raised 300 bushels of wheat, weighing 68 pounds to the bushel. He had seen there the finest specimens of flax, and fit for thread of the finest quality for fisheries and other purposes. Native hops, worth seventy-five cents a pound in St. Paul's, could be gathered by the waggon load.

A CENTENARIAN AND COMPANION OF THE POET BURNS.—It may not be generally known, that there lives at Whiting Bay, Island of Arran, a centenarian who was a companion of Robt. Burns. His name is Ebenezer Bailie, and is a native of Dalrymple, near Ayr. He was born 7th May, 1767, thus making him one hundred years and five months old. When he was a boy at school he slept in the same bed with the poet; his brother, a tailor, also made clothes for him, and the two amused themselves writing verses together. Ebenezer came to Arran eighty years ago as a weaver but farmed a little, and in summer employed himself at the herring fishing. For the last six years he has mostly been confined to bed, but the other day he was sufficiently well to sit on a chair and have his likeness taken by a photographer. His faculties, we are told, are all sound; and as he is intelligent and has a correct memory, he can talk freely of events which happened ninety years ago. He has a large and well built head, has been a temperately living man, and notwithstanding his great age has the appearance of living for some time yet.—*N. & S. Herald.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that leading Republican Representatives are in receipt of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, warning them of the fatal consequences of a persistence in impeachment. The efforts of the impeachers now seem to be directed to the prevention of a direct vote on the question, which will be pressed, if possible, by the Democrats, in order to make members show their hands. It is probable that the whole movement will taper down to a vote of censure.

A New York wife petitions for divorce on the ground that her husband "endangers her soul" by his immoral behaviour.

A Quebec paper says "the Maritime Province members are astonished at Canadian extravagance. The trunk of stationery supplied to members are something entirely new to them."

Alden Adams, of Leverett, Mass., has this year gathered a good crop of hops from the same vines that his grandfather gathered from 80 years ago.

Two editors in Little Rock, Arkansas amused themselves by emptying their revolvers at each other a few days ago, and afterward ascertained that the wrong man was not the man he was looking for.

A new style of lady's shoe for the southern market is made at Lynn, Mass., with the sole thin as a wafer and the heels very high, and tapering to the circumference of a three cent piece.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Dec. 3.

The bill for a tax of one per cent on incomes to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war passed the House of Commons to-night.

London, Dec. 4.

Further particulars of the disastrous cyclone which recently occured in India have been received here. At Calcutta the loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in that city and neighborhood alone one thousand persons perished. Thirty thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

London, Dec. 4.

A second instalment of the correspondence between the British and American governments in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before the House of Commons by the foreign office. Lord Stanley, in a despatch to Mr. Ford, the present Charge De Affairs at Washington, says that England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign power claims involving her right to recognize belligerent. The right he insists is purely a question of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

London, Dec. 4.

A telegram from Bombay gives a rumor that Theodore, the King of Abyssinia, had ordered the English prisoners in his custody to be executed. The rumor needs confirmation.

Paris, Dec. 4.

In the Corps Legislatiff to-day the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the meeting of the general conference which France had invited was uncertain. Should it not take place the government of France would be compelled to exact of Italy a liberal observance of the obligations of the September convention.

Paris, Dec. 5.

The discussion of the French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatiff yesterday. M. Thiers in a long speech defended the policy of the government in preserving the temporal power of the Pope. He characterized Gen. Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts.

All the French troops have left Rome.

London, Dec. 5.

Copious extracts of the message of President Johnson which were received per cable, are published here to-day. In commenting the Times has the following:—"The message shows that Mr. Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in imprudence; he regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogative; he forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies between Johnson on the one side and Stevens on the other.

The other journals use similar language on the subject. The reference in the President's message to the Alabama claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's despatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

London, Dec. 5.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby said that Lord Stanley had refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question until the basis likely to be agreed to by the great powers had been previously submitted.

Florence, Dec. 7.

The Italian government have granted universal amnesty to the adherents of Garibaldi.

London, Dec. 7.

The present state of political affairs in Italy creates anxiety and distrust in monetary circles here. The Globe says the present attitude of France renders the Conference on the Roman question impossible.

London, Dec. 6.

The Times, in an editorial on the correspondence in the Alabama controversy, says; —Lord Stanley is right in refusing to permit the foreign policy of England to be reviewed by any foreign power whatever. On all other points England will gladly meet the United States half way, as she is thoroughly tired of discussion.

Florence, Dec. 6.

The session of the Italian Parliament was opened yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea, in a speech on the occasion, justified the action of the Government in arresting Garibaldi and suppressing his illegal attempt at invasion, but declared that it was as inconsistent for the temporal power to exist at Rome as it would be for a foreign power to hold possession of the city of Paris.

Paris, Dec. 6.

In the Corps Legislatiff yesterday, Minister Rouher made an able speech in defence of the policy of the Emperor's Government on the Roman question. He admitted that the unity of Italy was desirable but in accomplishing it, Italy should never go to the extreme of taking possession of Rome by force.

In the House of Commons to-night, Lord Stanley alluding to the European Congress on the Roman question proposed by France said he could not see that any good would result from the meeting of the European powers in a general conference, without a previous agreement as to the basis upon which their deliberations should be conducted.

Florence, Dec. 8.

It is reported that Garibaldi has again disappeared from the Island of Caprera, and it is feared that another attempt against Rome will be made by the party of action.

Dublin, Dec. 8.

The obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were performed here to-day, and were the occasion of an immense manifestation of sympathy. The proceedings were similar to those reported at London, Manchester, and Cork: but in numbers, this demonstration far exceeded any previous one. It is estimated that fifty thousand men marched in the funeral procession. Good order was maintained all along the line, and the whole affair passed off quietly.

At a large meeting held in Dublin on [illegible]day a powerful speech was made by John Martin, Kilbourney, which is generally considered to have contained sentiments of a treasonable nature.

Martin was formerly a prominent member of the Young Ireland party, was associated with John Mitchell in the publication of the United Irishmen, and was exiled for participation in the rebellion of 1848. He has since been an advocate of the repeal of the union, and is chief of the Irish National League, an organization but indirectly, if at all, connected with the Fenian movement. His arrest is anticipated.

Limerick, Dec. 9.

The funeral obsequies in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin, who were executed at Manchester, took place yesterday. The proceedings were quite imposing. Over ten thousand persons walked in the procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

Fenian sympathizers are making extensive preparations for a public funeral in Liverpool on Sunday next, in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin, but the Orangemen of the city threaten to break up the procession, and it is feared that a serious riot may take place should the proposed demonstration be attempted.

The Fenian Execution.

On the day previous to the execution the London Star published a poem which filled a column—"An appeal to England," by A C Swinburne. Here is a few lines of it:—

"Freeman he is not, but slave,
Whoso, in fear for the State,
Cries for surety of blood,
Help of gibbet and grave;
Neither is any land great,
Whom, in her fear stricken mood,
These things only can save.

Lo, how fair from afar,
Taintless of tyranny, stand
Thy mighty daughter for years,
Who trod the wine press of war;
Shines with immaculate hands;
Slays not a foe, neither fears;
Stains not peace with a scar."

The Place to Buy Goods.—A cotemporary makes the following very excellent remarks, which we commend to our readers: "Our friends about making their winter purchases will please remember that the wide awake business men of their community are the ones from whom they can make the best purchases and secure the best goods, and the invariable rule by which to discover this class of men, is to look into the columns of your newspaper. Live business men know the value of advertising, and always profit by it, while the antiquated fossils who are content to see but few customers in the course of their existence, put the few dollars they should spend in advertising in their pockets, keep their goods over from year to year, and lose the reward for a lively business, and a rapid renewal of stock which is the invariable result of advertising. Business men who advertise are always up with the times. They have the prettiest goods and latest patterns, and in consequence of the heavy trade which their advertisements bring them, can sell at a lower margin than those depending upon chance or accident to inform customers where they do business or what they have to sell. Always deal with advertisers.

Equal to the Emergency.—The Oshawa Vindicator says:—Henry Ward Beecher has a son in business at Belle Ewart. When lately in Canada to obtain a copyright on his mongrel 'Norwood,' he paid a visit to his son at Belle Ewart. The people of that enterprising place not caring to pay a hundred and fifty dollars for a lecture, yet being desirous of listening to the reverend gentleman's eloquence, hit upon the cheap expedient of an address. At an hour's notice the people were gathered, the address, in which, 'Norwood' was indirectly lauded as a work which is to have an effect for all time, written, read and presented, and the reverend gentleman replied, giving the inhabitants, so saith the complimentary chronicler, the most intellectual treat they had for many a day.

A Genuine Cat-astrophe— A Live Mouse Jumps Down a Cat's Throat.—On Monday morning last the young men in Mr. Crabb's store caught a mouse alive in a trap, and wishing to have some sport, turned it out of the trap to a cat kept in the store. Pussy made a jump at the mouse, and the mouse in the hurry of jumping, jumped towards pussy. Just as pussy opened her mouth for a grab, Mr. mouse actually jumped clean down the cat's throat. For a few minutes there was a lively time, the cat not seeming to relish her dose, jumped, rolled and ran about in all directions; but finally succeeded in ejecting his mouseship again, still alive, as the whale did Jonah. Pussy is all right again.—*Goderich Star.*

The Commercial Bank and the Church of Scotland.—With the unanimous approval of the Commission of Synod, the Temporalities Board of the Church of Scotland in Canada, make an appeal to the friends of the Church to enable them, by their contributions, to raise such a sum of money as will be required, in order to keep faith with every minister on the Synod roll. This has been necessitated by the suspension of the Commercial Bank, the Church's pecuniary interest in that institution amounting to $126,000; and the present loss to the revenue available for supplementing the stipends of the ministers being the large sum of $7,584 per annum.

A German named Ellershausen, who a few years ago erected large establishments on the line of railway near Windsor for the manufacture of lumber, which resulted in the foundation of quite a village there bearing his name,—recently discovered means by which iron ore could be converted into cast steel, by a simple process, making it cost no more than refined iron. A company has been formed in Montreal, and a patent has been taken out, the company preferring to do so rather than accept the million of dollars offered for the discovery by a New York firm. This will, to a great extent, revolutionize one of the greatest trades in the world.—Amherst Gazette.

Work in Store for the Ontario Legislature.—Only about twenty Bills thus far has been introduced into the Commons. When the Parliament of Canada had sat four weeks in 1866, one hundred and sixty-eight Bills had been introduced. The difference is to be accounted for by the transfer of local business to the Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario. Notice has been given for about one hundred bills to be brought up before them.

Proclamation!

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF PAISLEY

AND ALL IN WANT OF

NEW GOODS!

AT CITY PRICES.

CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR'S

REQUISITES AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

At Prices that will ensure their speedy clearance.

G. & W. SMITH

Are prepared to sell the following Goods at the following prices (others, which we cannot here enumerate, equally as low):

2½ lbs	good Young Hyson Tea	for $1 00
5 "	Fresh Ground Coffee	" 1 00
10 "	Bright Muscovado Sugar	" 1 00
9 "	Yellow Refined do. (nearly White)	" 1 00
16 "	Splendid Currants (warranted free from sand)	" 1 00
10 "	Valencia Raisins	" 1 00
8 "	Seedless do.	" 1 00
7 "	Best Layer's do. (for Table use)	" 1 00
7 "	Prime Cheese	" 1 00
20 "	Aracan Rice (whole)	" 1 00
25 "	Pot Barley	" 1 00

Also, Lemon and Orange Peels, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch and Sago for culinary purposes, Molasses, Standard and Golden Syrups, Table Codfish and Digby Herrings, Tobaccos, Soaps, &c. &c., at lowest possible prices for Cash.

In DRY GOODS,

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Offers equal advantages, and although it does not pretend to sell Goods UNDER COST, nor altogether AT COST, still it sells them Cheaper than those who do, and the following ought to convince the most incredulous of the fact.

Where can you find, and buy the undermentioned articles at the prices quoted, except at

G. & W. SMITH'S?

15 yds	of Splendid Factory Cotton	for $1 00
12 "	of Superior do. 32 inches wide	" 1 00
10 "	of Stout do. 33 do.	" 1 00
8 "	of Extra Stout, and full yard wide	" 1 00
10 "	of Fast Colour Print	" 1 00
8 "	of a Superior article (choice of 20 pieces)	" 1 00
8 "	of Capital Brown or Grey Wincey [full Dress]	" 1 00

25 cts. per yard for White or Scarlet Flannels
75 " do. First Class Canadian Full Cloth
75 " do. all Wool do. Tweeds
90 " do. the best manufactured, worth $1.25
100 " do. a good overcoating [Double Width]
75 " do. Ladies Black Mantle Cloth [do.]

☞ Let those who pretend to sell at Cost, give better value if they can!

Canadian Tweeds, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Full Cloths, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Cottons, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Flannels, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Blankets, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Sheetings, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Hosiery, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Woollen Yarns, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Cotton Yarns, at G & W Smith's.
Canadian Shirts & Drawers, at G & W Smith's,

At extremely low prices, for Cash.

Canadian Boots & Shoes, at G. & W. Smith's,

Canadian Hats and Caps, at *G. & W. SMITH'S.*
Canadian Crinoline Skirts, at *G. & W. SMITH'S,*
At Manufacturers' prices, for Cash.

In fact, everything that you want, at

G. & W. Smith's,

At prices that cannot possibly be undersold, no matter what you may hear to the contrary.

All Wool Tweed Suits to order for $12
All Wool Best Canadian Suits do. 12
Silk & Wool Mixed Tweed Suits do. 15
Pants, Vests & Coats in proportion.

Special to the Ladies!

On hand, a large assortment of Furs, Muffs and Cuffs, Woollen Hoods, Berlin and Fleecy Wool Clouds, Balmoral Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woollen Vests, and a complete assortment of Double Long Woollen Shawls at $3 50 and $4 50, usually sold at $5 and $6.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted far and wide for selling cheap.

PAISLEY, Dec. 12, 1867.

Township of Elderslie

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Electors of the Township of Elderslie will be holden at the Drill Shed, Paisley, at noon on Monday the 23rd day of December inst., for the purpose of receiving the Nomination of Candidates for the office of Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Three Councillors for the said Township for the ensuing year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Returning Officer.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Dec. 13, 1867.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cameron & Bricker, Merchants, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM CAMERON,
SOLOMON BRICKER.

James Muir, Witness

With reference to the above, the undersigned would intimate to his customers and the public, that he will still continue to carry on the business in the old stand. All notes and accounts due the late firm are payable to him.

WM. CAMERON.

Port Elgin, Dec. 11, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 50 acres of land, being the East half of Lot No. 26, 1st con. of Elderslie. The soil is of the best quality, and there are 10 acres cleared. A spring creek crosses the lot, and it is also crossed by the Saugeen River on one corner.

ALEXANDER RATTRAY.

Paisley, Dec. 12, 1867.

Markets.

Paisley, Dec. 12.

Fall Wheat $1 25; Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 15; Flour $6 to 6 50; Oats 30c to 35; Barley 50c to 60; Peas 50c to 60c; Butter 15c; Eggs 12½c; Potatoes 40c, Pork $4 to 5; Beef $3½ to 4½; Lard 8c; Tallow 8c; Hay $8; Cordwood $1 50; Hides $6; Geese 30c; Turkies 50c.

Port Elgin, Dec. 11.

Spring Wheat $1 10 to 1 12; Fall Wheat $1 40 to 1 50; Flour $6 50; Oats 30c to 35; Peas 50c; Butter 15c; Pork $4 50 to 5; Beef $3 50 to 4; Potatoes 30c to 35; Wood $1 to 1 25; Eggs 10c; Hay $8 to 10.

Guelph Dec. 10.

Fall Wheat $1 35 to 1 37; Spring Wheat $1 30 to 1 34. Oats 45c to 46; Peas 60c to 65; Hides $6; Beef $3 to 5; Butter 15c to 17; Apples 30c to 40; Sheep skins 50c to 80c.

Montreal, Dec. 10.

Barley 65c to 72½; Butter, Dairy 15c to 16; Store packed 13c to 14; Ashes—Pots $5 50 to 5 32½; Pearls $5 90 to 5 92½; Gold in New York at 12 o'clock, 1 36; Dressed Hogs $6 to 6 50.

DIED.

In Greenock, on the 10th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of John Wilson, aged 9 years and 10 months.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1867.

Editorials on various subjects are crowded out this week.

We notice a communication in the *Bruce Review* from F. H. Lynch Staunton in reference to articles that have appeared in the Advocate on the ancient Order of Free Masons, to which we have not as yet had time to attend, but will probably be able to do so soon.

The Commercial Bank Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons. The prospect appears favorable for an early resumption of business, or amalgamation with another Bank.

The House of Representatives has voted down the resolution for impeachment of the President by 108 to 57.

Immigration.—On a motion for correspondence between the Dominion and local governments on the above subject, John Sandfield Macdonald said the history of immigration in this country plainly proved, that it was only when public works were being built, that immigration flowed into the country to any great extent; and instanced several cases to establish this statement. He predicted a large influx of immigration during the building of the Intercolonial railway. The best way to induce immigration to the North west was to build a canal or railway through that country.

Godey's Lady's Book—The number for January, which we have just received, is splendid with illustrations. Of course there is the usual fashion plate, but in addition, this month, is an extension sheet, containing 24 engravings of ladies' dresses, children's dresses, &c. The other illustrations are New Shoes, a fine steel engraving; steel plate title page, containing three pictures of winter amusements—skating, sleighing and snow balling; Winter Sports, a tinted picture; the future Millionaire of Walrussia; besides numerous dresses, fancy work, &c. Besides all these, there is a Berlin wool work pattern in eight colors—alone worth the price of the Book. In the literary department there is an increase of reading matter.

The Hamilton Spectator says that Americans from the neighboring State of Minnesota are flocking to the Red River in great numbers, that they are thoroughly alive to the great value of the country, and openly boast that, without any fighting or bloodshed, they will "annex" it to the States."

Salt in Clinton.—A Bed of Salt twenty-five feet thick has been discovered at a depth of over a thousand feet. Other wells are to be sunk immediately.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Reported for the Advocate.

Walkerton, Dec. 10, 1867.

The Court of General Quarter Sessions commenced its sittings at 12 o'clock, noon; his Honor, Judge Kingsmill, presiding, supported by J T Conway, Esq., J P., and Walter Willoughby, Esq., J P. The Grand Jury being impounded, chose John C Currie, Esq., as their foreman, when the Sheriff rose, and with the grace of an Emperor, and a few appropriate remarks, made known the fact that there were no prisoners in gaol, and presented his Honor with a pair of white kid gloves.

The judge then charged the jury in a clear and gentlemanly manner, congratulating them on the smallness of the calendar, saying that the white gloves were emblematical of the purity of the people of the county, and stating further, in a most clear and decided manner, the duty of the jury. The charge was a masterpiece of eloquence.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against R Pinkerton for assault, one against Mrs. Ellen Donelly, and another against R Pinkerton.

The first case tried was

Trotter vs Pinkerton.

This was an alleged assault committed on one Trotter, on the 9th day of Sep., the 1st day of the general election, at the poll of Greenock; and from all appearance was intended not only for redress, but to injure Mr. Pinkerton as a public man, he having held the position of Reeve in the township for a number of years, and is at the same time a county magistrate. It came out, however, in evidence, that instead of Pinkerton having committed an assault, he had been called upon by the Returning Officer to restore order (a row having occurred in the place of voting at the time), and in so doing had taken hold or pushed back the plaintiff. The case was so clear that the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." W. Ross, County Attorney, for the Crown, and Shaw & Paterson as private counsel, R Sutherland for defendant.

The Township of Greenock

vs.

The Administratrix of the Late Thomas Corrigan.

Thomas Corrigan, it appeared, was at one time Division Court clerk, and had in some way through the court collected money for the municipality, and had not paid it over. In this case quite a few witnesses were examined, the most prominent among whom was H B O'Conor, the present clerk of the Division Court at Riversdale. The evidence was so clear that the jury soon found a verdict for plaintiff for some $172, and costs.

The court adjourned at about half past seven o'clock in the evening until half past nine next morning. The first case brought on was

Smith vs. Donelly.

This was an alleged assault committed upon the person of a Miss Smith by Mrs Ellen Donelly, both of Greenock. There were several witnesses examined, but none to prove anything against defendant with the exception of Plaintiff, which did not seem to be very reliable. The Jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Ross for Crown; Shaw for Defendant.

Trotter vs. Pinkerton.

This was another action for assault and battery by the same parties as yesterday. A great many witnesses were examined and their evidence was very contradictory. Only two swore that Pinkerton struck Trotter, while many others swore that he simply pushed him back while he (Pinkerton) was engaged in quelling a row, which might have resulted very seriously had he (Pinkerton) not acted upon the call of the Returning Officer to restore order. The jury, after a very long absence, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Judge's charge in all these cases was very clear and impartial, and would have done honor to a Chief Justice.

The court adjourned to the 26th inst.

Defaulters.—Since we commenced publishing the Advocate, quite a number who took the paper have gone to the States, or elsewhere, without paying a cent of their subscription, or leaving a word of apology to excuse their default, thus plainly indicating their dishonest intent. When we get leisure, we intend to make out a list of such defaulters for publication. The latest imposition we have experienced in this way was by a farmer named Wm. Patterson, of Greenock, who, we understand, has skedaddled to the States, leaving a good many storekeepers and tradesmen in the lurch. Some time ago an itinerant humbug named Captain Bridgewater ordered bills at this office, and went off in the coolest manner imaginable without settling for them. It is surprising that men pretending to any sort of character do not go to work and earn an honest living, if it is even at sawing wood, instead of going round sponging on the country.

How is It?—We have not heard anything lately of a number of public enterprises projected in this county, but not as yet carried out. What has become of the company at Port Elgin which was to bore for salt or oil? The time will soon expire limiting the county bonus for this work. Then there is the "Saugeen Navigation Co," which appears to have been a flash in the pan. Very little is also said about the half dozen railways at one time or another planned to run through the county.

In the House of Commons, on motion of Mr. Sproat, a return has been ordered of the lands sold in the Indian peninsula.

Minutes of Elderslie Council

Council Room, Johnson's Hotel, December 9th, 1867.

The council met as above.

All the members present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following petitions were presented:

From Charles Brown and twenty eight others against change in school sections Nos 9 and 10; from Michael Campbell for return of $1 statute labor charged in excess.

Certificates of sheep damage were submitted, from James Rattray for $10 and from Alex. Rattray for $6.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by E A Noble, that the township treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to pay over all the funds now in hand by Bank deposit or otherwise to the county treasurer on account of our county rates. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that the accounts for loss of sheep by dogs as certified by two magistrates in the case of A and J Rattray be paid and that the Reeve draw an order for the same, the amount being sixteen dollars. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by E A Noble, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorised to sign an order in favor of Mr. Campbell for the sum of one dollar, he being charged for statute labor performed. Carried.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by W C Bruce, that the Reeve be authorised to issue an order for the sum of $2 in favor of Matthew Freeman, he being charged with the said sum for statute labor performed, and the sum of $3 for William Lyons being also for statute labor performed. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N. McKechnie, that the Reeve issue orders for the following sums for work certified by T Falconer—namely:

A McAllister for $40 08; John Porter 28 75; William Manley $10; as also the sum of $8 to Richard Welch and $10 to William Bradshaw for work done by them and certified by E A Noble. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N McKechnie, that the Reeve issue an order of $15 51 in favor of Thomas Fortune, being for work done on the 15th side line on the 1st con., on the same being certified to by T Falconer. Carried.

Statements of account were submitted from R Goldie for $13 36 for printing and advertising, certified by the Clerk; from John McDonald for $3 for acting Returning Officer and for constable; from Wm McLaughlin for $5 87½ balance due for work done on 15 side road, certified by Mr McKechnie; from Andrew King for $107 50 for work done on the 30th side line 13 and 14 concession, certified by E A Noble; from A Shaw of Walkerton for $9 20 for legal advice; from Robert Johnston for $12 for services as tavern and store inspector; from Archibald McNeil for $24 for culvert leading to 12 concession, certified by N McKechnie; from Philip Rose for $5 50 for culvert on west side, Queen St and orders were signed for the several amounts.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that the Reeve be instructed to draw an order in favor of Neil Stewart, for his services as assessor for the sum of $65; for selecting jurors, postage, stationery &c., $5, for extra services in taking census $12, in all $82.

Moved in amendment by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that the assessor be paid the amount of his salary as agreed upon, $65; selecting jurors, postage and stationery $5, in all $70. Motion carried.

Moved by E A Noble seconded by N McKechnie, that Messrs Adam King and Robert Hall be allowed the sum of seventy five cents per rod for 34 rods of covering a causeway on 12th concession, lot 35, until the job is passed to the satisfaction of the succeeding council next spring, and that the Reeve draw an order for the same. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that in relation to the claim preferred by T Hembroff to this council, be it resolved that he be paid after the rate set forth in the agreement made between the council and William State, jun. Carried.

A certificate of sheep damage from Malcolm Gillies for $7 50, was submitted and an order signed for the amount.

Moved by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that the local superintendent of schools be solicited to communicate with the chief superintendent for a grant to school sections Nos 5 and 6 by reason of the large quantity of inferior land therein contained, and that the Reeve be authorized to communicate with the chief superintendent to the same effect. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by N McKechnie, that this council do now adjourn to meet to morrow at 8 o'clock a.m. Carried.

Council Room, Johnson's Hotel, December 10th, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment as above. All the members present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by N McKechnie, that the clerk be authorized to notify the trustees of school sections Nos. 2 and 4, that this council recommend to their successors in office a change in the above school section according to the application made to this council. Carried.

Statements of account from G C Urquhart for election expenses, &c. $13 50, from same for postage and stationery, $5 74½; from W C Chewett and Co., for $3 01, were submitted and ordered to be paid.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by N McKechnie, that the action at the meeting of the last regular council in establishing a new school section on the 10th and 11th concessions to be numbered school section No 11, be reconsidered, and that Arthur Clements, Samuel Huie, Samuel Wench, Richard Wench, George Laret, Thomas Clements, and David Clements, severally, be allowed to draw from the fund of this township for the year 1868, a sum equal to what their school tax may be for that year, to assist them in maintaining a private school if they desire to do so, and that the council of 1868 open and make passable the 20th side line, 11th and 12th concessions, that the parties above mentioned may be able to send their children to the school in the section of which they now form a part.

Moved in amendment by T Falconer, seconded by John Gillies, that the action of council at last meeting in reference to the alteration in school sections Nos 9 and 10, transforming the said two school sections into three, the third being numbered 11, subject however to the following alterations—namely: That lots Nos 19 and 28 inclusive, on the 11th concession, and lots Nos 19 and 28 inclusive, on the 10th concession, form the said school section No 11, and that a by law be now passed confirming said school section, to take effect on the 25th Dec. inst.; and that it be recommended to the council of 1868 to let a job of crosswaying and making passable the 20th side line on the 11th and 12th concessions, or otherwise providing for the convenience sought for to afford the occupants of a portion of the property forming school section No 11 an opportunity of communicating and sending their children to the school house of school section No. 9, in order that school sections Nos 9 and 10 resume their former position, at which time school section No 11 may be abolished, the present arrangement being temporary to meet the emergency for one year. Amendment Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by T Falconer, that the nomination for municipal councillors for this municipality be held in Paisley at the drill shed. Carried.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by E A Noble, that the clerk draft a by-law for payment of councillors in accordance with the statute. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by John Gillies, that the approaching municipal election be a mass election, and held at Urquhart's school house.

Moved in amendment by W C Bruce, seconded by T Falconer, that the elections be held this year as last—namely: in electoral divisions—division No 1, at Sergison's Hall, Paisley, the clerk to be returning officer; No. 2, at school house No. 7, John Macdonald, returning officer; division No 3, at school house No 3, A. D. McDonald returning officer; division No 4, at school house No 5, Hugh McDougall returning officer; division No 5, at school house No 9, William Dobbin to be returning officer; and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming this motion for adoption by this council.

Moved in amendment to the amendment, by N McKechnie, seconded by T Falconer, that the approaching election be a mass election, and that the same be held in Sergison's Hall, Paisley. Carried.

Statements of account from R Gilmour, P L S. for advertising amounting to $8 90, from same for professional services $20 25 from the Reeve for $3 50 for postage and stationery; from John Gillies, J. P. for 12 certificates damage to sheep, six dollars; from W C Bruce, J P. 12 certificates damage to sheep six dollars, were submitted, and the three last mentioned were ordered to be paid.

Moved by W C Bruce, seconded by N McKechnie, that Thos. Orchard be refunded the sum of ten dollars paid by him for shop license, and not required or used by him, seeing he did not sell during the last six months of said license. Carried.

Moved by T Falconer, seconded by E A Noble, that Robert Gilmour, P L S, be paid his bill for advertising, being $8 90 and $1 50 for professional services in full to date. Carried.

Moved by E A Noble, seconded by T Falconer, that this council do now adjourn to meet again on the 3rd Monday in Jan., at 10 o'clock a.m., in Sergison's Hall, Paisley. Carried.

F. Fetherstonhaugh,
Township Clerk.

FOR SALE,

THE Works of
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

J. J. LEHNEN.

Port Elgin, Nov. 15, 1867.

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get one in Southampton, and Cheaper. Besides a great many other kinds, I have the

IMPROVED PRINCE OF WALES,

One of the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use. TINWARE in great variety.

Stove Pipes always on hand. GROCERIES CHEAP.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal.

HARDWARE at Cost.

Mending done on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of PLOUGHS, Plough Points and SUGAR KETTLES. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

S. SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

City Missionary Wanted

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton, Ontario, have authorised a Committee of their number to take the necessary steps to obtain a thoroughly qualified missionary to labor in the Home Mission work of the city. To an earnest Christian man of Catholic spirit, and possessing a thorough adaptation to the work, there is presented a wide field of effort and enterprise. The members of the Association will heartily co-operate with him in his work, and a liberal salary will be given. Applications or letters of inquiry addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Geo. Black, Box 236, will meet with immediate attention.

HEIFER LOST.

SOME time in September last, strayed from Lot No. [illegible], Elderslie, a white one year-old Heifer, with red ears, reddish about the neck. Whoever will be kind enough to give such information as may lead to her recovery will much oblige

SAMUEL EWART.

Elderslie, Dec. 4, 1867.

Clearing Sale!
FOR ONE MONTH!

TO reduce my present large stock, a great portion of which was bought last month when the market was very dull, I shall offer the same at prices as low as any house in the county.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS and COTTONS AT COST!

FULL CLOTH TWEEDS and SATINETTS, without exception

The Cheapest Goods in Paisley

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., lowest prices for years.

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES AT COST! FUR CAPS from South Sea Seal to Hair Seal, &c.

GROCERIES—the stock is large and prices very low.

☞ A very fine Young Hyson TEA at 50c. All other articles at the same low rate. ☜

A very fine and complete stock of HARDWARE at lowest prices

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY will be sold at less than wholesale prices, and every buyer to the amount of One Dollar shall have a finely Illustrated Book as a present.

☞ As I intend going out of the Drug and Patent Medicine business, I shall sell the same at cost!

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Highest Market Price paid for Raw Furs.

ROBERT DICK.

PAISLEY, 5th December, 1867.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the COUNTY OF BRUCE will meet for the Examination of Candidates, for Teachers' Certificates at KINCARDINE, on

Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1868,

At the hour of nine o'clock in the morning.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st class certificates will continue Two Days; for 2nd class, One Day and a half; for 3rd class, One Day.

Candidates are informed that they "must" send in their Applications, stating Class, and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, January 4th, 1868. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing.

The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, January 7th, at 7 30 p m, By order of the B. of P. I., County of Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, M. D.,
Secretary.

Kincardine, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties Indebted to DR. FRICKELTON, of Southampton, will Save Costs by paying over at once.

Southampton, Dec. 4, 1867.

1868. SUBSCRIBE 1868.

FOR THE

"CANADA FARMER."

THE PAPER FOR FARMERS AND HORTICULTURISTS!

EVERY MAN WHO HAS HALF AN ACRE OF LAND SHOULD HAVE IT!

THIS Popular Agricultural Journal is about to enter on its Fifth year, with every prospect of increased success. The unprecedented reception which it has heretofore met is undoubtedly owing to the fact that it has supplied an urgent necessity long felt by Canadian Agriculturists. They needed a journal specially devoted to the elucidation of questions in which they are specially interested as Farmers and Horticulturists, and they have found in The Canada Farmer what they required. The Farmer has received the most flattering commendation from the chief farmers of the Province, from the press of Canada, and also from those who are, perhaps, the best judges—the agricultural Journalists of Great Britain and the United States.

THE CANADA FARMER

Is Printed and Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,

One Dollar per Annum, Postage Free,

PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Bound Volumes for 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 may be had for $1.50 each.

No subscriptions received for less than a year, and all commence with the first number of the respective years.

CLUBS

Will be furnished at the following rates:—

10 copies	for	$9.
20	"	16.
40	"	30.
100	"	70.

To Agricultural Societies ordering more than 125 copies, The Farmer will be sent for SIXTY CENTS.

In order to induce early subscriptions for the year 1868, The Canada Farmer will be sent from the 1st November to all subscribers for 1868 who send in their money this year. New subscribers, who send in their money at once, will thus receive the paper for fourteen months at the price of one year.

All the subscribers to a Club will have their papers addressed and mailed separately.

Agricultural Societies are supplied with The Farmer at Club rates, and papers ordered by them are mailed to any Post office within their respective territorial limits.

☞ Back numbers may always be had, The Farmer being printed from Stereotype plates.

As an advertising medium, it is sufficient to remark that all who have for sale, or wish to purchase Live Stock, Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements, &c., through The Canada Farmer, make their desires known directly to the whole farming population of Canada.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Orders to be sent to

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher, Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 13th, 1867.

Farm Lots for Sale.

LOT 15, in the 7th con. of Arran, containing 94 acres, adjoining the village of Arkwright. 40 acres cleared.

Also Lot 7, in the 1st con. of Arran, containing 103 acres—70 cleared.

The above are of finest quality of wheat land, and contain farm buildings and orchards of grafted fruit trees.

ALSO

1000 Acres of other Lands,

From which purchasers can choose Wild or Improved farms. Ample time given for payment.

☞ Send for a list.

F. PROUDFOOT,
Barrister, Southampton.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED for School Section No. 6, Elderslie, a Teacher of some experience holding a second-class certificate.

Apply to

JOHN HERRIOT,
Trustee

Elderslie, Dec. 5, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company, and to empower the said company to construct a Railway from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangeville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest or Durham or some point in the vicinity of either, and thence to some point on Lake Huron to be determined by the County Council of Bruce. Also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from some point in the line above mentioned to the town of Owen Sound.

Dated at Toronto 28th Nov., 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Council of the Township of Saugeen, will, at its next meeting, to be held at Stafford's Hall, in the village of Port Elgin, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, pass a By Law, to establish a

DEVIATION OF ROAD ALLOWANCE

Between Lots numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, concession One, township of Saugeen, through part of farm Lot number Thirteen in concession One, of said Township of Saugeen, according to a plan thereof, to be seen in the Township Clerk's office, at the said village of Port Elgin, to which all parties interested are hereby required to take notice.

JOHN C. CURRIE,
Township Clerk.

Port Elgin, Nov. 12, 1867.

CAUTION.

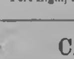
I HEREBY Caution the public against negotiating a Promissory Note made by me in favor of Neil Cameron, or bearer, for $100, bearing date the 15th day of November inst, payable one year after date, as it was obtained from me under false pretences and without consideration.

GEORGE CAMERON.

Saugeen, Nov. 15, 1867.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,



Watch Maker,
JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Good Clocks for $2.

GOOD WATCHES FOR $4.

Superior articles of the same description at equally moderate rates.

All kinds of repairing done neatly, cheaply and quickly, and all work warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, and Lodge Seals

Of every description engraved at a few hours' notice.

McKechnie's Brick Block.

Paisley, Nov. 21st, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,100,000.
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000.
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, PRESIDENT.
PETER PATERSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E. H. RUTHERFORD
SOLICITOR—JONAS AP JONES.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent. per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received, Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

☞ The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favorable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME on the premises of the Subscriber, Lot No. 32, Con. A, Elora Road, Elderslie, about the 1st of August, Three Sheep—one a ewe, one ram lamb and one wether. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Elderslie, Oct. 1, 1867.

1868. THE 1868.

"GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

DURING the year 1868 very important Sessions will be held of the Parliament of Ontario, and of the Dominion, and very interesting discussions will take place on subjects of the deepest interests to the Canadian people. The foundations of the new Governments have been laid, but the superstructure will demand all the care of the people, and the public journals will necessarily be called upon to discuss at length many questions, upon the right settlement of which the future welfare of the country will depend.

In all the matters which will be brought before the Legislature The Globe will take a deep interest, and both by

FULL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Early in the year 1868, The Daily Globe will be very considerably enlarged, and will be printed on a Rotary Lightning Press, ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, capable of printing 10,000 impressions an hour. The outlay of this press, about $15,000 in gold, has been rendered necessary by the large and increasing circulation of The Globe. it has been for some time impossible to supply in time for the morning mails the number of copies called for by the public. The increase of size is rendered necessary by the pressure of advertisements, which have already caused the publication of a large supplement twice a week, and which will be continued as may be found needful until the permanent enlargement takes place. At the same time as the enlargement, the paper will be printed on new type.

Early in the year we shall commence the publication of a new story by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Woman in White."

THE TERMS

Of subscription will remain as heretofore, $6 per annum for the Daily edition, and $2 per annum for the Weekly edition, both payable strictly in advance. No paper sent out of the office until the money is paid.

Parties sending in their subscriptions now will receive either edition of The Globe up to 31st December, 1868, on payment of a year's subscription.

CLUBS FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The Club rates for the coming year will be as follows:

6 copies, one year,	-	$10.
10 " "	-	15.
21 " "	-	30.

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 20.

30 copies, one year, for - - $42

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 30.

50 copies, one year, for - - $65

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 50.

80 copies, one year, for - - 100

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 80.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately, and may be sent to any Post Office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the Globe Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the club.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Toronto, November 21, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

AN excellent Farm in the Township of Greenock, County of Bruce, six miles from Paisley, being east half of [illegible] 17th. There are about 35 acres [illegible], comfortable log house, and a good

MILL PRIVILEGE

on the place.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or to

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
Paisley.

Nov. 15, 1867.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

☞ A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,
PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS,

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of	each Month
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.
KINCARDINE - -	third	do.
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the Butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

F. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel, now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street North, in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre paid) to Mr. Alex. Ross, No. 352, Burnside St., Chicago, U S.

Or to

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley,

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY.
Apply to

T. ORCHARD.

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY,
BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT

BAKER,

AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business, and hopes by strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest possible remunerating prices, to receive a continuance of the same.

☞ No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

The Convicted Anglo-Fenian Officers.

[illegible]

(From a late Dublin Paper.)

Gen. Halpin, Col. Warren, and Capt. Costello were brought up for sentence on the 6th of October. In response to the question as to why sentence should not be passed upon him, Warren repudiated the jurisdiction of the Court, and said he was the victim of a perjured informer, and a cowardly, slavish, and perjured jury.

Gen. Halpin protested against the jurisdiction of the Court to try him; he was, he said, an American, and owned no allegiance to any other Government than that of the United States, and if he were free to-morrow he would rather swear allegiance to the Emperor of Abyssinia than give half an hour's allegiance to a Government that had blasted the hopes of half the world, and disgraced it all. The jury, he said, was packed, and the jurors had made up their minds before they heard the evidence to convict. The Lord Chief Baron here reminded Halpin that he was transcending the limits the Court could allow him, and the following colloquy took place:

Halpin—I am obliged to the conclusion that the law allows me no privilege at all. But the law is this, that it places me, a citizen of the United States, and tries me as a British subject without a particle of evidence to show that I am so, and I do say that I look to another place and another people to see justice done.

Lord Chief Justice—This transcends the limits: We cannot deal with any Government, or with anything, but the law as we find it.

Halpin—I am aware that it does not come within your lordship's province to deal with any Government; but if it has only the effect of making the sword of Brother Jonathan spring from its scabbard, all the punishment you can inflict on me shall be borne tamely and with submission.

The Lord Chief Baron again interposed, and said that such appeals could not be allowed.

Halpin—I am not making an appeal to any man. I deem my conduct above reproach. I know how I have been convicted, and I can only say that the first gun fired between these two nations shall solace me in my lonely cell.

Lord Chief Baron—I cannot allow you to make observations as to what Governments or countries may do.

Halpin—With respect to countries, my observation refers to a fact that I hope shall come before long; that I shall hear the death-knell of that infamous Government that—

The Lord Chief Baron said that he could not permit the prisoner to use such language.

Halpin—You cannot help my thinking it. The prisoner went on to complain of Mr. Price refusing to procure him certain newspapers, and also with suppressing letters which he had written to parties in America. They had heard it said that hell was a very bad place, and the devil a very bad boy, but he could not hold a candle to old Price.

The Lord Chief Baron—This is very much outside the limits we can allow you. If you continue in this tone, I shall be obliged to adopt the more repressive course.

Halpin—Well, I shall say no more about the old gorilla. It has been stated as accusation against me that I have travelled under different names, but I have high authority for that. The other day some monarch travelled under an assumed name; and I have heard that the Prince of Wales sometimes changes his name.

Lord Chief Baron—This is so very unwarrantable that I cannot allow it to proceed.

Halpin—Then I shall say no more.

Costello protested his innocence and proclaimed that he was an Irishman born; that he loved Ireland as he loved himself, but that he was an American citizen and denied the jurisdiction of the Court to try him.

The Lord Chief Baron, in passing sentence, referred to the claims of the prisoners of their American citizenship. He said that according to British law they who were born under the allegiance of the British Crown cannot, by an act of their own, or by the act of any other country or Government, be absolved from their allegiance. It might be, he said, a calamity to persons circumstanced as the prisoners at the bar appeared to be, in accepting the privileges accorded by the Government of another State, they did that which created a conflict between two duties. They might have acquired legally, according to the Constitution of America, all those privileges of American citizenship. With those privileges the Court of Justice in this country did [illegible] would interfere. Of those privileges they could not deprive them if they would, and he, for his own part, would not deprive them if he could, save in so far as they might conflict with the duties which the prisoners owe to the Sovereign under whose allegiance they were born. But when they came to a country to which their allegiance originally bound them, they must be amenable to the laws which there prevailed.

Halpin and Warren were then each sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, and Costello to 12 years. As Warren was leaving the dock, he said, "I would not take a lease of the British Kingdom for 37½ cents."

Governmental Interference.

Instead of leaving the national industry to take its own course, it has been troubled by an interminable series of regulations, all intended for its good and inflicting serious harm. To such a height has this been carried, that the commercial reforms which have distinguished England during the last twenty years, have solely consisted in undoing mischievous and intrusive legislation. The laws formerly enacted on this subject, and too many of which are still in force, are marvellous to contemplate. It is no exaggeration to say, that the history of the commercial legislation of Europe presents every possible contrivance for hampering the energies of commerce. Indeed, a very high authority, who has maturely studied this subject, has recently declared, that if it had not been for smuggling, trade could not have been conducted, but must have perished, in consequence of the incessant interference.

However paradoxical this assertion may appear, it will be denied by no one who knows how feeble trade once was, and how strong the obstacles were which opposed it. In every quarter and in every moment, the hand of government was felt. Duties on importation and duties on exportation: bounties to raise up a losing trade, and taxes to pull down a remunerative one; this branch of industry forbidden, and that branch of industry encouraged; one article of commerce must not be grown, because it was grown in the colonies, another article might be grown and bought, but not sold again, while a third article might be bought and sold, but not leave the country. Then too, we find laws to regulate wages; laws to regulate prices; laws to regulate profits; laws to regulate the interest of money; custom house arrangements of the most vexatious kind, aided by a complicated scheme, which was well called the sliding scale—a scheme of such perverse ingenuity, that the duties constantly varied on the same article, and no one could calculate beforehand what he would have to pay.

To this uncertainty, itself the bane of all commerce, there was added a severity of exaction, felt by every class of consumers and producers. The tolls were so onerous as to double and often quadruple the cost of production. A system was organized, and strictly enforced, of interference with markets, interference with manufactories, interference with machinery, interference even with shops. The towns were guarded by excise-men, and the ports swarmed with tide-waiters, whose sole business was to inspect nearly every process of domestic industry, peer into every package, and tax every article; while that absurdity might be carried to its extreme height, a large part of all this was by way of protection; that is to say, the money was avowedly raised and the inconvenience suffered, not for the use of the government, but for the benefit of the people; in other words, the industrious classes were robbed in order that industry might thrive.

It is unnecessary to say, that these remarks do not affect the real services rendered to society by every tolerably organized government. In all countries, a power of punishing crime and of framing laws must reside somewhere; otherwise the nation is in a state of anarchy. But the accusation which the historian is bound to bring against every government which has hitherto existed is, that it has overstepped its proper functions, and, at each step, has done incalculable harm. The love of exercising power has been found to be so universal, that no class of men who have possessed have been able to avoid abusing it. To maintain order, to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, and to adopt certain precautions respecting the public health, are the only services which any government can render to the interests of civilization.—[Buckle's History of Civilization.

An ill-looking fellow was asked how he could account for Nature forming him so ugly. 'Nature was not to blame,' said he, 'for when I was two months of age I was the handsomest child in the neighborhood, but my nurse, to avenge herself upon my parents for some fancied injury at their hands, one day swapped me away for another boy belonging to a friend of hers, whose child was rather plain-looking.'

Try it.—George Francis Train knows a family of sisters who cured their brothers from swearing by saying damm every time their brothers did. At the table Susie would say to Georgie, pass me that damm butter, and Minnie would ask Eisie for that damm buckwheat cake.

The Cow

Oh, the cow, the beautiful cow!
Nibbling the hay from the fragrant mow;
Into the thistle and clover so fresh
Poking your nose with a sweet relish,
Munching,
Munching,
All in a mash,
Beautiful cow, you will one day be hash?

Oh, the cow, the playful cow!
Meeting the pail with a playing bow,
Giving it generally all of your milk:
Winking and clinking your lashes of silk
As it streams
And splashes
With frolicsome dash:
A failure to give it soon settles your hash.

Does Free Labor Pay.—The Conservative State Convention of South Carolina which assembled at Columbia on the 7th inst., adopted an address to the people, wherein it is set forth that the State must hereafter raise less cotton and more corn; that free negro labor is a failure; that, by extension of suffrage to the colored race, "an ignorant and depraved race is placed in power and influence above the refined." This is a very sad result, and we can sympathize with the South Carolinians, it is just what we have to stand ours lves, in New York city and the vicinity. Here we the Republicans are all "virtuous, educated, and refined,' while our opponents are an exceedingly ignorant and depraved race. And yet we are tormented while they are comforted. Indeed, we sometimes think that a certain amount of depravity is a good thing, and we are very sorry that the Conservatives of South Carolina have not a spice of it. Too much righteousness brought them to grief. As to that little question, whether free-negro labor pays, we have not yet determined whether it pays anything to the Conservative who refuses to hire it; but to the free negro we conclude that it pays. He has deposited eight millions of dollars in the savings banks established by the Freedmen's Bureau during the past year, and we doubt if slavery ever paid the negro as well as that.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A Clever Lass.—At Seven Churches, county Wicklow, recently, a farmer's wedding was about to take place. At breakfast the intended bride rose from the table, made some excuse for retiring and went out. The evening before, it appears, she had concealed a shawl and bonnet in a stack of hay at the rear of the house, and in some mysterious way had managed to take £50 of her father's money. During the time the guests were at breakfast, she secured a jaunting car, and ran off in company with her father's servant, took the train at Moate for Dublin, and in the evening was on her way to Liverpool. At twelve o'clock on the following day they took ship for America.

A Canadian clergyman, not long since was called upon by an Irish girl who inquired how much he asked for "marrying anybody." He replied, "A dollar and a half," and Biddy departed. A few evenings later on being summoned to the door he was accosted by the same person, with the remark that she had come to be married. 'Very well,' said the minister; but, perceiving with astonishment that she was alone, he continued, 'Where's the man?' An expression of disappointment and chagrin too ludicrous to be described, passed over Biddy's features as she ejaculated, 'And don't you find the man for a dollar and a half?'

Punch gives a domestic scene called 'The Tables Turned.' in which a little girl and her mamma are in the drawing room, a nurse just entering. Nurse—Did you ring ma'am? Naughty little girl—No, I rang. Take mamma away, please. She's very cross and disagreeable.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8. 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12, con. 6, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Amabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school-house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Shirley Tanner, Southampton,

Southampton, Oct. 9, 1867.

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL.

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 25th, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON."

THE LADY'S FRIEND announces for 1868, the following novelets:—The Debarry Fortune, by Amanda M. Douglas, author of "In Trust," "Stephen Dane," &c., A Dead Man's Rule, by Elizabeth Prescott, author of "How a Woman had her Way," &c.; Fleeing from Fate, by Louise Chandler Moulton, author of "Juno Clifford," "This, That and the Other," &c.

It will give a splendid double page finely colored fashion plate—engraved on Steel—in every number.

It will give a beautifully executed Fancy Steel Engraving in every number.

It will give a large assortment of Wood Cuts, illustrating the Fashions, Fancy Work, &c., in every number.

It will give a popular piece of Music, worth the cost of the Magazine in itself—in every number.

It will give a copy of the new and splendid steel engraving—"Washington at Mount Vernon"—30 inches long by 21 inches wide—to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a Club.

It offers as Premiums a large variety of Books, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Tea Sets, Spoons, Pitchers, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothes' Wringers, Croquet, Appleton's Cyclopedias, &c.

A Splendid Offer.—New subscribers who subscribe for 1868 by the first of November, shall receive the November and December numbers of this year in addition, making 14 months in all! Those who subscribe by the first of December shall receive the December number, making 13 months in all!

TERMS.

1 copy (and the large premium En.)	$2.50
4 copies	6 00
5 " (and one gratis)	8 00
8 " (and one gratis)	12 00
1 copy each of Lady's Friend and Post	4 00

The getter up of a Club will always receive a copy of the Premium Engraving. Members of a Club wishing the Premium Engraving must remit one Dollar extra.

Those desirous of getting up Clubs or Premium Lists, should enclose fifteen cents for sample Magazine, containing the particulars. Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
319 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government: obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent; Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall, they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERIAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Cobourgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS, & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c.
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS

OF

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

Fall Importations!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.
Vesta, Township of Brant.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth, then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 26th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

Money! Money! Money

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

VINEGAR FACTORY

Queen St., near the School house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail, Retail price, 30 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronise him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867. | NUMBER 44.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,

And to all Female complaints.

IN ALL CASES OF

Hydrophobia or Cancer

The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.

Southampton, C. W.

N. A. RAY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.

Special attention given to Municipal Law.

Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.

PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.

Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.,

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1865.
Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.

REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Camden, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.,
Office.—Church street, Paisley, C.W.

The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.

Agents for first class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.

Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

W. A. DOYLE,
INSURANCE AGENT.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.

A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.

Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer,
Commissione in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR
PAISLEY.

The Skein.

Slip, yes, slip your skein, my Kitty,
O'er my hands, and wind, and wind,
All the while, with little pity,
Tangling, tangling, heart and mind;
Kitty! eyes upon the wool!
Not on me, my beautiful!

Now you droop your eyes completely,
Winding, winding, dreamilie;
Wherefore, wherefore smile so sweetly
On a thing that cannot see?
If you must smile, smile this way!
I will bear it as I may!

Ah! the rosebud fingers flitting
Swift about the colored ball!
How my heart beats time, while sitting;
Still I try to bear it all;
Kitty, do you know or care
'T is my heart you're winding there?

Kitty, I am in a vision!
All the world to mist doth die;
Only, in an air Elysian,
Little fairy fingers fly;
Surely, if they flit too near,
I shall catch and kiss them, dear!

Tangled! pout not, frown not, Kitty!
Though I gladly bear the pain;
For your anger is so pretty,
It may make me sin again.
There! 'tis well! Now, wind and wind,
Tangling further heart and mind!

Now, 't is done! the last thread lingers
Sadly from me, slow to part;
Can'st thou see that in my fingers
I am holding up my heart?
Wind and wind! I do not care!
Smile or frown! and I will bear!

Ah! so fast and quick you wind it,
I no more can keep it mine;
Do you wonder that you find it
Throbbing now, close, close to thine;
Tangled, tangled are the twain;
Kiss, kiss, kiss them free again!

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BIRCHER.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XL.

When the day of trouble comes! It was nearer than even Dr. Bennett anticipated. If we were so spiritually organized as to be able to open our eyes on the invisible world, we should see close beside each human being a dark figure with outstretched hand, just ready to lay upon its victim's shoulder.

Trouble is very near us in this world, though oftentimes by a wise dispensation we know not how near. Happy for us that its footfall is so light we cannot hear it until it is close upon us! Happy for us that its voice is so low and indistinct that it has not strength to breathe into our ears the secrets of to-morrow! Happy for us that until we are writhing in its iron grasp the outstretched hand is invisible.

True, with some over-sensitive natures there are occasionally dark forebodings, as though the shadow of the future had fallen upon their hearts. Men laugh at presentiments; but are men wise in doing so? Because other natures are more susceptible than their own, is it a reason for disbelief? Nay, let it rather be a matter of thankfulness that there are so few that hear the far-off flutter of the gloomy figure's wings, or else how sad the world would be. And men would walk in sombre garments, grieving hopelessly over the untried future.

Aunt Lotty, as she placidly tended Mr. Carmichael, had no apprehension of the dark presence that silently and all unseen accompanied her from room to room. The Dormer nature was too strong to allow of supernatural impressions, else she might have heard a voice saying, "Before many days are over thou shalt stand face to face with the Dead Angel." But Aunt Lotty was saved from this, and it was well, for trouble, however long warded off, comes ever too soon.

But Joyce, with keener sense, and with fears awakened by Dr. Bennett's speech, sat waiting and dreading every moment what might happen in the next. So when Aunt Lotty announced that Mr. Carmichael was much better to-day, well enough to leave his room, she experienced no throb of hope, for she felt that the words that had fallen from Dr. Bennett's lips admitted of no appeal.

Doris had gone to Lynncourt to see her little brothers, and Joyce sat wondering why she was so long away, just when she wanted her, for she felt that it would be a relief to her to have some one to speak to, some one that she need not try to conceal her feelings with, for she scarcely dare trust herself to talk to Aunt Lotty, who was willing enough to chat on the improved state of her husband's health. She looked at her watch. One o'clock! Surely Doris would not be away much longer, she had already been more than two hours at Lynncourt. She went to the window, but Doris was not in sight.

There was a little bustle on the staircase. It was Mr. Carmichael going down very slowly, very heavily, Empson assisting him, and Aunt Lotty following. She would go and see him when he was settled in the drawing room. She did not know how many times she might see him again. He was a doomed man, and no one in the house knew it but herself. The knowledge was growing quite painful to her; she felt as though she must tell some one. Why had Dr. Bennett made her so wretched when what was going to happen might be months off? Was she to drag through weary weeks of watching for it? It would have been different, she argued, if she had held a different opinion of Mr. Carmichael, if she could un-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] if she could get rid of the [illegible] feeling of dislike and distrust with which she regarded him—[illegible] all, if she could divest herself of the suspicion that he was even now guilty of some wrong deed that he feared to have discovered.

Doris, entering the little porch room, found her pale and careworn.

"What is the matter, Joyce?"

Joyce started up.

"When is Mr. Lynn coming home?" she asked, pursuing her own train of ideas, without taking any notice of Doris's question.

"Mr. Lynn! what can he have to do with your looking so wretched?"

"Nothing. Do I look wretched?"

"Miserable; as pale as a ghost! Just as I ought to think I suppose; for if you were in my place, I should say you were fretting after Gabriel."

If Joyce had been pale before, she had color enough now, for the blood flushed up in her face till it was burning crimson.

"No, I am not," she answered, quickly.

Doris half smiled.

"Well, you are not pale now, certainly; and ready enough, too, to free yourself from such an accusation. Poor Gabriel! No one frets after him much. Do you know, Joyce, I feel quite happy now that he is away. Quite as happy upon the whole as when he is here. Is not that strange?"

"I wish he were here," said Joyce, involuntarily.

Doris started at her. "You are the strangest person, Joyce."

But Joyce heeded not her remark. She said, abruptly, "Do you remember saying it would be a good thing if Mr. Carmichael were to die, Doris?"

"Ah! did I? I had forgotten it," replied Doris, carelessly; "one speaks without thinking sometimes."

"Do you wish it now?" asked Joyce, in a slow, measured tone.

"Joyce!"

But Joyce repeated her question, even more deliberately than before.

"Wish it? of course I don't. I shouldn't have said it if I had taken into account the real meaning of it."

"I am glad to hear it."

Doris took a long look at her companion, whose pallid face seemed struggling to preserve a semblance of composure very much at variance with some hidden emotion that was agitating her. And as she looked, an undefined feeling of awe took possession of her, as though heart had spoken to heart, though no word had been uttered; as though Joyce's heart were in some way dimly reflected in her own; as, in the rippled water, the face below tremulously answers to the over-leaning face above.

"There is something the matter, Joyce," she said; "will you tell me what it is?"

"You don't wish *that* now, Doris; you are quite sure?"

"Wish it? No, Joyce; how can you think that I ever could have wished it seriously? It would be almost murder to wish a thing so deliberately as you appear to think I wished that—"

"It would."

"You are not well, Joyce; you've never looked yourself since my foolish flight. I can't imagine what is the matter with you. If it is any satisfaction to you to hear it, Mr. Carmichael may live to the age of Methuselah for all I care, and I hope he will find happiness in it."

"I don't think there would be much happiness in that," sighed Joyce; "but he will not live, Doris. Dr. Bennett thinks he will never get over this illness."

Joyce had spoken Dr. Bennett's thoughts rather than his words; but she had done so unconsciously, her mind having been impressed by his manner rather than by anything however decided that he might have said.

"Mr. Carmichael dying!" exclaimed Doris, with a shudder.

"Hush Doris! no one knows. Dr. Bennett would not let Aunt Lotty be told; he said it would do no good. Besides, it may not be yet. Another attack may not come on for some time. But I can't get rid of a weight that is weighing me down. I believe that Dr. Bennett knows it is nearer than he likes to say."

The two girls drew closer together.

"Poor Aunt Lotty!"

"Joyce," said Doris, "I shall send for Mr. Lynn for my father; he ought to be here."

* * * * *

And on, and on, came the dark shadow, but Aunt Lotty did not perceive that the dusk was settling in—that the grey evening that was creeping near—the twilight deepening before the night closed in. Slowly but surely the Death angel approached; the hours were measured out; there was no need for him to hurry on his journey, he should arrive in time; for Hugh Carmichael had yet some days to live.

Joyce, with a sickening at her heart, awaited his advent. Already she felt the chilling influence he spread around; and ever in her ears sounded the words that Hugh Carmichael had heard so often, and the response he had so many times repeated—"From sudden death, *Good Lord, deliver us!*" So many times repeated without giving it a serious thought. He had never contemplated sudden death in connection with himself. Few men do; they take it for granted that their own will be an ordinary death with due warning. Yet death was near!—he must die!—die with the burden that was heavy on his soul!—die with his evil feelings still unrepented of his sins unforgiven. Ah! who was she that should thus weigh out his iniquities and judge him? who was she that she should condemn?—and yet she could not help it, for stronger than her charity rose up conviction.

Her opinion of Mr. Carmichael was unchanged; and he was dying, and he knew it not! And if she told him the shock might be too much for him. What should she do? Backwards and forwards she paced the narrow limits of the little porch room, trying to calm herself and decide what best was to be done.

Suddenly a bell rang; and she heard the servants moving to and fro. She opened the door and listened. Some one ascended the stairs. It was Sarah coming to tell her something that she knew already. No need for her to see the white face or hear the words—

"The master is worse, Miss."

"Yes, Sarah. Send off for Dr. Bennett."

Then she descended quietly to the drawing room. In a moment all her agitation was calmed. Suspense was over!—the worst had come! She must act now. And she gave directions about Mr. Carmichael, and soothed Aunt Lotty, who was as helpless almost as a child.

"And he was so much better this morning," moaned Aunt Lotty; "and now he's worse than he's ever been. I'm afraid he's very ill indeed."

Mr. Carmichael was very ill, and Dr. Bennett held out but little hope. Towards midnight he rallied slightly, and soon after fell into a heavy sleep. And the Death angel watching by Mr. Carmichael's pillow stayed his hand, for the time is not yet come.

(To be Continued.)

Bruce County Council.

TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Schedule A, showing amounts raised for Gravel Roads, Harbors, &c.

Am't realized on debentures	$199,902 54
Am't by by-law to mud roads	16,000 00
Am't by by-law appropriated to harbors	22,000 00
Am't left for gravel roads	161,902 54
Am't borrowed in Oct., 1867, on act. of debenture issue	17,685 47
Total funds for gravel road construction	179,588 01
Government grant to harbors	8,000 00
Total fund for harbors	30,000 00
Am't voted in 1867 for Arran and Elderslie roads	6,000 00
Total fund for road improvements	22,000 00

Schedule B, showing state of Gravel Road Fund, 1st Dec., 1867.

Total funds for gravel roads	$179,588 01
Amount of contract prices	167,397 01
Amount raised by Treasurer of Huron on estimates	111,837 00
Do. Bruce "	58,570 35
Total paid on "	170,407 35
Amount paid by Treasurer of Huron on contingencies	8,636 81
Do. Bruce "	2,[illegible] 67
Total paid on "	10,997 48
Total amount paid on account of gravel roads	181,405 04
Am't over paid on G. R. funds	1,817 03

Schedule C, showing state of Road Improvement Fund, Dec., 1867.

Funds by by-law appropriated	$16,000 00
Am't paid by Treas'r, Huron	13,867 35
Do. do. Bruce	3,329 [illegible]
Total am't paid on mud roads	17,076 [illegible]
Am't over paid on appropriation	1,076 [illegible]

Schedule D, showing state of Harbor Funds, 1st Dec., 1867.

Total funds for harbors	$30,000 00
Paid on act. by Treas'r, Huron	16,[illegible] 18
Do. do. Bruce	9,065 99
Total paid on harbors	25,[illegible] 17
Am't unpaid of appropriation	4,665 83

Schedule E, showing state of whole Fund for Gravel Roads, Harbors, and Mud Roads.

Total fund for all purposes mentioned in by-law	$225,588 01
Total paid on all works	223,816 04
Am't deducted by Treasurer of Huron, not chargeable to gravel road fund	2,297 64
Total paid from funds	226,113 [illegible]
Amount over paid	525 67

Schedule F, showing state of Funds on collection of Rates.

Arran & Elderslie roads grant	$6,000 00
Am't charged against fund by Treasurer of Huron to be re-paid from Co. funds	2,297 64
Total amount	8,297 64
Deduct am't at present overpaid	525 67
Am't should be on payment of rates at credit of funds	7,771 97

Schedule G, showing amounts of appropriations at credit of Harbors.

Kincardine	$314 02
Inverhuron	813 69
Port Elgin	1,1[illegible]6 62
Southampton	2,411 50
Total	4,665 83

Schedule H, showing Road Improvement Fund on collection of Rates.

Arran & Elderslie Road Grant	$6,000 00
Am't overpaid of original grant	1,076 83
Balance to Cr. of mud roads	4,923 17

Schedule I, showing amounts of appropriations at credit of various Roads.

Arran roads	$2,[illegible] 15
Amabel & Albemarle roads	43 49
Brant roads	171 [illegible]
Bruce roads	45 50
Carrick roads	984 00
Kincardine & Bruce mill roads	246 23
Total amount of appropriation unexpended	4,923 17

REPORT OF GRAVEL ROAD COMMITTEE.

Members—Messrs Rastall, Gillies, McLellan, Adair, Rowand and Pinkerton.

Your Committee having carefully considered the various documents submitted, beg leave to report as follows:

1st. They would draw your attention to a meeting of the Committee that took place in Walkerton on the 1?th of September last, at the instigation of the Engineer and Treasurer. One of the principal objects on the part of the Engineer being a difficulty experienced in connection with the [illegible] hill deviation, and various other matters of a somewhat similar character, upon which that officer solicited the advice of your Committee, and which they are glad to state resulted favorably in consequence of the suggestions offered as to the course most advisable to pursue in the premises.

The Treasurer finding that the funds at the credit of the gravel roads and harbours under construction were nearly exhausted, sought the opinion and advice of your Committee as to what should be done under the circumstances, advised him to borrow the sum of 18,000 dollars from any of the banking institutions that would offer the most advantageous terms, on the credit of the by-law intended to be passed at your present meeting, for the issue of debentures to the amount of 20,000 dollars, for the purpose of supplementing the gravel road fund, in order to meet the Engineer's estimates, daily presented at the Treasurer's office, and which led to the negotiations mentioned in that officer's report.

Your Committee also on that occasion advised the Engineer not to accept any of the gravel roads as formally completed, where gravel might be put on after the 10th of October then ensuing.

In reference to the petition of John Denison, Inspector, praying for additional pay for services rendered, your Committee cannot recommend anything other than that matters of this kind should be settled between the Engineer and the party complaining, he having authority to engage and fix salaries of Inspectors in proportion to the value of the services rendered.

The Engineer's Report, as a whole, gives a tolerably clear view of the position of the works under his charge. It would be a matter of much pleasure to your Committee were they in a position to congratulate you on the satisfactory completion of the works in question. They are glad to state, however, that all the contracts are gravelled with the exception of a small portion of Elkin's contract, which they are informed, experienced serious difficulties in procuring sufficient labor, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by him to secure the requisite number of hands. Your Committee would observe that there are only two contracts—that of McVicar, and Tooley & Rourke—finally completed and accepted.

In reference to the Arran road of which mention is made in the report, recommending the gravelling thereof to the consideration of your Council, your Committee would simply reiterate the substance of their deliverance upon this matter at the June meeting—namely, that of there being no funds at the credit of the gravel road scheme for such a purpose.

With regard to the clearing along the sides of the gravel roads, they would recommend that the Engineer be instructed to let a contract or contracts, of slashing down the timber, it being their opinion that that would be sufficient, besides being the most economical manner of accomplishing the end in view.

Respecting the mode of keeping the gravel roads in repair after being accepted of the hands of contractors, they would merely remark that they approve of and recommend the system suggested in the Engineer's Report regarding that matter.

With relation to the harbors, your Committee would recommend that the Engineer be instructed to make out a sketch of the respective harbor works under contract, showing the present position of such works, and have the same ready to present at the January meeting of Council, to afford that body an opportunity of memorializing the government on that subject, showing the actual position of affairs in relation to that important matter, the more effectually to impress the Executive with the public beneficial results that would flow from the extension of these improvements.

Regarding the letter of Mr. Arch. McVicar, Inspector, applying for additional pay as such, your Committee recommend that the matter be settled between the Engineer and the party complaining.

In reference to motion of Mr Adair, asking for the construction of a culvert in front of park lot No 1, Clarendon street, Southampton, your Committee recommend that this matter be referred to the Engineer, to be dealt with as he may consider just and advisable.

In reference to petition of Paul Ross relative to tan drain causing damage to his mill pond, your Committee recommend that the Engineer be instructed to examine said pond, and report at next meeting of Council.

Relative to letter of Malcolm McLean respecting deviation on Bilky's hill, your Committee recommend that this matter be referred to arbitration. They cannot but view the sums asked for trifling deviations in this part of the county otherwise than exorbitant.

In reference to bill of damages sustained by William Bacon through injury to horse and loss of time sustained by William Bacon through injury to horse and loss of time occasioned by the impassable state of approach to Riverdale bridge, amounting to $61 50, your Committee recommend that 60 dollars be paid on this claim, being in full for all demands thereon, and charged to the Contractor, in whose hands the work remained at the time of the accident.

In conclusion, your Committee would simply observe that from the Engineer's statement and report, and all the other available sources of information that could be procured, they learn that no less than 20,000 in addition to the proceeds of the original by-law, as well as of by-law passed at your present meeting, will fully complete the gravel road scheme, irrespective of the 3,000 dollars extras that appear to have been expended on the Kincardine harbor over and above the amount appropriated to that work out of the gravel road scheme. The extras upon the work as a whole, are much greater than was anticipated by Engineer or Council, caused chiefly in additional embankments, &c., which seem to have been an unavoidable contingency. There are other contingencies, such as disbursements in the payment of Inspectors and Engineers' salaries, &c., &c., at present amounting to 11,000 dollars, accumulating since the work commenced, which was never intended to be paid out of the gravel road funds, but out of the general funds of the corporation, that should be provided for current expenses of that nature connected with the work, but which your Committee is happy to report has been amply provided for, as the Finance report of June in the 32nd clause, will show.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN GILLIES, Chairman.

[illegible] — The Americans do sensible things some times. For example, last week the U. S. Senate expunged the word "honorable" from its Journal. The clerk had prefixed this title to the names of the Senators, and Mr. Buckalew moved to strike it out. The Senate agreed, and its members are hereafter plain "Mr." Should not we in Canada be equally simple? At present there is quite a little array of gentlemen who have handles to their names, and are styled "Honorable." First are the members of the Senate; then all those who have at any time been members of other governments, and lastly, those comprising the Local Governments are being called by the same title. It thus ceases to be distinctive, and is therefore useless. Will not some Parliamentary reformer move that these meaningless titles be abolished, and that we should be allowed to talk of Mr. Howe, and Mr. McDougall, and Mr. J. S. Macdonald, without the prefix which no longer distinguishes them from a herd of people, more or less wise or otherwise?—*London Free Press.*

INTERESTING.—San Francisco, Dec. 7.—The Honolulu Advertiser publishes an account of the discovery of land heretofore unknown in the Arctic Ocean, by Capt. Long, of the whale ship Nile. It is thought this territory will prove to be the Polar Continent so long sought after. The land appears to be quite elevated, and has a mountain near the centre, about longitude 180, resembling an extinct volcano and estimated to be about 2,000 feet high. It was impossible to tell how far the land extended northward, ranges of mountains could be seen until they were lost in the distance. The lower part of the land was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation.

Dresden turns out 6,000 reams of albumized paper yearly—enough for one hundred and twenty million photographs. Two million eggs are used in this manufacture.

The nose of James T. Foote, Pottsville, Ill., is six inches long and each nostril is one and a half inches in diameter. When he blows this organ, the noise is said to be like the sound of a trumpet.—*Exchange paper.*

A man at Holmfirth, England, lost his life by indulging in the foolish amusement of catching copper coin in his mouth. While so engaged, a penny stuck in his throat, and, notwithstanding that medical aid was summoned, the coin could not be extracted. Eventually it was forced down the man's throat, and caused his death.

A large body of the Quebec ship carpenters have been visiting the various ship yards in Quebec, their object being to prevent men who had recently complied with the terms offered by the employers from working. Some workmen were brutally beaten and their tools destroyed.

A young man named Regan died in Albany (Ga.) recently from having a mole or wart on his face cut by a razor while being shaved. The wart was on his left cheek, and, while the whole right side was paralyzed, the left leg and arm became rigid and the face turned over the left shoulder.

There are eight newspapers published by colored men in the States. The New Orleans Tribune has the largest circulation—10,000 copies daily.

About two weeks ago an infant in Norfolk, Va., was attacked and bitten in the night by a rat. When the child, which was about two months old, received the wound, it screamed and awoke the parents, who discovered the wound near the temple. It did not bleed, but began to swell, and finally the little sufferer was attacked with erysipelas, from which it suffered about ten days and then died.

When the Marquis of Bute attains his majority next year he will come into a rent roll of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling a year, together with the nice little sum of one million pounds in ready money.

During the present year ten first class iron steamers have been built in the Clyde yards for the New York trade, four for the Baltimore and Bremen, and four more for New York are nearly ready. Next year the British, French and German lines will have over one hundred British built steamers engaged in the trade to New York alone.

A FOOLISH BRUTE.—A farmer named Porter, residing in the Township of Townsend, in a fit of spleen, deliberately took a valuable horse which had turned "breachy" into the woods and there shot him. On his way to the place of execution a neighbor offered him $60 for the animal, but the farmer preferred shooting him.

The Imperial family of Russia, some time since had a narrow escape of their lives while staying at Livadia, the Crimean summer residence of the Emperor. The Czar was entering the dining room with his family and suite when at the moment of stepping over the threshold the ceiling fell down. In another instant the whole family must have been crushed in its fall.

John W. Tait, Esq., C. E., who was associated with Mr. Fowler, in his Central Railroad scheme, and was well known throughout the Western portion of Ontario, died at his residence at Peterboro on Sunday last.

A few years ago the ladies wore a kind of bonnet called "kiss me if you dare." The present style of bonnet might be called with equal propriety, "kiss me if you want to."

A lady appeared on the streets of St. Louis recently, without hoops, and her grand appearance attracted the attention of a sharp policeman who arrested her on suspicion of being a man in disguise.

The U. S. Senate has passed a bill striking the word white from all laws of the District of Columbia.

One of the Maine railroads carries the [illegible] at half price and clergymen for [illegible] A conductor on one of the trains stopped at a station beyond the [illegible] to permit a clerical deadhead [illegible] professional call.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, Dec 12.

A daring attempt was made to-day to ... the recently arrested Fenian Col. ..., who is confined in Clerkenwell prison. Powder was exploded, it is supposed by Burke's confederates. The whole side of the wall was blown into the air. Three adjoining buildings were destroyed, many ... were injured and it is feared some ... lives were lost. Much confusion prevails in the vicinity and it is difficult to ascertain details.

New York, Dec. 14.

The Herald's London special has the following particulars of the explosion at Clerkenwell prison. None of the prisoners escaped. The street opposite is narrow, and built with houses three stories high. Twenty houses were almost entirely demolished, and rendered untenantable. The firemen were immediately summoned, and are now employed in digging in the ruins for dead bodies. Forty persons were wounded and four have already died. A house opposite to where the breach has been blown in the wall, has been suspected for some time as a Fenian headquarters. The wounded have been removed to hospitals. ... are guarded by a strong force of police. The street highway has been roped up to a considerable distance by the explosion, and the walls of the gaol have fallen to some extent into the breach, revealing the interior of the prison yard. No damage has been done to the prison building. The whole city is terribly excited. Everybody feels alarmed, for the serious reason that no one can foretell where the next blow may fall. The government is becoming exceedingly active.

All the Fenian funeral processions in Ireland have been strictly prohibited, and measures still more stringent are looked for. It is feared, or, at least, deemed very probable, that some trouble will ensue from the Fenian movement in Liverpool. The police force in Liverpool, or perhaps even in London, is utterly inadequate to deal with such a crisis. Colonel Burke, confined in the Clerkenwell prison, is not the man lately sentenced to death in Ireland and transferred to England after commutation of sentence.

He is more than suspected of being a very active Fenian, and is at present charged with having taken a prominent part both in organizing and directing the Manchester ... movement during which policeman ... was shot. It is alleged that Burke had charge of the arms and served them out to Allen, Gould, Larkin, and others just before the assault commenced.

Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 13.

Extensive preparations had been made by the friends of Allen, Gould, and Larkin, to hold a public funeral to-day in their honour, but the Government officers interfered, and under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, put a stop to the demonstration.

Glasgow, Dec. 13.

An attempt was made in this city to get up a funeral to-day for the Manchester Fenians, but it was checked by the authorities.

London, Dec. 14.

The police authorities report three killed and 40 badly injured by the Clerkenwell explosion. The entire press seems to be of opinion that the time for lenity towards the Fenians has passed.

London, Dec. 14.

Messrs. Burke and Casey, two of the prisoners who are confined in Clerkenwell prison, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. Nothing was elicited, and the prisoners were remanded. During the examination Mr. Burke took occasion to deny all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion in the prison yard. An inquest on the bodies of those killed by the explosion will be held on Tuesday next. Timothy Desmond, Jerry Allen and Ann Justice, who were arrested yesterday near the scene of the explosion, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. The only proof of the guilt of the prisoners was the fact of their being near the spot, and being just after the explosion occurred. The prisoners were subjected to a long and ... examination, in the presence of a large crowd of people. Nothing definite was proved against them, and they were remanded to prison.

London, Dec. 14.

Despatches have been received to-day which go to show that the English captives in the hands of the Abyssinian King, are safe and well. In the meantime, measures are progressing for their rescue. A large force of Egyptians, consisting of four thousand fighting men, have joined the English expedition at Massowah.

London, Dec. 15.

Public funeral ceremonies in honour of Allen, Gould and Larkin, which were to have been held to-day in many of the principal cities of England and Ireland, were prevented by the authorities in every place where the attempt was made to carry them out. Much indignation was shown by the crowds in some instances, though no violence was committed. In the city, battalions of regular troops to the number of ... men in all, have been kept under arms to-day to assist the police in maintaining order, and suppressing any Fenian demonstrations.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

Special precautions have been taken by Government to check any demonstrations or disturbances on the part of Fenians or Orangemen in this city, as this was the day appointed for holding the obsequies of the Fenians executed at Manchester. All the drinking places within the city have been closed by order of the magistrates. The whole police force is on duty. Soldiers are held in readiness at their barracks. The volunteer armories are all guarded. ... vessels of war are guarding the docks. ... attempt was made in accordance with the Fenian programme previously announced to form a funeral procession but it failed. The city is quiet.

London, Dec. 15.

It is thought that the Fenians will cease all active attempts against law and order in consequence of the universal horror and indignation caused by the disastrous attempt on Clerkenwell gaol. Large rewards have been offered by the Government for the discovery and arrest of the guilty persons.

London, Dec. 15.

The English mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, has arrived. She brings important news from the scene of war on the Parana. The Paraguayan forces under command of Lopez had assumed active offensive operations.

Their first movement was a complete success. They attacked the Brazilian camp and carried it by storm, taking 1,500 prisoners, and several pieces of artillery. The Brazilians defended their camp with great obstinacy, losing nearly 4,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

London, Dec. 16.

Last night an apparently organized attempt was made to set fire to several warehouses in the city, but was not successful. The incendiarism is generally supposed to have been the work of Fenians, though none of the parties engaged in the plot were caught. These events cause much alarm throughout the metropolis. The magistrates are swearing in special policemen by hundreds.

Dublin, Dec. 16.

Legal proceedings on the charge of seditious conduct, have been commenced by the government against John Martin, President of the Irish National League, Alexander Sullivan, editor of the Dublin Nation and others who took a prominent part in the Fenian obsequies on Sunday the 8th inst., and to-day the accused were brought before the police magistrate for examination. They did not deny their participation in the funeral services, and those who made speeches on that occasion freely acknowledged the language charged against them.

London, Dec. 17.

An inquest was held to-day on the bodies of the persons killed by the attempt to blow up Clerkenwell prison. Nothing satisfactory was elicited as to the perpetrators of the crime.

The last despatches received from Massowah report that the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia had reached a place called ..., where there was abundance of water and the natives were friendly.

London, Dec. 17.

A terrible explosion occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne to-day. The authorities last night received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine had been secreted in that place, it was supposed by Fenians. The sheriff and town surveyor, with a large squad of policemen, proceeded to the spot indicated, and discovered the oil packed in the usual manner. While the men were removing it a tremendous explosion occurred. Several policemen were instantly killed, and few of the party escaped injury. Both the sheriff and surveyor are badly hurt, and are lying in a critical condition.

Bruce County Council.

Proceedings continued, from the Bruce Herald.

The report of a Committee appointed at the January meeting of Council to investigate into the manner in which the Gravel Road Committee had performed their duties, was read.

A very long and sometimes debate was caused by this report, which was adjourned and taken up again three times before it was finally passed. As we cannot find room for the report this week, the remarks made by the members of Council upon it would not be well understood, so we will leave both until another week.

Council adjourned.

FRIDAY

All the members present.

Report of Jail Surgeon received and read. It said that the health of prisoners had been generally good, and referred to the want of baths in the Jail.

Letter read from Messrs. Hall & Moore calling the attention of the Council to the want of funds to pay their men who were living at the tavern, and that the expense of keeping them would be charged to the Council. Letter was filed.

Gravel Road Committee's Report was read.

Moved by Mr. Freeborn, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the report now submitted lie on the table to allow members to examine said report, and that the Council adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

Before the adjournment Mr. Fisher called attention to a motion which he moved and which was adopted at the June meeting in reference to a deviation of the Elora road through the township of Carrick. It appears that a patent has been issued by the Government for the land on which the deviation is made, and the purchaser expected to be remunerated for the land taken by said deviation. Engineer said he had been unable to do anything in the matter. He did not know what to do in fact the deviation was made by the Government Surveyor and he thought the purchaser should look to it for remuneration.

Council resumed.

Mr. Bruce asked why no notice was taken in the report, of Mr. Simon Orchard's matter.

Mr. Rowand said that the matter of Simon Orchard was not referred to in the Engineer's Report nor were any papers concerning it laid before the committee. It was brought before the Council at the June meeting, and left with the Engineer to settle.

Mr Adair said the Engineer had carried out his instructions. He had offered to Mr Orchard all the money that was coming to him on his contract, and he had refused to accept of it.

Mr Bruce asked on what contract price Mr Ekins was being paid. He understood that two tenders had been given—one to complete the roads in one year for a certain sum and another in two years.

The Engineer said all the contracts were ...

In consequence of the Committee having left the case of Mr McVicar, for an advance of wages in the hands of the Engineer, Mr McVicar was allowed to address the council. He explained the nature of his duties and the distance he had to travel to superintend the work which he said caused considerable additional expense, and thought that 50 cents more per day would do nothing more than remunerate him.

The Engineer said that Mr Hartly was the Inspector for that section. He had agreed to let Mr McVicar take his place, and all that he (Mr Hamlin) did was to confirm the appointment. He did not think Mr McVicar's duties more arduous than those of other of the Inspectors, and he could easily have got another to fill his place at the wages he had received.

Account from Simon Orchard, in reference to his contract, was received and ordered to be filed.

Moved by Mr Adair, seconded by Mr Coulthard, that the thanks of this Council are hereby tendered to the Hon. D. L. Macpherson for his able assistance given to our Treasurer, and his very liberal offer to protect the funds of this county at the time of the bank panic, which occurred in Oct. last, on the suspension of the Commercial Bank as shown by the report of the Treasurer of this county; and that the clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. gentleman.—Carried.

REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

As we cannot find room for this report in full this week, we shall briefly refer to the matters contained in it.

Two petitions from the Directors of the narrow gauge road—one asking signatures for the obtaining of a charter, and the other asking government for a grant of land to aid in the building of the road. In regard to the first, the report recommends the members to use their influence for obtaining signatures to granting a charter, subject to certain conditions, namely, that the line enter the county near the south east corner of the township of Carrick, thence to or near the village of Walkerton, thence to or near the village of Paisley, and thence through Port Elgin to the village of Southampton.

The report did not mention Port Elgin as it came from the hands of the committee, but was inserted at the suggestion of Mr Stafford.

The committee did not approve of the policy of granting land, but thought the government might give a grant of money.

They account for their change of views in regard to the different roads to the rise in the tariffs of the Grand Trunk and Great Western, and conclude with a suggestion to the directors of the narrow gauge to send some of their number on a visit to the county to explain its merits.

The committee found that it was much easier to draw up a report than to get it adopted, and there was consequently a late time in the council re-locating the road.

Moved by Mr McLellan, seconded by Mr McIntyre, that the route of intended railway be struck as near as possible to the centre of the County, and that its terminus be near the village of Inverhuron, on the shore of Lake Huron.

Mr McLellan did not believe that the route recommended in the report would serve the county as well as the one pointed out in his motion. It ran along the very outskirts of the county, while his route ran through the centre and would serve a greater number of people than the other.

Moved by Mr Rastall, seconded by Mr Purvis, that clause No. 2 of the report, be amended by inserting at the word "Walkerton," with a branch to the village of Kincardine.

Moved by Mr Bruce, seconded by Mr Wilson, that the report relating to a railway be adopted.

The members interested in the different routes set forth the advantages of each to the best of their ability, and with such an ... of feeling as showed that they were in earnest. This railroad question has been discussed so often that it would be only repetition to give even a synopsis of the remarks made.

After much talk a vote was taken on Mr Bruce's motion which was adopted by yeas 11; nays 10. Mr Rastall's motion was also put and carried by yeas 11; nays 10.

It was now discovered that a mistake had been made in allowing this motion to be put after the report was adopted. Had Mr Rastall's amendment been lost there would possibly have not been a word about irregularity. We rather think that some of the members were of opinion that it would be voted down, and to show the friends of the amendment, this they allowed it to be put, and found out their mistake when it was too late. A good deal of feeling was manifested about the matter, and a good deal of talk was the consequence. When matters began to simmer down a little,

Mr McLellan moved, and Mr Coulthard seconded that the route of the intended railway strike through the south eastern corner of the township of Carrick thence by as direct a line as possible through the centre of the county and terminate in the village of Inverhuron, on Lake Huron.

Mr McLellan said he wished to put this motion as the other one he put was declared lost, when the motion for the adoption of the report was carried. He had voted for the branch to Kincardine, but it was not an honest vote he gave—it was a bogus one. He now wanted to reverse that vote as he saw that no two lines could be built.

Mr McLellan's confession of giving a dishonest vote brought down several members upon him for such conduct. The motion was lost, nays 15; yeas 6.

Moved by Mr Bruce, seconded by Mr Freeborn, that the report be amended by striking out the clause giving a branch line to Kincardine.

This motion was objected to as being irregular. Some proposed one thing and some another, but there being apparently no unanimity about anything, the matter dropped and the Council proceeded to other business.

The Investigation Committee's report was again taken up and disposed of.

The business now being finished, the council adjourned about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Fire in Paisley.

We regret to have to record the destruction by fire of the premises used by Mr Ralston as an Ashery, which took place on Tuesday evening last between eleven and twelve o'clock. The buildings were not of much account, but the value of the materials destroyed would amount to about ..., with only ... insurance. Mr Ralston carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of pot and pearlash, and employed a number of men. The men in charge left the building, perfectly safe, as they thought, between six and seven o'clock, and no one is able to account for the fire taking place. Dr. Baird's stable was also burnt down, it being near the ashery, but the doctor's horse and most of the contents of the stable were saved.

Official information has been received from England, announcing the removal of the capital of British Columbia to Victoria.

Insolvent Act of 1864

AND AMENDMENTS.

IN the County Court of the County of Huron.

ONTARIO, COUNTY OF HURON, TO WIT.

In the matter of ROLAND BELL, *an Insolvent.*

Notice is hereby given, that on Wednesday the fourth day of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to Sawker Brough, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, for a discharge under the said Acts.

ROLAND BELL,
per Geo. W. Marlatt,
his Attorney *ad litem.*

Paisley, Co. of Bruce, Dec 19, 1867.

Female Teacher Wanted

WANTED, a second class female Teacher, (as assistant) for Paisley Common School for 1868.

Applications, stating salary, to be addressed to the undersigned before the 6th day of January next.

PETER McLAREN, M.D.
Dec. 19, 1867. Paisley

NEW YEAR'S DAY

SOIREE!

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF

GOOD TEMPLARS,

No. 197, Paisley, will hold a

GRAND SOIREE!

In the large and commodious Hall over Messrs. Murdoch & Orchard's Woollen Factory,

ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

The citizens of Paisley, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that at no previous time has such an interesting and varied Entertainment been offered for their amusement. It will consist of

Music, Singing, Speeches, and Charades.

CHARADES.

ESCAPING THE DRAFT.

Dramatis Personæ — Marshall Fitzdildon Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, Dr. Fitts, No. 133 ... No. ... Teddy McElligin, No 1111 Mr Germany.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.

D. P.—Jupiter, Cæsar, Officer, Jones, Paddy O'Flanagan.

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

D. P.—Snobbleton, ..., Miss Prudence Angelina Winterbottom.

THE MASTERPIECE.

D. P.—Geo. Curtis, Harry Howell, Nellis Curtis, Gloriany Julianny Animary Jones.

THE MUSIC TEACHER.

D. P. — Prof. Artemus Ward, John P. Brown, Esq., G. Augustus Robinson, Esq., Dr. San. Grado.

Addresses will be delivered on Instructive and Amusing Subjects by Messrs. W. Mills, W. Anstead, D. Sinclair, M. McNamara, W. Kerr and Dr. Pinmore.

The Worthy Chief will take the Chair at 9 p.m. precisely, when Tea will be immediately served.

Admission, 25 cents, to be paid at the door.

WM. MILLS, W.C. | M. McNAMARA, W.S.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

Paisley, Dec. 18, 1867.

BIRTHS.

On Dec 13th, the wife of Mr Thomas McBeath, Elderslie, of a daughter.

On Dec 11th, the wife of Mr John McIntyre, 4th con. Elderslie, of a daughter.

On Dec 16th the wife of Mr Thos. Hemloff, Lockerby, of a son.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

Mount Forest has voted a bonus of $10,000 towards the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway.

FIRE IN GUELPH.—The extensive buildings occupied by Henry Mulholland, Massie & Son, and W J Brown, called the "Alma Block," were burned down on Saturday afternoon last. The only fire engine in the town was unserviceable.

"NO THOROUGHFARE."—This is the title of the Christmas Story by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins. It is published in full as an extra Christmas number of *Every Saturday*, price 10c. A story by two such popular writers cannot fail to have a great run.

NEVER MEANT TO PAY.—The difficulties of newspaper publishers is exceedingly exemplified in a story we heard the other day. A collector approached a subscriber of a country paper who had taken it for twelve years and never paid anything for it. On being presented with the account, the party said it was true he had been asked to patronize the paper, and had done so for quite a number of years, but he certainly had never intended to pay for it, and seemed quite surprised and indignant at being asked to do so!

SOIREE ON NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.—The Good Templars Lodge of this village, which is a numerous body, and has among its members some of the most enterprising and intelligent men of the village and neighbourhood, will give an entertainment of a novel kind, for Paisley, on New Year's Night. Every effort will be made to make the Soiree come off well. See advertisement.

Parliamentary Proceedings

During the past week, important government measures have been introduced and discussed in parliament. As was expected, the North-west resolutions were carried by a large majority, though an amendment was made that any agreement to pay claims of Hudson's Bay Co. should be approved by parliament before carried out. The proposal for an official report of the debates was carried by a small majority, which makes it doubtful whether it will be finally adopted. We observe Mr. Sproat voted against it. The speech of the Finance Minister, Mr. Rose, is generally commended, though it showed the Finances of the Dominion to be in a bad ... constantly accumulating debt, and great difficulty to meet engagements. A vote of credit for over five million dollars for six months was asked, the government not being prepared to furnish detailed estimates. Mr Dorion, seconded by Mr. Blake, moved an amendment condemning this proceeding, which was characterized by Mr. Cartier as a motion of want of confidence. The division on this motion showed the complete disorganization of the old Reform party, only 21 voting for it. The government may now spend the five millions in any way they like, and not be called to account till next winter. The country will hardly approve of this mode of doing business. On Thursday last Mr Galt made interesting statements of the cause of his resignation which appears to have been solely on account of his desire that the government should assist the Commercial Bank to prevent its suspension, which the other members opposed. Mr. Galt's statements showed the very excited state of the commercial centres during the progress of the run on the different Banks, and the depressing influence the panic had on the country. It is very evident that the present system of issuing paper money is injurious to the community and may at any time become calamitous. A few changes are to be made in the Tariff, and the whole subject is to be again considered during the second portion of the session. The duty on spirits is raised from 7¢ to 80¢, and unimportant changes on other articles. The maritime provinces members loudly protested against the high Canadian tariff, which of course now ... the Dominion. It is likely higher duties will have to be laid on to meet the expenses of the Dominion, but the Government no doubt did not want to ... the Nova Scotian members too much at once. The Canadian tariff is a good enough dose at first. When it is found the Maritimes can bear this, a little extra pressure will do them no harm. ... said it was the intention of the government to bring in a measure this session to cause uniformity of qualification of electors throughout the Dominion. It appears that in Ontario it is $600, New Brunswick ... and Nova Scotia $150. A strong effort should be made throughout the country to have it reduced to the Nova Scotian standard. A motion has been made for the report of the court martial on Col. Ferguson, in reference to his conduct during the Fenian raid, to be laid before the House. Mr. Cartier promised to make enquiry on the subject. On Tuesday, in reply to Mr. Holton, the Government said that no answer could be given as to when permanent Lieutenant-Governors would be appointed or what their salaries would be. The finance minister, Mr. Rose, has proposed various ways to raise money to meet the pressing debts of the Dominion—namely, by the creation of a Dominion Stock, the issue of Exchequer Bills, the granting of Terminable Annuities, and the issue of Debentures, &c., in place of any falling due, &c. &c., in the bungling and inexplicable way these matters are generally managed. These resolutions have been passed after a discussion in which we observe from the Globe and Leader's report, Mr Sproat made a few remarks.

"Mr Sproat thought that when Government proposed measures which would relieve them from the Bank of Montreal they should avail themselves of the proposition. The greatest evils that could befal them was to be indebted to their foes. If Government based securities they would be enabled from among people of this country to receive a sufficient amount of money to relieve themselves of the Bank of Montreal. He had great pleasure in supporting the Bill."

Mr Rose said the creation of this Dominion Stock would not interfere with the currency of the country if introduced in a gradual way. This seems a very absurd speech for a Finance Minister of a Dominion. How will he get the money for his stock, even in a gradual way, if it won't interfere with the currency of the country? The Government cannot use the currency of the country without coming into competition for it with business men. The Government might as well issue legal tenders at once, for it must come to that soon. Were they to issue five million dollars of legal tenders, and at the same time establish a Dominion Stock at seven per cent interest *payable in gold*, to the amount of the five millions if called upon to do so, the legal tenders would remain at par value, the stock would be in demand, and the Government would require no other method to raise money. A debate occurred on the subject of the license fee on breweries, the government fixing it at $250. An amendment was moved reducing it to $100, as it was thought the heavy duty would ruin the small brewers. The debate was adjourned. On the second reading of the Intercolonial Railroad Bill, Mr Mackenzie spoke. The debate was adjourned.

There is no change in the markets this week of any importance.

The Investigating Committee's Report.

It will be remembered that at the first meeting of the County Council, a committee was appointed to investigate and report on certain charges or rumors affecting the character as public men of certain members of the Gravel Road Committee. The report of the committee (which we give below) was presented to the council at the recent session at Walkerton, and gave rise to a hot discussion. The report was accepted after striking out the last paragraph, which gives the reason why the committee could not report upon the more serious charges of corruption alleged against members of the Gravel Road committee.

Report of the Committee to whom were referred the contracts for building the County of Bruce Gravel Roads, and the action of the Gravel Road Committee relative to the letting of the said contracts.

Members—Messrs Freeborn, Coulthard, Purvis, Good and Bruce.

Your committee have duly met, and after a most careful examination of the documents submitted, beg leave to report as follows:

That in relation to the actual contract prices for which the work was let, and the estimate of what they ought to have been, your committee can say nothing, seeing that the said estimates have not been submitted to your committee.

That the action of the Gravel Road Committee at the time of the opening of the tenders and letting the work the first time, is, in the opinion of your committee inexplicable, and that with all deference to their honesty of purpose, would leave them open to very grave suspicion in their recommending secrecy as to their action, as per motion as follows:

"Moved by Mr Lumsden, seconded by Mr. Brocklebank, that all resolutions passed and proceedings taken at the present meeting of the committee, be considered private, and no information in relation to the proceedings now taken be divulged until after the final decision of the County Council at first meeting at Goderich."

The letter of Mr Denny of Southampton amending his tender on the ... of it the existence of some tampering with the public interests, in giving an undue advantage to one contractor over the others, and which in the opinion of your committee is suspicious and open to criticism.

In the items of tender, your committee find that the first tenders recommended to be accepted amounted to $189,441 89—namely; Reed & Walker for sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 15, $55,568 00. Denny & Co. for sections 7, 8, 9, 10 & 13 $63,731 00, Hall & Moore for sections 3, 4, 5, 6 & 14, $69,441 89.

That this acceptance of tenders was acted upon so far as Messrs Reed and Walker were concerned, but from some cause not made known to your Committee, the arrangements as entered into with Denny and Hall & Moore were broken through. That portion was reopened, and other parties who had formerly tendered allowed to explain and amend tenders. Upon the work being re-let, a saving in the work was effected of $19,137 89—namely, 3 and 4, $9,393 and $9,780; section 6, $8,413—McVicar. Section 7 $9,330, Orchard. Sections 8, 9 and 10, $35,915; section 13, $11,564; section 14 and 5, $13,352 and $11 ... sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 15, $55,568. Total $169,501.

Your committee would beg further to remark, relative to the items tendered, that your committee found a tender from Mr. Beecroft offering to do the whole work for the sum of $157,000, which, had it been accepted, would have effected a further saving of $12,501, and the non acceptance of which your committee have been entirely unable to reconcile with a view to the true interests of the county and due respect to public economy.

Owing to the contracts of Messrs Reed not having been submitted, your committee are unable to report whether any other party tendered lower for any individual section, or whether the committee were justified in closing with them at their first offer.

Your committee exceedingly regret that the motion of appointment did not authorise them to summon or examine witnesses so as to have enabled them to report as to the various statements and rumors in circulation relative to certain members being interested in certain contracts or any other arrangements, and must therefore leave the matter in the hands of the council.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. C. Bruce
Chairman.

"Reasons of State."

In the course of the debate on the Hudson's Bay Territory Resolutions, Mr Cartier said "there were important State reasons why the measure should be carried during the present Session." None of the members seemed to consider they had a right to ask what these "reasons" were. Our parliament appears to be fast getting into the same position as that of France, which is practically controlled by Napoleon. Imitating the Imperial policy in France, the Canadian government have only to say such work must be done, or it is inexpedient that a contract be granted, and the people's representatives submit as humbly as if they had a Napoleon to domineer over them. How is all this to end? There is little reason to doubt that the "State reasons" were dictated by the British government. But our Parliament does not legislate for Imperial interests, but for Canada alone. And if we are not mistaken the Canadian ministry are, or should be in subjection to our Parliament, and not to that of Great Britain. It is questionable, however, whether our government have not, of late years, while professing to serve Canada, been the mere tools of British power. Beyond this, John A. did not get a handle to his name for any service he did this country, but rather for his attention to Imperial interests.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs Ashael Edmunds, of ..., died in her chair on the afternoon of Monday last. She had no premonition of approaching dissolution. Disease of the heart is said to have been the cause of death.

The North-West Territory.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the resolutions regarding the above region, John A Macdonald stated the proposition was this:

"Her Majesty, in her Imperial capacity as Sovereign of Great Britain, was Sovereign of this great territory of the North west. It was proposed that the House should address Her Majesty, under the terms of the Union Act, and Her Majesty by order in council could transfer that sovereignty to the government and parliament of Canada, so that the government of Canada would give that territory a government, and the parliament of Canada would legislate for its welfare and good government!"

There can be no misunderstanding the above, that the Imperial government will declare the territory part of the Canadian Dominion, and give the federal parliament power to form a constitution for its government. But the premier makes use of singular, and what appears to us, very inappropriate terms. There can be no transference of sovereign power from Queen Victoria to the Dominion, unless the latter becomes independent. The idea of sovereignty implies supreme power, which the Canadian Dominion cannot possess as long as its constitution is a mere Act of the English Parliament. Call the country a Dominion, and let its bounds be ever so extensive, we are but colonists, the same as we always were, after all.

The Silver Question

The House of Commons has passed a bill, introduced by the finance minister, to levy a duty of 10 per cent on American silver, which it is no doubt innocently supposed will keep it out of the country. After this, every man's purse, as well as his carpet-bag, must come under the inspection of the Argus-eyed custom-house officers. The "silver nuisance" is not to be abated in this fashion. If people choose to take the American silver without discount, we don't see how Parliament can hinder them. The subjects of the "Dominion" cannot do without small change, and if no better is furnished they must needs use the Yankee coinage. If our Government have not the power to coin money, let them go to work and issue fractional paper money, and advertise the actual price American silver may be legally tendered in payment of a debt, or better that if people like to take the silver at more than its actual value, by all means let them. The whole fuss about this silver is kicked up by the merchants, who will persist in taking it without discount.

Township of Elderslie

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Electors of the Township of Elderslie will be held in the Drill Shed, Paisley, at noon on Monday the 23rd day of December next, for the purpose of receiving the Nomination of Candidates for the office of Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Three Councillors for the said Township for the ensuing year.

F. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
Returning Officer.

Township Clerk's Office,
Paisley, Dec. 12, 1867.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cameron & Bricker, Merchants, Port Elgin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM CAMERON,
SOLOMON BRICKER.

James Muir, Witness

With reference to the above, the undersigned would intimate to his customers and the public, that he will still continue to carry on the business in the old stand. All notes and accounts due the late firm are payable to him.

WM CAMERON.

Port Elgin, Dec. 11, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 50 acres of Land, being the East half of Lot No 25, 1st con. of Elderslie. The soil is of the best quality, and there are 10 acres cleared. A spring creek crosses the lot, and it is also crossed by the Saugeen River on one corner.

ALEXANDER RATTRAY.

Paisley, Dec. 12, 1867.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at the next session thereof, for an act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company, and to empower the said company to construct a Railway from the City of Toronto to the Village of Orangeville, or some point in the vicinity thereof, and thence to Mount Forest or Durham or some point in the vicinity of either, and thence to some point on Lake Huron to be determined by the County Council of Bruce. Also to empower the said Company to construct a Railway from some point in the line above mentioned to the town of Owen Sound.

Dated at Toronto 28th Nov., 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties Indebted to DR. FRICKELTON, of Southampton, will save Costs by paying over at once.

Southampton, Dec. 4, 1867.

Pumps! Pumps!!

THE subscriber has on hand, for Sale, a large number of Pumps, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

EDWARD CONOLLY.
Vesta, Township of Brant.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

THE Board of Public Instruction for the COUNTY OF BRUCE will meet for the Examination of Candidates, for Teachers' Certificates at KINCARDINE on

Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1868,

At the hour of nine o'clock in the morning.

The Examination of Candidates for 1st class certificates will continue Two Days; for 2nd class, One Day and a half; for 3rd class, One Day.

Candidates are informed that they "must" send in their Applications, stating Class, and accompanied by Certificates of Character, post paid, to Dr. Martyn, Kincardine, on or before Saturday, January 4th, 1868. The Board will use its discretion as to admitting to Examination any Candidate who shall not have complied with the foregoing.

The Board will meet for the transaction of general business on Tuesday, January 7th, at 7 30 p.m. By order of the B. of P. I., County of Bruce.

DeWITT H. MARTYN, M. D.,
Secretary.

Kincardine, Dec. 2nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

A Bonus of 1,000 Dollars

WILL be given by the Corporation of the County of Bruce to any person or Company that will

SINK A TEST WELL

to the depth of 1000 feet in any part of the County of Bruce, provided Salt or Oil is not struck at a less depth. Should two wells be sunk to that depth then the above amount to be divided as follows:—namely, $600 to the first and $400 to the second.

This offer to remain good for one year from the 24th day of January, 1867.

GEORGE GOULD,
County Clerk.

Walkerton, April 2, 1867.

1868. THE 1868.

"GLOBE" NEWSPAPER.

DURING the year 1868 very important Sessions will be held of the Parliament of Ontario and of the Dominion, and very interesting discussions will take place on subjects of the deepest interests to the Canadian people. The foundations of the new Governments have been laid, but the superstructure will demand all the care of the people, and the public journals will necessarily be called upon to discuss at length many questions, upon the right settlement of which the future welfare of the country will depend.

In all the matters which will be brought before the Legislature The Globe will take a deep interest and both by

FULL REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

Early in the year 1868 The Daily Globe will be very considerably enlarged, and will be printed on a Rotary Lightning Press ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co. of New York capable of printing 15000 Impressions an hour. The outlay of this press, about $15000 in gold, has been rendered necessary by the large and increasing circulation of The Globe. It has been for some time impossible to supply in time for the morning mails the number of copies called for by the public. The increase of size is rendered necessary by the pressure of advertisements, which have already caused the publication of a large supplement twice a week, and which will be continued as may be found needful until the permanent enlargement takes place. At the same time as the enlargement, the paper will be printed on new type.

Early in the year we shall commence the publication of a new story by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Woman in White."

THE TERMS

Of subscription will remain as heretofore, $6 per annum for the Daily edition, and $2 per annum for the Weekly edition, both payable strictly in advance. No paper sent out of the office until the money is paid.

Parties sending in their subscriptions now will receive either edition of The Globe up to 31st December, 1868, on payment of a year's subscription.

CLUBS FOR THE WEEKLY GLOBE

The Club rates for the coming year will be as follows:

6 copies, one year,	$10.
10 " "	15.
20 " "	31.

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 20.

30 copies, one year, for - - $43

And an extra copy of The Weekly Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 30.

50 copies one year, for - - $65

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 50.

80 copies, one year, for - - 100

And a copy of The Daily Globe to the person who gets up the Club of 80.

Payment must be always in advance.

Each paper is addressed separately, and may be sent to any Post Office.

When additional names are added to any club during the year, they must be sent to the Globe Office by the person who made up the Club; and the money sent with such additional names must be such a proportion of the year's subscription at the club rate as will pay up to the expiration of the club.

GEORGE BROWN,
Publisher.

Toronto, November 21, 1867.

VINEGAR FACTORY!

Queen St., near the School house.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has a quantity of Vinegar on hand which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by Wholesale or Retail. Retail price 34 cts. per gal. He hopes the people will patronize him so as to encourage him to enlarge his factory.

THOMAS MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, August 6, 1867.

Proclamation!

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF PAISLEY

AND ALL IN WANT OF

NEW GOODS!

AT CITY PRICES.

CHRISTMAS

AND NEW YEAR'S

REQUISITES AT THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

At Prices that will ensure their speedy clearance.

G. & W. SMITH

Are prepared to sell the following Goods at the following prices (others, which we cannot here enumerate, equally as low):

2½ lbs good Young Hyson Tea	for $1	00
6 " Fresh Ground Coffee	" 1	00
10 " Bright Muscovado Sugar	" 1	00
9 " Yellow Refined do. (nearly White)	" 1	00
16 " Splendid Currants (warranted free from sand)	" 1	00
10 " Valencia Raisins	" 1	00
8 " Seedless do.	" 1	00
7 " Best Layer's do. (for Table use)	" 1	00
7 " Prime Cheese	" 1	00
20 " Arracan Rice (whole)	" 1	00
25 " Pot Barley	" 1	00

Also, Lemon and Orange Peels, Flavoring Extracts and Essences, Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch and Sago for culinary purposes, Molasses, Standard and Golden Syrups, Table Codfish and Digby Herrings, Tobaccos, Soaps, &c. &c., at lowest possible prices for Cash.

In DRY GOODS,

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE

Offers equal advantages, and although it does NOT pretend to sell Goods UNDER COST, nor altogether AT COST, still it sells them Cheaper than those who do, and the following ought to convince the most incredulous of the fact.

Where can you find, and buy the undermentioned articles at the prices quoted, except at

G. & W. SMITH'S?

15 yds of Splendid Factory Cotton	for $1	00
12 " of Superior do. 32 inches wide	" 1	00
10 " of Stout do. 33 do.	" 1	00
8 " of Extra Stout, and full yard wide	" 1	00
10 " of Fast Colour Print	" 1	00
8 " of a Superior article (choice of 20 pieces)	" 1	00
8 " of Capital Brown or Grey Wincey [full Dress]	" 1	00

25 cts. per yard for White or Scarlet Flannels
75 " do. First Class Canadian Full Cloth
75 " do. all Wool do. Tweeds
90 " do. the best manufactured, worth $1 25
100 " do. a good overcoating [Double Width]
75 " do. Ladies Black Mantle Cloth [do.]

Let those who pretend to sell at Cost, give better value if they can!

Canadian Tweeds, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Full Cloths, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Cottons at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Flannels, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Blankets, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Sheetings, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Hosiery, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Woollen Yarns, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Cotton Yarns, at G & W Smith's,
Canadian Shirts & Drawers, at G & W Smith's,

At extremely low prices, for Cash.

Canadian Boots & Shoes, at G. & W. Smith's,

Canadian Hats and Caps, at *G. & W. SMITH'S.*
Canadian Crinoline Skirts, at *G. & W. SMITH'S,*
At Manufacturers' prices, for Cash.

In fact, everything that you want, at

G. & W. Smith's,

At prices that cannot possibly be undersold, no matter what you may hear to the contrary.

All Wool Tweed Suits	to order for $12
All Wool Best Canadian suits	do. 12
Silk & Wool Mixed Tweed suits	do. 15

Pants, Vests & Coats in proportion.

Special to the Ladies!

On hand, a large assortment of Furs, Muffs and Cuffs, Woollen Hoods, Berlin and Fleecy Wool Clouds, Balmoral Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woollen Vests, and a complete assortment of Double Long Woollen Shawls at $3 50 and $4 50, usually sold at $5 and $6.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted far and wide for selling cheap

PAISLEY, Dec. 12, 1867.

CANADA PERMANENT

BUILDING & SAVINGS SOCIETY,

Incorporated by Authority of Parliament.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
INVESTED ON REAL ESTATE	1,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME	400,000

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH D. RIDOUT, President.
PETER PATERSON, Vice President.
J. G. WORTS, ROBERT CASSELS,
EDWARD HOOPER, W. C. CHEWETT,
S. NORDHEIMER, E.H. RUTHERFORD
Solicitor—JONAS AP JONES
Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. MASON.
Office—Masonic Hall, Toronto St., Toronto.

Saving's Bank Branch.

Sums of Ten Dollars and upwards are received by the Society on deposits, subject to withdrawal, and bearing interest at Four, Five and Six per cent, per annum. The whole Capital and Assets of the Society, invested in Mortgages on first class Real Estate, being pledged for the security of money thus received. Depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

MONEY TO LOAN.

This Institution advances Money on the security of Improved City or Country Property, situate in Western Canada, repayable by Instalments spread over from One to Fifteen years.

The Revenue of the Society, amounting to Thirty Thousand Dollars per month, is applicable to this purpose.

The Directors would call particular attention to the fact, that the Society's terms, with respect to conveyancing charges, rate of interest, fines for default, etc., have been materially reduced and simplified, and are now more than ordinarily favourable to borrowers.

Applications for advances may be made to the Secretary, or to

W. M. SMITH,

The Society's Appraiser, at Paisley, County of Bruce, who is authorized to receive proposals for Loans.

STOP AT PAISLEY.

I WILL give you a STOVE, furnished complete, as Cheap as you can get one in Southampton, and Cheaper. Besides a great many other kinds, I have the

IMPROVED PRINCE OF WALES,

One of the best Elevated Oven Stoves now in use.

TINWARE in great variety.

Stove Pipes always on hand. GROCERIES CHEAP.

Coal Oil at 30 cts. per gal.

HARDWARE at Cost.

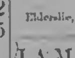
Heading done on short notice. Also on sale, a lot of Plough Points and SUGAR KETTLES. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

SHANNON.

Paisley, Nov. 13, 1867.

Time is Money!

M. McNAMARA,



Watch Maker,

JEWELER & ENGRAVER,

KEEPS constantly on hand an excellent stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he is prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

Good Clocks for $2.

GOOD WATCHES FOR $4.

Superior articles of the same description at equally moderate rates.

All kinds of repairing done neatly, cheaply and quickly, and all work warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

School Seals, Municipal Seals, and Lodge Seals

Of every description engraved at a few hours' notice.

McNamara's Brick Block.

Paisley, Nov. 21st, 1867.

HEIFER LOST.

SOME time in September last, strayed from Lot No 24, con. 6, Elderslie, a white one year old Heifer, with red ears, reddish about the neck. Whoever will be kind enough to give such information as may lead to her recovery will much oblige

SAMUEL EWART.

Elderslie, Dec. 14, 1867.

JAMES SCOTT, TAILOR,

Next to the Drug Store,

QUEEN STREET, PAISLEY.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution the public against negotiating a Promissory Note made by me in favor of Neil Cameron, or bearer, for $100, bearing date the 15th day of November last, payable one year after date, as it was obtained from me under false pretences and without consideration.

GEORGE CAMERON.

Saugeen, Nov. 15, 1867.

FOUND,

A SUM of MONEY. Apply to

T. ORCHARD

Paisley, Nov. 15, 1867.

Farm Lots for Sale.

LOT 15, in the 7th con. of Arran, containing 91 acres, adjoining the village of Arkwright. 50 acres cleared.

Also Lot 7, in the 1st con. of Arran, containing 103 acres—70 cleared.

The above are of finest quality of land and contain farm buildings and orchards of grafted fruit trees.

ALSO

1000 Acres of other Land

From which purchasers can choose [illegible] improved farms. Ample time [illegible] payment.

Send for a list.

F. [illegible]
Barrister, South[illegible]

COMMERCIAL HOTEL!

Formerly the Bridge Inn.

SAUGEEN, ELORA ROAD.

THE above Hotel has been lately purchased by the subscriber. The house and premises have been thoroughly renovated and put in order for the reception of travellers; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to the wants of the Public, to merit a fair share of patronage. First rate stabling and careful ostlers.

RICHARD McINNES.

Saugeen, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE LARGEST

Baking and Confectionary

ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE,

Opposite the British Hotel, Paisley.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

A good stock of Flour constantly on hand for Sale.

W. HORNELL,
Proprietor.

Paisley, May 30, 1867.

BRITISH HOTEL,

PAISLEY.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years. His house has every accommodation for travellers.

Good Driving House, and Stabling for seventy horses.

WM. SERGISON.
Proprietor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!

J. A. ELLIS.

DENTIST

WILL visit the following places periodically, as follows:

PAISLEY - -	first week of	each Month
SOUTHAMPTON	second	do.,
KINCARDINE - -	third	do.,
PORT ELGIN -	fourth	do.,

When he will be prepared to perform any dental operation in the latest and most improved style

Teeth extracted with little or no pain by the use of the Narcotic Spray.

Specimens of Artificial Teeth shown at rooms, and consultation always free.

A preparation for cleansing and preserving the natural teeth kept constantly on hand.

September 4th, 1867.

Butcher's Shop.

THE subscriber begs to inform the people of Paisley and vicinity, that he has recommenced the butchering business at his old stand, Queen Street South, where he will keep Fresh Meat constantly on hand. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage.

Cash paid for Fat Cattle and Sheep.

T. H. IRELAND.

Paisley, Jan. 17, 1867.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

THE commodious and comfortable Hotel known as the Union Hotel now occupied by Mr. McCalder, on Queen Street South in the village of Paisley, is offered for SALE or to LET on easy terms of payment.

Parties wishing to lease or buy, can learn the terms by applying (if by letter, pre paid) to Mr. Alex. [illegible], No. 552, Burnside St., Chicago, U.S.

Or to

GEO. C. URQUHART,
Druggist, Queen Street, Paisley,

Paisley, Nov. 6, 1867.

JOHN RATTRAY, BREAD & FANCY BISCUIT BAKER, AND CONFECTIONER.

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Paisley and vicinity for the liberal [illegible] to business and [illegible] lowest possible remunerating prices to receive a continuance of the same.

No alum used in our bread, nor any other injurious ingredient.

Paisley, July 17, 1867.

FOR SALE,

THE Works of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

Port Elgin, Nov. 15, [illegible]

The Florida Crackers.

A Canadian Correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator, writing from Florida, gives the following account of the poor white population of that State:—

The next class to the planters are the poor whites that are natives of the State. They are meaner than the lowest of the laboring classes in the North; they are to be found all over the State but mostly in the interior. They are called "Florida Crackers." They are the most degraded people next to the negroes, (freedmen I mean)—that I have ever seen. As there are no schools the 'cracker' children are raised in ignorance, as their fathers were before them.

The 'cracker' makes a poor living; he is generally too lazy to work, raising a little corn which is pounded into what is called hominy, and upon this, along with the cattle and hogs that he steals from the planters, he manages to subsist in a poor way. His house or camp is generally built in some out-of-the-way place where no one but a 'cracker' would live. I have never yet seen one of their houses that had a floor or decent fireplace. Thousands of them have never seen a stove or scarcely any ordinary utensil. On account of the mildness of the climate it is not necessary to have any bedclothes—in fact, such things are unknown to them. The Cracker's rude bedstead is easily made; he goes to the woods and cuts a few crutches, and then he drives them into the earth floor; a few poles are laid crossways; and are covered with Florida moss. This bed usually takes up about one half of the shanty, and is occupied by the 'Cracker,' his wife and children, dogs, goats, &c. &c.

The Cracker children are short and stout and have a filthy habit of eating a certain kind of clay, which is something like soap in appearance. They commence to eat the clay as soon as they are able to creep. It gives them a nasty yellowish look, and the body, in the region of the stomach, has the appearance of having been ruptured. Their eyes are small and sunken, and the head poorly shaped. The hair is of yellowish colour.

The women have the same yellow appearance in their features, from clay-eating when young. The women have a more filthy habit than clay eating. They dip snuff. I suppose you do not know what that is, so I will tell you. They buy the snuff in small square boxes that hold two or three ounces; they then take a small piece of soft wood, and chew the end of it, so as to form a small brush; they then take this brush and fill it with snuff; they pull out their under lip with finger and thumb, and lay the snuff in between the lip and the gum, and let it remain there till it is moistened; then the snuff-brush is put into the mouth, and moved about with the tongue. Snuff dipping and tobacco chewing are on a par; so far as the times it takes to chew it is concerned.

You know what it is like to see some persons chewing tobacco whose mouths are not adapted for chewing tobacco, and the saliva runs down from each corner of the mouth; the snuff-dipper's appearance is much the same; and for women to have such a filthy practice, is not often met with. I am sorry to say that there are other people besides Crackers who practice snuff dipping in Floride.

Effects of the Hurricane at St. Thomas.—Hurricanes always produce their miracles that, however clear to the eye, yet appear incredible, and this one is not without its fair quota. A gun on the ramparts of Fort Christian, used for firing the morning and evening signal, was forced through the parapet wall and thrown down into the barrack yard. The diving bell belonging to the dredging apparatus, a bulk of about 9 tons, was lifted from the place known as the hulks or ponton, and carried over and thrown into one of the spar pits of Mr. Hughes, a distance of at least a quarter of a mile. A piece of scantling some 25 feet long, pierced the roof of a wooden house in Princesses street, passing through the back of a rocking chair and under a cottage piano, just near enough to touch the keys above and the pedal below, then went through the floor and rested on the counter of a grocer's shop underneath, so that the one end projected out at the roof, while the other end rested on the counter, at the same time holding the rocking chair and piano immovable. The apartment is small and the occupants were in it when the accident happened, yet no one was hurt. A stone supposed to weigh forty tons, that has for a long time been lying on the beach below the fork of the lower point, has now a vessel's sail spread under it, much in the way that a table cloth would be laid on a table and a large dish cover set in the middle. Many other similar instances could be recorded but our space does not admit.

We beg to inform the ladies that a reliable authority says bonnets are to be [illegible]ge this winter.

[illegible] has discovered a mistake [in] the world a which postpones the end of [illegible] of years. We breathe

A New Poison.—An inquiry was held in London, a few days since, into the death of Elizabeth Masham. Dr. Hoskins proved that the deceased expired from the effects of poison by myrbane. She was insensible for three days before her death. The coroner said that the present was the third case of myrbane poisoning on record. Both the other cases had come under his notice. One of them was that of a young man who swallowed some of the poison while sucking a syphon to make it run. That occurred at a chemical factory. The other death arose from a man spilling a carboy filled with it, over his clothes. In order to dry them he lay down in front of a fire, and the poisonous vapour killed him. He was found dead. Myrbane is quite a new poison, and it had been accidentally discovered by a chemist, who was making the magenta colour out of coal tar. It was used to scent oils and give a flavor to cakes. Cheap pastry cooks bought it at 6s to 8s a pound, and used it instead of bitter almonds, which costs 12s a pound. Three drops of it in a pound cake would not do damage.

Thinking Aloud.—Among good dinner givers I must not omit the eccentric Lord Dudley, who was so absent that he unconsciously uttered aloud his private thoughts, in a manner, too, that was often embarrassing to the object of them, who was within hearing. The host would enter the room where his guests were assembled, and without addressing either, proceed to count them over in a stage whisper, uttering, "One, two, three—Ah, there's the Colonel with his mulberry nose—four, five—that's Jones; don't seem much put out about that awkward affair about his wife!—six, seven, eight—old Billy, the silly! nine, ten—I wonder if that fellow has paid Truefitt for his wig!—11, 12, 13—the baronet! His lady don't know about that little French girl of his, I'll lay a guinea!" Having in this original manner ascertained that all had arrived who were invited, the too communicative host would break the painful silence by singing out some one for a welcome, invariably accompanied by an 'aside' that as much confused the friend he thus distinguished as it amused the rest. 'How do, Rogers. Glad to see you; very glad—devilish yellow about the gills! By Jove, his face looks as if it had been modelled in beeswax!—[Grantley Berkeley's Recollections.

A good story is told, in the Daily News, of the outward consequence of "cooking" history for educational purposes in France. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, happened at a school to put a lad to the stock test,—"What are some of the principal events of the present reign for which France should be grateful to the Emperor?" "The Mexican expedition and the Credit Mobilier," promptly returned the boy, to the horror of the Minister and consternation of the school master, who was afraid he would be held responsible for the unfortunate reply. The Minister left hurriedly, perhaps afraid to pursue his inquiries and as soon as he was gone the master gave the boy a severe caning. Upon this the boy's father summoned the schoolmaster before a commissary of police for an assault on his son, and in the course of the judicial proceedings it came out that in M. Duruy's modern history of France, published for the use of schools, the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Credit Mobilier are mentioned among the great acts of the reign. The boy, therefore, answered M. Duruy's question in M. Duruy's own words. But then the official history was written a year or two since.

The Covenant of Scotland.—A very interesting and valuable document happens to be in Inverness at present, being one of the actual originals of the "Covenant of Scotland," signed in the year 1635. It is written on strong vellum, in a fine hand, and is subscribed by hundreds of names, prominent among which are those of Montrose, Rothes, Drumlanrig, Elcho, Wemyss, Balcarras, Leslie, and others. About 20 of the names are penned with blood. This is one of the few sheets which were got up in 1638, the better to facilitate signing the great national protest in different parts of the country. There may be more, but we know of only two other of the sheets being now in existence. One of these is in the Advocate's Library, Edinburg, and the other was disposed of to Government by the trustees of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, in whose family it had remained since the time his ancestor appended his name to the document. The present copy is in good preservation, and is without doubt a genuine relic of the dark and troublous period of Scottish history to which it refers.

South.—The Scottsville (Virginia) Register recently published a marvellous story about the antics of a ghost on the farm of Mr. Moon, near that place. It has been ascertained that the ghost was a negro, with a magic lantern, who had been employed by a party who wished to buy the farm, to frighten the family off of it, with the hope that he might get it for a small sum.

Disappointment.—The young King of Bavaria put off his marriage from month to month so often that at last the father of the lady asked if His Majesty would prefer not marrying at all, and if so he was willing to consider the royal promise as not having been given. The King immediately accepted the offer, and both parties seem satisfied with the arrangement. The occurrence has very naturally occasioned much noise in Munich, and the behaviour of his Majesty is found very extraordinary. The breaking off the marriage has caused great losses to many tradesmen. Photographers had prepared a large stock of portraits of the royal pair, singly and together, in all sizes: and at the different porcelain factories vases, cups etc., were made, and a store laid in, on which the effigies of the future King are painted. All this stock is now so much lumber. These disappointments cause much bitterness in Munich. The young couples that were to be married and have a wedding present given them in the different circles of the monarchy, are, by command of the King, to have their wedding portions just as if he had himself been married, on the day appointed.

Eccentrics.—The good people of Dresden are highly amused and astonished at the presence among them of a rich and learned Irish gentleman, with his equally learned daughter. They neither eat meat nor drink wine,—consider artificial warmth as unwholesome,—never have a fire in their rooms, and keep their windows open day and night. They have made Dresden their headquarters for the last few years, and thence make excursions and journeys, as far as Italy, Spain, and France, on foot, disdaining the use of the modern means of locomotion, that of railroads more particularly. Ovid and other old classics are their constant travelling companions.

Rev. Newman Hall (English) says he has seen but three or four drunken men in America; in England he saw as many nightly. Bishop Clark (America) says:—"In the five months I have been absent, I have never seen in Great Britain or Europe four men or a single woman intoxicated. There is more drunkenness in the United States than is to be found among the same number of people anywhere else on the face of the earth." Appropos of this difference of opinion it is asked:—"Do reverend travellers move in better society abroad than at home?"

The Houston (Texas) Transcript learns from all the eastern parts of the state of immigration pouring in. Fortunately the country is well supplied with beef, and food will be abundant for all who may come. From every part of the state the accounts of the grain crops are favorable—corn generally ranging in prices from thirty five to fifty cents per bushel. Beef is said to be remarkably fine and cheap, and potatoes are hardly worth the harvesting, such is the quantity.

The Last Match.—A Chicago paper says the latest thing in matches is a sneezing match for five hundred dollars a side, to take place at the Opera House in that city at a time not yet specified, but, probably, within the next thirty days. This match is for the championship of America. This is a sharp sarcasm upon a prevailing mania.

'Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?'—'That immediately above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth, I should think.'—'And why so?'—Because I am told that there, all bodies lose their gravity.

A young man recently wrote to his sweetheart saying, 'There is not a globule of blood in my heart which does not bear your photograph. He had it very bad, had'nt he!

A man named Stone exclaimed in a tavern, 'I'll bet a sovereign I have the hardest name in the company.' 'Done,' said one of the company; what's your name?' 'Stone,' cried the first. 'Hand me the money,' said the other, 'my name is Harder.'

A curate having been overhauled by his Bishop for attending a ball, the former replied, 'My Lord, I wore a mask,' 'Oh, well,' returned the Bishop, 'that puts a new face on the affair.'

Bad Spelling.—Of all the specimens of German-English orthography that ever saw the light, that of a country tavern-keeper is the most excruciating. 'He has painted him a sign, and it reads, 'Ilashdevele Godrushd'.—'Positively no trust.'

Large beams of decayed wood, like cedar, with numerous sea shells, have been found forty feet below the surface of the ground, at Connersville, Ind., while digging to lay a railway track.

It is the lot of humanity to err at times, as the drunken man said when he mistook the pig pen for his bedroom.

Flattery is like a flail, which, if not adroitly used, will box your own ears instead of tickling those of the corn.

An eating establishment in the metropolis recently had on its bill of fare 'roast lion,' and again shortly after 'stewed beets.'

To Threshers and Others

ON HAND AT THE

Medical Hall,

A quantity of

PURE ELEPHANT OIL.

Which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

H. A. WILSON,
Chemist and Druggist.

Paisley, Sept. 25, 1867.

C. T. FORREST

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Southampton and vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Direct from the Paris Exhibition, also a lot of

CLOCKS

From Toronto, all of which he is prepared to sell cheap for cash.

N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired on the shortest notice.

All work warranted.

☞ Two doors West of the Glasgow House, High St., Southampton.

September 26th, 1867.

Bricks for Sale.

A good supply of Bricks on hand for Sale at the Paisley Brick Yard.

WM. ANSTEAD.

Paisley, March 10, 1867.

AT PAR!!

ADAMS'

PHOTOGRAPHIC

GALLERY

IS again open for business in the old stand, opposite McCalder's Hotel, Paisley.

N. B. Good Money always taken at par for good Photographs of all kinds and sizes.

Paisley, Nov. 8, 1867.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 7, 6th con. of Elderslie, containing 100 acres, 40 cleared, with Log House and Barn.

For further particulars apply at the Advocate Office.

Paisley, Sep. 19, 1867.

FARMS FOR SALE.

LOT 8, con. A and B Elderslie, containing 114 acres of good farm land lying on the Elora and Saugeen Road near Paisley.

Lot 12 con. 5, Keppel.

Lot 8, Con. A, Arnabel, containing 100 acres of good land on the gravel road, with school house thereon.

Enquire of Mrs. Susan Towers, Southampton.

Southampton, Oct. 2, 1867.

HENRY GRIST,

PARLIAMENTARY

AND PATENT AGENT,

OTTAWA, CANADA,

TRANSACTS business with the Patent Office, and the other Departments of the Government: obtains Incorporation for Companies by Letters Patent: Drafts and takes charge of Private Bills during the Session of Parliament, &c.

Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.

Drawings, Specifications and other Documents, necessary to secure Patents of Invention, prepared on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. Campbell, Kingston.
Richard Juson, Esq., Hamilton.
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.
W. M. Wilson, Esq., Simcoe.
Hon. John Carling, London.
R. Bull, Esq., Inspector of Agencies Standard Life Assurance Company.
Wm. Livingston, Esq., Delaware.

July 1st, 1867.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE HURON & ERIE

Savings and Loan Society

IS prepared to make advances on improved Farm Property, on most advantageous terms.

The cost of effecting a Loan will be found much lower than in other Societies of a similar nature. The attention of the borrower is called to the fact, that he will receive the full amount of the Loan, without any deduction being made for Interest or payments in advance.

Advances may be repaid monthly or yearly, extending over a period of from one to fifteen years.

For full particulars, apply to

ROBERT PORTEOUS,
Valuator for the Society.

Paisley, March 1, 1866.

Money! Money! Money!

TO LEND on Real Estate at a low rate of Interest.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Feb. 1866.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

BRICKLAYER, PLASTERER

Cistern Builder, &c.

PAISLEY.

Clearing Sale!

FOR ONE MONTH!

TO reduce my present large stock, a great portion of which was bought last month when the market was very dull, I shall offer the same at prices as low as any house in the county.

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS and COTTONS AT COST!

FULL CLOTH TWEEDS and SATINETTS, without exception

The Cheapest Goods in Paisley

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., lowest prices for years.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES AT COST! FUR CAPS from South Sea Seal to Hair Seal, &c.

GROCERIES—the stock is large and prices very low.

☞ A very fine Young Hyson TEA at 50c. All other articles at the same low rate. ☜

A very fine and complete stock of HARDWARE at lowest prices

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY will be sold at less than wholesale prices, and every buyer to the amount of One Dollar shall have a finely illustrated Book as a present.

☞ As I intend going out of the Drug and Patent Medicine business, I shall sell the same at cost!

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. Highest Market Price paid for Raw Furs.

ROBERT DICK.

PAISLEY, 5th December, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC!

G. & W. SMITH

OF THE

COMMERCIAL HOUSE

HAVE to announce that in addition to their already LARGE STOCK this Fall, they have purchased for Cash at a Low Rate the BEST AND PRINCIPAL PART of the DRY GOODS STOCK of the estate of J. D. KERIGAN & Co., and are now in a better position than ever to give

Special Advantages

To their Customers, as well as to all who may favour them with a call.

We have in Stock piles of Factory Cottons and Prints, the best value that has been seen in Paisley for the past six years.

Our Cottons, particularly, are worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

☞ A liberal reduction will be made when a piece or a quantity is taken.

Scarlet White & Colored Flannels from 25c. Good Brown Winceys from 12½c.
Union and all Wool Tartans from 25c. Black & Colored Cobourgs from 20c.
Superior Mixed Brown Lustres at 12½c.

And a large Stock of WOOLLEN SHAWLS, MANTLE CLOTHS, & FANCY DRESS GOODS, very Cheap.

We call special attention to our Black Union Cloths at 75c. and $1. (Double width.) These goods are splendid value.

FOR THE INSPECTION OF GENTLEMEN,

We have an unusually large Stock of Tweeds, Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, &c., this Fall, offered at prices that cannot be equalled here, nor in the county. For instance—

We Sell First Class Canada Full Cloth at 75c.
" First Class Canada Tweeds at 80c:
" Woollen Goods generally much cheaper than they can be bought in Towns or Cities.

Suits made up to order on short notice, and all workmanship guaranteed. Garments cut free of charge if so desired.

Constantly on Hand,

Everything in the GROCERY LINE, and all GOODS SOLD at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, FOR CASH.

15,000 DOLLARS

or

Commercial Bank Bills

WANTED,

For $15,000 WORTH OF GOODS at the Commercial House, Paisley,

These Bills taken at par for Goods, and at the highest Market price for Cash.

G. & W. SMITH,
Noted for selling Cheap and giving the best value.

Paisley, Nov. 14th, 1867.

Fall Importations!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the general public, that his Stock is full and complete in the following branches—namely:

Dry Goods,
Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c.

Being desirous of clearing out his immense stock, and of cultivating the

CASH OR READY-PAY SYSTEM,

He would invite an inspection of his stock, confident that his Goods are sold cheaper than by any other house in the Trade.

COMMERCIAL BILLS TAKEN AT FULL VALUE.

W. C. BRUCE.

Paisley, Oct. 31, 1867.

Paisley Advocate.

VOLUME III. | PAISLEY, COUNTY OF BRUCE, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867. | NUMBER 45.

J. D. FRICKELTON, M.D.,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Cures all Chronic or Diseases of long Standing.

ALL who have tried other Physicians without benefit, give him a trial. Particular attention paid to the

EYE AND EAR,
And to all Female complaints.
IN ALL CASES OF
Hydrophobia or Cancer
The money will be returned if a cure is not effected—in case the parties have not submitted to mercury or the knife.
Southampton, C. W.

N. A. RAY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency.
Special attention given to Municipal Law.
Private funds to loan on the most reasonable terms.
PORT ELGIN, COUNTY BRUCE.
Also an office at Paisley under charge of W. C. Bruce, Esq.

W. Julius Pasmore, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN,
SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN,
M.B. of Toronto University A.D. 1861.
Office and Residence—Church Street, Paisley.
REFERENCES:
John Hyde, Esq., M.D., Stratford.
John Carsulen, Esq., M.B., M.R.C.S., E; L.R.C.P., London; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S., Edinburgh; late Surgeon St. Thomas' Hospital, London—Iona, Ontario.

G. W. MALLOCH, B.A.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER, &c.
Office,—Church-street, Paisley, C.W.
The issuing of Patent Deeds for Lands, and other business in the different Government departments, attended to with promptness.

GEO. RUMBALL & CO.,
FORWARDERS
And Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE, COAL, SALT, WATER LIME, &c. &c.
Agents for first-class Marine and Fire Insurance Companies.
Harbor Quay, GODERICH, C.W.

W. A. DOYLE.
INSURANCE AGENT.
London and Lancashire Insurance Co.
Gore Mutual Insurance Co.
Beaver Mutual Insurance Co.
New York Accidental Insurance Co.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at low and safe rates.
Paisley, March 21, 1867.

WM. KEYES,
Bookseller & Stationer,
GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,
Queen Street, Paisley, Ontario.
A choice stock always on hand and sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHNSON'S
Anglo-American Hotel,
PAISLEY.
Good Accommodation for Travellers and Public generally.
Careful Ostlers always in attendance.
JOHN JOHNSON, Proprietor.

JOHN McMILLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Equity Draftsman,
PAISLEY.

W. C. BRUCE,
Accountant, Conveyancer.
Commissioner in the Court of Queen's Bench, &c.
PAISLEY.

J. BAIRD, M. D
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PAISLEY.

The Drunkard's Boy.

The winds were sweeping down the street,
And howling loud and wild;
The scornful tempest rudely beat
Against the weeping child;
The tattered rags were wetted through,
Which barely hid his form from view.

He stood beside a bolted door
And knocked—but knocked in vain—
While wilder raised the tempest's roar,
And faster fell the rain;
Which mingling with the frozen sleet,
Fell down upon his naked feet.

I asked him what he wanted there
Amid the storm and rain;
He said he had no clothes to wear,
While hunger gave him pain;
'Tis eve—I've had no bread since morn;
I wish that I had ne'er been born.

If bread I ask, they drive me off.
No one will share with me;
My mother sleeps unconscious of
My want and misery;
My father's in yon prison den,
Carousing with those wicked men.

The clothes she left me ere she died,
He sold them all for rum;
And now I'll have to beg, he sigh'd,
For more since winter's come.
Oh dear! I wish that I could die,
For mother's happy in the sky.

How long, oh righteous heaven, how long
Is this dire curse to last?
O crush it with thine arm so strong,
Destroy it with thy blast;
Arise, O sympathizing man,
And in this contest lead the van.

Joyce Dormer's Story.

BY JEAN BONCOEUR.

Continued from last week.

CHAPTER XLI.

But sleep brought no refreshment to Mr. Carmichael; his slumbers, though protracted, had been fitful and uneasy, and when he awoke he dozed off again, apparently unable or afraid of the lethargy that hung upon him. Patient Aunt Lotty sat in the shade of the bed-curtains, where she could watch her husband without being seen by him, for he had manifested a sudden aversion to her presence, and Doris did not venture into the sick chamber. In Joyce alone he appeared to have confidence, though why this should be was surprising to her, since she had been the one to evince distrust of him, and this she knew Mr. Carmichael had more than suspected. Possibly, however, the fact that she read him better than the others might afford him some inexplicable relief, and he might even feel thankful that she had partly penetrated his secret; that secret which it was now beyond his power to reveal. For the strong man was utterly prostrate as he lay breathing heavily with half unclosed eyes, and almost powerless limbs, and very little of consciousness about him, though now and then he made a faint effort to rouse himself, and his lips moved slightly, as though he would speak, but the words he would have uttered died away in imperfect sounds.

Once he opened his eyes wide and gazed anxiously at Joyce, his lips worked as though he were endeavoring to tell her something, which she drawing near, stooped down to listen; but all in vain; for in spite of the earnestness with which he strove to make himself understood, she could catch no articulate words. Aunt Lotty's tears flowed fast, and she sobbed aloud. She drew the curtain back: "What is it? oh! what is it?" said she, half pushing Joyce away, "perhaps I can understand him."

And she bent over the sick man, whose strength had gone whilst hers was left. Her awe of him had vanished: she was now his protector, his guardian, he was so helpless. But she could understand him no better than Joyce, yet with a little touch of quiet dignity that at once moved and surprised her niece, she said,—

"I think, dear, I have a right to be here."

"You have, Aunt Lotty," returned Joyce; "it is your place and yours alone."

"But you must help me, Joyce."

"Yes," replied Joyce, "no one else shall come near." For she still believed that there was some revelation that the dying man would try to make; for that he was dying was plain to see, though the fact in all its fullness had not yet entered into Aunt Lotty's mind.

Mr. Carmichael, exhausted with his efforts, again sank into a lethargic sleep, from which at intervals he partially awoke with a gasp and stared wildly round. But he did not try to speak again. In one of these intervals, after a hopeless, imploring glance at Joyce, his eye fell upon a letter in Mr. Lynn's handwriting; his eye dwelt upon it, and then again he looked at Joyce. Suddenly an idea struck her; she wondered it had not occurred to her before. He wished to see Mr. Lynn—of course he did, the secret must be in some way connected with his sister. How far was she right, and how could she convey comfort without arousing suspicion? for Aunt Lotty was eagerly watching every change of his countenance. Then Joyce wondered whether Mr. Carmichael would hear, would understand her words. Yes, he must be capable of understanding, or wherefore the imploring look that had almost framed itself into a speech. "I think, Aunt Lotty, that Mr. Carmichael would like to know that Mr. Lynn is expected to night," she whispered, in order to prepare Mrs. Carmichael for what she was about to say; then turning to Mr. Carmichael, she said, slowly and distinctly—

"Doris thinks that Mr. Lynn will be at home to-night."

Her intuition had evidently been correct, for a slight expression of satisfaction passed over Mr. Carmichael's face, and he remained quiet for a long time. And Aunt Lotty, watching him, felt her heart go out towards him; felt that he was all the world to her, and that she could not bear to part with him. Strange, one would think, after the life that she had led, fraught with so little affection on his part, to draw forth such devotion. But so it was; she had drawn up her own creed respecting him, and had held tenaciously to it through everything. In her estimation Mr. Carmichael could do no wrong; the fault lay in her own inferiority, and so she had worshipped the cold, selfish man, prizing the scanty crumbs he now and then vouchsafed to throw to her; and as he lay there helpless Aunt Lotty longed that he could speak but one word of pardon to her for any failure of duty she might have been guilty of.

"I can't think of anything myself," mused poor Aunt Lotty; "but I dare say Mr. Carmichael would be able to tell me of numbers and numbers of things I've done wrong, if he could only speak. I was always so stupid in seeing anything myself. Ah! if he'd had a better wife." And poor Aunt Lotty in her humiliation, could have gone down on her knees and besought forgiveness for all her involuntary offences.

Dr. Bennett looked grave when he saw his patient.

"I will be in again in the evening," he said.

And Joyce, slipping after him, inquired,

"Is there hope?"

"None; he is sinking fast."

"How long can he last?"

"He may live until to morrow morning."

Then Joyce began to calculate whether Mr Lynn could arrive in time. With the utmost expedition, and provided the trains fitted in, he might reach Craythorpe by midnight, not before. Never had a day appeared so supernaturally long. The clock seemed to pause between every tick it made, as though the moments had suddenly become too precious to part with lightly.

Aunt Lotty stole softly to the fire place where Joyce was standing.

"Joyce, dear, what does Dr. Bennett say?"

"We can do nothing but watch," returned Joyce, partially evading the question.

But Aunt Lotty was not satisfied; with a little sob she said,

"Joyce, dear, you would not deceive me at such a time as this. Is there no hope?" And she gazed wistfully into Joyce's face, as though Joyce were the arbiter of life and death; her whole figure was trembling, and her hand convulsively clasped one of Joyce's. "The truth, dear," she pleaded; "I'll try to bear it."

"Aunt Lotty, dear Aunt Lotty," answered Joyce, throwing her arms around her, "we can do nothing but watch."

Very quietly Aunt Lotty disengaged herself from Joyce's embrace; very quietly she returned to the bedside, and seating herself there, tenderly took one of Mr. Carmichael's hands, and held it as though by so doing she could still keep him with her. Joyce could see that she never took her eyes from him as he lay breathing uneasily and moaning feebly from time to time. Mr. Carmichael was dying! And there was something on his mind, something that he wished to get rid of before he died; and yet, was he aware that he was dying? Does a man always know when death comes so near? Is there always a prophetic voice that sounds the warning in the dullest ears? If so, he might perhaps have heard it, and the awful voice have urged upon him, "Unburden thy soul; repent before it is too late." Vainly it urged, for he would never speak again.

Dr. Bennett came in the evening, but he could do no good; so he went down stairs and sat with Doris, who was quite banished from the sick room, as a nervous horror seemed to creep over Mr Carmichael whenever he saw her. And yet she was his sister's child. Aunt Lotty could not understand it.

But an inkling of the truth was dawning upon Joyce, yet how would it be ever known? He was growing feebler, and midnight was approaching. Whether would Mr. Lynn arrive in time or not?

She listened and listened. The rain was falling steadily with a heavy drip—plash! plash!—so monotonously that it was torture to her to hear it. She seemed to feel each drop burst and split into fragments that were driving into her brain.

At length she fancied she heard the distant rumbling of a carriage, but whether coming towards Green Hill or going away from it she could not tell. Now it came nearer and nearer, and then it died away. She was listening so intently that she could scarce tell whether the sounds were real or imaginary. It was quite painful. She put her hands over her ears for a moment to shut them out; then she listened again. No; there was nothing. Yes; there had been a stoppage; she could hear the sound of wheels distinctly. Doris had heard it too, for the dining room door opened, and then the hall door. Doris was looking out. Mr Lynn had come. Yes; Mr. Lynn had set off the moment he received Doris's letter, and had travelled without stopping. He was just in time. Mr. Carmichael languidly opened his eyes.

"Mr. Lynn has came," said Joyce, stepping to the bedside, not knowing whether he would understand or not.

But Mr. Carmichael did understand, and it seemed as if a momentary vigor were imparted to him. He half raised himself. Aunt Lotty was astonished, and thought that after all he must be stronger than the Doctor thought. But Joyce knew differently. Mr Carmichael was still in his half raised position when Mr. Lynn knocked at the door. Joyce opened it.

Mr. Carmichael's eyes dilated as he looked upon his ancient foe, so lately brought into friendly contact with him. Did old memories flash into his mind, as people say they do into the minds of dying men, carrying him back through long, long years upon the rapid wings of thought?

Mr. Lynn took the feeble hand of the dying man in his, and the dying man looked up at him. Then came the terrible struggle for words, the shrinking horror, when he found he could not utter them; and the heavy perspiration stood on his brow. Aunt Lotty turned away her face.

"Aunt Lotty," whispered Joyce, "won't you go down for a few minutes whilst Mr. Lynn is here?"

Aunt Lotty shook her head.

"But it will do you good. You won't be able to hold out," and Joyce gently drew her away.

She gave her into Doris's keeping, and then returned to Mr. Carmichael. When she entered the room she found Mr. Lynn still standing where she had left him, gazing in mute compassion on the sick man, who was hopelessly endeavoring to make himself understood.

During the last few hours Joyce had been pondering deeply, and as she caught the beseeching glance of Mr. Carmichael fixed upon her, her resolution was made, and, as if by inspiration, she took the part of interpreter. Bending down she said, in a calm, distinct tone,—

"You would ask Mr. Lynn's forgiveness?"

A sudden gleam lighted for a moment the dull eyes of the dying man. Mr Lynn would have spoken, but Joyce motioned him to be silent, and again she spoke. Clear and solemn sounded her voice; so solemn that she was almost awed by it herself, but some irresistible impulse carried her on.

"There is some trouble on your mind—some revelation you would wish to make, were it in your power. It is not for me to know what this secret is, but I believe it to be in some way connected with the packet that Doris had from her mother."

Mr. Lynn started, and Mr. Carmichael's dull eyes still gleamed with a strange, wild intelligence; and Joyce continued;

"You have in some way injured Mr Lynn, and you would ask forgiveness at his hands for that unknown injury, which now will never be revealed until the secrets of all hearts are made known. Mr Lynn," she continued, "will you give full and free forgiveness to Mr Carmichael for any wrong he may have committed against you?" and the dying man's eyes still shone with the strange hopeless light.

Mr. Lynn hesitated for a moment. The past, with all its wrongs, rose up before him. What new injury could this man have added upon the garb of friendship? Joyce saw the hesitation and understood it, and involuntarily the words escaped from her lips—"As we forgive those that trespass against us."

Mr Lynn was not conscious that she had spoken; the words fell dreamily upon his ears, as though some distant voice were whispering them; and his mind wandered far back to the time when he, a little motherless child, had said his prayers at Mrs. Carmichael's knee, and the mother of the dying man had been a mother unto him.

Then the dark shadow passed from his face, and he gently took Mr Carmichael's powerless hand within his own.

"Hugh Carmichael," he said, "I forgive you for all known and unknown injuries as freely as I hope to obtain forgiveness of my own. May God forgive me as I forgive you."

The gleam of light in the dull eyes shot forth once more, once more the lips essayed to move but in vain. The head sank back on the pillow; one gasp, one choking sob, and Hugh Carmichael had breathed his last. He was dead, and his secret had died with him.

(To be Continued.)

AN OLD ENGLISH FAMILY.—Down in the meadows below our feet is "Alamer's Farm," for more than ten centuries the home of one yeoman family, the Wapshotts who, till within the last 20 years, tilled the same acres which they tilled in the days of Alfred, and realized the description of the model farmer of our old friend Horace. They never rose to the dignity of justices of the peace, or aspired to be reckoned among the "County Families" of Surrey, but remained for a thousand years as simple yeomen, free from the curse alike of poverty and of riches, and proudly rejoicing in the *aurea mediocritas* which they handed down from sire to son as the best of inheritances. What other country can produce a parallel to this?—*Once a Week.*

A JERSEYMAN OUTWITTED.—A cunning trick was performed in Newark on Friday last. A stranger who pretended to be tipsy slipped on the step in front of a machinery wareroom near the Market street depot, and broke a large plate glass window. The proprietors demanded payment, but the man pretended that he had no money. One of the partners then proposed that the culprit should be searched. This was done, and the owner of the window was rewarded by finding a one hundred dollar bill in his pocket. He immediately changed the bill, and after taking out $12 for damages, handed the inebriate $88. To this the stranger made no objection but staggered off, and was soon lost to sight. In a short time the machinists had occasion to make a deposit, and the one hundred dollar bill sent to bank. It was returned as a counterfeit. The stranger has not been seen since, and if arrested, he could not be prosecuted, as he did not attempt to pass the bill. This is a new dodge.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The advocates of female suffrage in England are in ecstasies over the fact that one Lily Maxwell voted the other day at the Manchester election for Mr. Jacob Bright, brother of the celebrated John Bright. Being a ratepayer, her name was put on the register, and being on the register, she could not be prevented from voting; so, attended by the Presidentess of the Female Suffrage Society and a guard of honor, she went to the polls, amid abundant chaff and cheers, and voted for a member of Parliament. If one woman can vote for Jacob Bright, why not a thousand or a hundred thousand, in future elections.

Bruce County Council.

REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Members,—Messrs. Rowand, Johnson, Freeborn, Farrill, and Gillies.

Your Committee having carefully considered this matter in connection with all the documents submitted, beg leave to report as follows:

No. 1. In relation to letter from Mr. Laidlaw, accompanying other documents from Toronto, urging the necessity and advisability of getting petitions to Parliament, numerously signed by the ratepayers of this county, for the purpose of assisting the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company to obtain a charter for that contemplated road, and also for grant of land to aid in its construction. Your committee recommend that the members of your Council collectively and individually would use their influence in the respective municipalities throughout the county, to obtain as many signatures as possible to the petitions referred to, subject, however, to the following alterations recommended.

No. 2. In reference to the location of the contemplated line of railway through this county, to be applied for in the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Charter, your Committee would recommend that the line enter the county near the south east corner of the township of Carrick, thence to or near the village of Walkerton with a branch to the village of Kincardine, thence to or near the village of Paisley, and thence through Port Elgin to the village of Southampton on Lake Huron.

No. 3. With regard to petition for a grant of wild lands from Government to said railway company as a bonus to aid in the construction thereof, your Committee would submit that they do not acquiesce in that principle or policy, and therefore cannot recommend it, but are of opinion that said company is entitled to and should receive government aid in cash, from the fact that all the existing lines of railway in the country have received more or less assistance from the provincial chest; and not only that, the line in contemplation will pass through a large section of the country thickly settled, but isolated, and deprived of any direct railway convenience, yet contributing extensively from the commencement to the large subsidies and grants given from time to time to the rail way system of the country and more especially does this state of things apply to and is felt by the county of Bruce.

No. 4. In reference to the communication received from Mr. Thomas Chisholm, of Toronto, on the subject of the contemplated railway before your council, particularly in respect to the changes in tariffs on the Grand Trunk and Great Western railway since these railways have amalgamated, the advance of tariffs bears most injuriously upon the interests of the farming community, it being no less than the proportion of $20 to $15 per car load from Guelph to Montreal, and 21 cents instead of 12 cents per each bushel of wheat. The former tariffs of those roads were high, but the latter is extortionate, and goes far to induce your Committee on that ground alone to recommend the support of some competing or independent road, the tariff of which can be known and defined in its charter, and connecting with Lake Ontario at a point where the keenest competition in any of the markets of the Province may be reasonably expected.

Your committee are of opinion that it would be to the interest of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company that some of the directors of its Board should visit this county and hold meetings in different sections for the purpose of explaining more fully the merits of their scheme.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN GILLIES, Chairman.

The London Daily News refers to the great diversity of appliances which modern science has provided for the prosecution of a war among the savage tribes of Abyssinia. Bread making machines will be set up wherever possible, tube wells and pocket filters will be in use, ice will be made by freezing machines in sufficient quantity to serve surgical and medicinal purposes, and enough compressed vegetables will be carried for sanitary treatment. Even the proper purification of the air in the hospitals has been scrupulously provided for. An archæologist, a mineralogist, a zoologist, a geographer, a typographical staff, and several photographers are also preparing to accompany the expedition. Railroads will be improvised, there will be balloons for military surveys, together with signal apparatus, rockets, &c., all denoting an age of progress.

THE ANCIENT CELTS.—Lord William Lennox, in an article in Land and Water, on the ancient Celts, says:—"Till within a few years previous to the commencement of the present century a complete specimen of this hardy race remained, who inhabited a cottage on the borders of the Llanberris Lake. This was Margaret Uch Evan, of Penllyn, the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time. She kept at least a dozen of two dogs, terriers, grey hounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts did in ten; rowed stoutly, and was Queen of the lake; fiddled excellently, and knew all the Old Welsh Music; nor did she neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a very good joiner; and, notwithstanding she was 70 years of age was the best wrestler of her time, few young men daring to try a fall with her. For many years she had a maid of congenial qualities; 'but death, that mighty hunter,' as Pennant remarks, 'at last earthed this faithful companion.'"

The Osceola (Mo.) Herald speaking of the emigration from the the East to that region, says: "They come; they come. The Yankee! is the cry from every quarter. Our streets have emigrant wagons on them every day, and the timber is dotted by their camp fires every night, go where you please—and still they come."

Reciprocity.

In the United States Senate, the other day, Mr. Ramsey of Minnesota submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of a treaty between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, which shall contain the following provisions:

1. That the duties of five per cent, ad valorem shall be imposed on all importations from Canada, being the exclusive production or manufacture of Canada, to the United States, or from the United States to Canada, which shall be substituted for existing tariffs of the respective countries.

2. That the excise duties of the United States and Canada shall be assimilated by concurrent legislation.

3. That the navigation of the great Lakes canal and channel of the St. Lawrence shall be forever free to the citizens of the United States and Canada.

4. That Canadian vessels in American ports shall be entitled to all the privileges of American vessels in Canadian ports.

5. That the fisheries of the Atlantic coast shall be free to citizens of both countries.

6. That a common system of laws regulating copyrights, patent rights, and postage, shall be extended over both countries.

7. That Canada, with the consent of Great Britain shall cede to the United States districts of North America west of longitude 90 degrees on conditions to wit: 1. The United States will pay $[illegible] to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company, or any treaty, law or usage. 2. The United States will assure the public debt of British Columbia, not exceeding [illegible]. 3. To aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Puget Sound; the United States, in addition to the grant of land heretofore made, will guarantee dividends of five per cent upon the stock of said company, provided the amount of stock guaranteed shall not exceed [illegible] per mile, and Congress shall regulate the securities for advance on account thereof. 4. The North west territory shall be divided and organized into Territories of the United States, not less than three in number, with all the rights and privileges of the citizens and government of Montana Territory, so far as can be made applicable.

A POPULAR FALLACY.—It is commonly thought that there is much nourishment in beer, but the eminent chemist Liebig informs us that 1,460 quarts of best Bavaria beer contain exactly the nourishment of a two-and a half pound loaf of bread! This beer is very similar to the famous English Allsopp's, and our more popular American beer. The fact is, the nutritious portion of the grain is rotted before beer can be made; and if the fermentation of the beer has been complete, Prof. Lyon Playfair declares that no nourishment whatever remains in the fermented liquor; and, as the English Alliance News says, "No chemist now disputes these assertions: for, except in flavor and amount of alcohol, the chemical composition of all kinds of beer is alike, and brewers must laugh to hear doctors advising porter as more nourishing than beer, when porter is nothing but beer colored by burnt malt; and often when beer goes wrong in the making, and is unsalable as beer, it is converted into fine porter, the mere coloring covering many defects!"—*The National.*

CHEYENNE, THE NEW CITY.—A correspondent of the Syracuse Journal gives a readable sketch of Cheyenne, the new Pacific Railroad city, which has just sprung into existence at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. The first settler in Cheyenne arrived on the 22nd of July last. At that time there was not a stick of timber in the region, and the place was dreary enough to discourage any man. But witness the change. On the 8th of September its city government was organized, and it has to-day a good hotel—while another and larger one is being built—town hall, a large store, warehouse, five livery and feed stables, a splendid restaurant, where the delicacies of the season are served, deer, speckled trout, buffalo, antelope, etc. It has many respectable and permanent buildings, and what is worth a great deal an enterprising population of nearly five thousand.

ROME.—The Corriere della Marche publishes a new proclamation of the Roman Insurrectionary Committee, in which very violent language is used against the French government and the Pope. "He is no Roman," concludes this document, "who sympathizes with the soldiers that have again desecrated the soil of our country and decimated our brothers at Mentana. ... Let us be armed and ready, but wait our time. Our rights are henceforth confided to the Italian government. If that government abandons us, if Europe condemns us to remain the slaves of priestly authority, we will order our sons to swear vengeance and again take up arms. They will assuredly either conquer or fall avenged with the cry of 'Long live Victor Emmanuel, King of the Capital! Long live Garibaldi!'"

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to be exceedingly interested in Mr. Newton's remarkable invention for discovering water on the most arid land. He has bought the machine, and personally superintends the experiments going on in the park of St. Cloud. The instrument consists of a long iron tube, terminating in a sharp point, which, forced into the ground, has never failed within twenty two minutes to bring water to the surface.

It is said that during the past fifty years statistics of the dry goods trade have proved that ninety merchants in every hundred have failed; five in every hundred have made a living and one in every hundred realized a fortune.—*U. S. Paper.*

By the Atlantic Cable.

Paris, Dec. 20.

The Bill for the reorganization of the army is under discussion in the Senate. Its adoption is urged on the ground that such measures is necessary on account of the German situation and the revolutionary spirit of affairs in Italy.

London, Dec. 20.

Four men who gave their names as Edward Mulvaney, O'Keefe, and W. Desmond were arrested in this city, last night, on suspicion of having been connected with the recent Fenian outrages. The alarm caused by the outrages here, continues. The magistrates are still sitting in special session. The guards around the prisons are been strengthened, and the warehouses in the city are carefully watched during the night. Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to-day, and left on a special train. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of those killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell prison, was concluded this evening. The jury rendered a verdict, charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, who were arrested on the 13 h, with the wilful murder, in having caused by explosion which resulted in the deaths of the deceased. The prisoners, English, Mulvaney, O'Keefe and W. Desmond, who were arrested last night, were brought before the justice for examination to-day. The testimony so far elicited goes to show that they had something to do with the Clerkenwell explosion. They were remanded to gaol for further examination.

Paris, Dec. 20.

It is reported that the Emperor has proposed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland that they join France in a Customs Union. Belgium is said to have declined the proposition, on the ground that she had already concluded a military and commercial alliance with Prussia.

London, Dec. 20.

In view of the recent outrages committed or attempted by the Fenians in this country, and to prevent by summary measures, their repetition the Cabinet has determined to ask Parliament to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus in England.

Paris, Dec. 20.

The Moniteur of this city publishes this morning later details of the recent battle on the Parana. It seems, according to the Moniteur, that Lopez, the Paraguayan General, by neglect and inactivity, not only lost the results of his real victory, but was turned on by his vanquished enemy and badly beaten. The loss of the Paraguayan in this second engagement was very heavy.

Dublin, Dec. 18.

The examination of John Martin and others connected with the funeral demonstration on the 8th inst., was concluded yesterday, and no decision was reserved. This morning the accused were brought before the magistrates, and Martin and Lalor were committed for trial on the charge of misdemeanor. They immediately furnished the required bail and were discharged from custody.

London, Dec. 18.

Arms and ammunition secreted by Fenians have been discovered and seized by the police at several places in England.

London, Dec. 18.

A despatch from Massowah says that a report from the interior had reached the British expedition that King Theodore had set fire to and destroyed Debra Tabor.

London, Dec. 18.

An attempt was made to-day to blow up one of the walls of Millbank gaol, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed, and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators, without attracting attention, but owing to some defect in the arrangement of the materials the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt to carry it out could be renewed. No arrests have been made, and no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties.

London, Dec. 19.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone made a speech to the miners and operatives of Flintshire in Chester County yesterday, in the course of which he reviewed the Fenian question. He did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenianism to England's wretched mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland.

London, Dec. 19.

It is reported that a paper has been found in Wolverhampton, which shows that Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the Militia Forces in England.

One of the persons who was injured at the recent explosion at Clerkenwell, died to-day.

The explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle on-Tyne, was more serious than at first reported. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor who were badly beaten have since died of their wounds. Eight persons, all told, lost their lives by the explosion.

London, Dec. 21.

The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movements of the Fenians. The troops which were yesterday despatched for Portsmouth were to day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

London, Dec. 22.

The London Observer, says the British Government in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians, is acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans.

Florence, Dec. 22.

The long and angry debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of Government on the Roman question terminated yesterday. A final vote was taken. The ministry was defeated by a majority of two. The result was received by the Opposition with loud cheering.

Florence, Dec. 23.

The National Parliament will at an early day vote to re-affirm in a solemn manner its declaration that the city of Rome belongs to Italy as the capital of the nation, in consequence of the adverse vote at the conclusion of the debate in the House of Deputies last week, the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the King, but await the judgment of his Majesty on their acts. The new Ministry it is expected, will probably be organized under Marshal Durando.

London, Dec. 23.

The regular police force of this metropolis has been largely increased. Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day and underwent a preliminary examination at the close of which they were remanded to gaol.

London, Dec. 23.

Fenianism still engrosses a fair share of public attention though the excitement caused by the recent outrages has pretty much died out. There is a widespread and ever increasing feeling favorable to the ameliorating the condition of the Irish as the most effective means of suppressing Fenianism. The Times this morning strongly favors this idea, and hopes and believes that the next session of Parliament will be occupied with the consideration of Irish affairs.

London, Dec. 24.

The Fenians are still active. The newest sensation is the effort made last evening, to destroy the gas works at Glasgow. Attempts had been made the night before to destroy the gas works at Warrington, near Liverpool, in both cases the efforts were unsuccessful. The authorities in these cities are doubly watching and no further trouble is apprehended. Despatches from various parts of the kingdom report everything quiet.

London, Dec. 24.

Despatches from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is constantly increasing in power and splendor. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the crater, and at night the Bay of Naples is lighted up for miles; lava is pouring down the mountain side in immense quantities, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the volcano. A deep rumbling like reverberating thunder is heard from time to time as in the bowels of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes for fear of an earthquake or other calamity. No such erupt on has probably occurred in Vesuvius for centuries and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magnificent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

London, Dec. 24.

The receipts received at Massowah of the condition and progress of the British expedition in Abyssinia are all favourable. The army was steadily advancing into the interior; up to the date of the latest despatches they had met with no opposition, but on the contrary they had been received in a friendly manner by the natives every where along the line of march.

Paris, Dec. 24.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Florence causes much anxiety here. The changes impending in the Italian Government, it is feared, will place Italy in a menacing attitude toward France. The feeling on the Bourse is uneasy, and rentes have been flat and nominal all day.

Florence, Dec. 24.

The existing cabinet is not to be dissolved. Some changes in its composition will be made, but Gen. Menabrea will remain at the head of the Government, and under his direction the reorganization of the ministry will proceed.

Supposed Horrible Tragedy at Cannan, N. Y.

Hudson, Dec. 18.

A mysterious and exciting affair is being developed in this county. Last week a tenant-house was destroyed by fire, and a girl of twelve years of age was burned to death. From some suspicious circumstances, the reputed father and mother of the child, a Mr. and Mrs. Brown, were arrested on a charge of arson and murder, in setting fire to the house and causing the death of the girl.

It is stated that the parents had a life policy of $5,000 on the deceased in the Travellers' Accidental Insurance Company of Hartford. It was a three months policy taken out about the time the family took up their residence in Canaan, and but two twelve days to run when the deceased lost her life. The parents applied to the Company for the amount of the policy, when the circumstances aroused the suspicion of the officers that all was not right.

They caused the body to be disinterred, and an examination was instituted when marks of violence were plainly traced on the back of the child's head. It is reported that the child was not a daughter of the Browns, but was adopted by them from Ohio some time since. There is a deep-seated suspicion that she was sacrificed by the Browns in order that they might obtain the amount of insurance, and that their brief residence in Canaan was only to carry out this nefarious purpose. Should these suspicions be confirmed, it will unfold the most horrible and inhuman crime that ever disgraced this section of the country.

COMMITTED TO GAOL.—A boy who gives his name as Haines, and who says he had been employed by Dr. Bird, of Paisley, lately, made his appearance in the village on Monday. He amused himself during the day in giving some of the smaller children a ride upon a hand-sleigh which belonged to a boy of Mr. Alex. Shaw. Toward evening he made off with the sleigh in the direction of Hanover. On reaching Mr. Clements he sold it for a dollar, and invested half of the proceeds in pipes and tobacco. Steps were taken to show him that it was scarcely a legitimate way he had adopted to get into the fashion. He was arrested at Hanover on Tuesday, brought back to Walkerton, the case investigated by the magistrates, when he was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.—Bruce Herald.

Dr. Campbell,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be at Paisley on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of January next.

Dec. 26, 1867.

To Teachers.

WE beg to inform the Teachers of the North Riding of Bruce, that a meeting will be held at Mark's Corners on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868,

At 10 o'clock a.m., to organize a Teachers' Association for the Riding. Teachers are requested to attend.

P. McTAVISH,
Teacher, N. Bruce.
WM. S. CLENDENNING,
Teacher, Saugeen.
JAMES SAUNDERS,
Teacher, Paisley.

School Teacher Wanted.

WANTED, for School Section No 7, Elderslie, a Teacher of some experience holding a second-class certificate.

Apply to
JOHN HERRIOT,
Trustee.

Elderslie, Dec. 26, 1867.

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILWAY.

THE Provisional Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, will hold a public meeting at Walkerton, on Thursday, the 9th of January, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the consideration of important business connected with the immediate construction of the said railway. The Reeves and Councillors of the township of Brant, Elderslie, Carrick Culross, Greenock and the public generally of these and adjoining townships, are respectfully requested to be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Toronto, Dec. 19.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

THE Provisional Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company will hold a public meeting at Durham, on Wednesday, the 8th January, at two o'clock p.m., for the consideration of important business connected with the immediate construction of the said Railway. The Reeves and Councillors of the Townships of Bentinck, Greenalp, Holland, Sullivan, and the public generally of these and adjoining townships, are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Toronto, Dec 19.

Auction Sale.

On Friday, Jan. 10—Farming Stock, &c., belonging to Wm Watson, sen., Lot 6, con. 8, Elora Road. Peter McCallum, Auctioneer.

Markets.

Guelph, Dec 21.

Fall Wheat $1 60 to 1 65; Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 45; Oats 60c to 67c; Peas 65c to 65; Barley 90c to 95; Beef $4 to 6; Pork $4 to 5; Sheepskins 50c to $1

Toronto, Dec 23.

Fall Wheat $1 38 to 1 64; Spring Wheat $1 40 to 1 44; Barley 76c to 81.

BIRTH.

On 22nd Dec. the wife of Mr Robert Dobbie, Brant, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Dec. 24th, at the residence of the bride's brother in law, Elderslie, by the Rev. G. Bremner, Henry Reed, to Isabella Schofield

On Dec. 25th, at Paisley, by the Rev. G Bremner, James McCallum, Brant, to Isabella McGregor, Elderslie.

On the 18th inst., Mr James Reay, Elderslie, to Miss Mary Ann Hammel of Arran.

EXCEEDING HARBOR.—It is but a few years ago the idea that a harbor could possibly be constructed in "Paisley Walker's Potatoe Garden" was scoffed at. Time has proved how absurd the ideas of some men are (even scientific men). The scoffers can now see what ingenuity and means can accomplish and behold a sight they considered an impossibility. Three large vessels are safely lo'ged for the winter in the space once occupied by this flourishing potatoe garden of one of the respected and earliest settlers of the village—the largest vessel in the port entered safely during the recent violent gale, having first tried to get into Goderich harbor and failed. The harbor at present consists of two piers, extending seaward into the lake and an inner basin with an area of 122,500 square feet; this basin is sheltered by a high ridge of land on the lake side; it has been excavated out of solid land and has the depth of twelve feet of water—the largest vessels which trade on the coast can lie in it with perfect security during the heaviest storms. It is well to mention that this basin can be extended to an almost unlimited size.—*Bruce Herald.*

IMMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.—The Sedalia (Missouri) Times thinks it safe to say that within the past year forty thousand emigrants have passed through that city to settle in Missouri, and adds: "This may seem incredible to our readers abroad, but no one in Sedalia will doubt the truth of the statement. Within the last ninety days we estimate that 6,750 waggons have passed through the city—on an average 75 per day. These waggons nearly all contained families averaging five in number. The aggregate number that passed through on waggons is thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty. No one will doubt that the balance necessary to make up the forty thousand stopped off the stages and railroad trains during the fall season.

New Arrangements.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE PAISLEY ADVOCATE

Will commence on the 3rd of January next; and hereafter all subscriptions will expire at the end of the year, at whatever time commenced. Those who have already paid for a period beyond the end of the year, will be credited with what ever sum has paid on next yr's. subscription; and all subscribers in arrears will be charged up to the end of this year.

All new subscribers who commence at any time between now and the end of the year, and pay $1 50 when subscribing, will be entitled to the paper up to the end of the ensuing year.

If not paid till a year has expired, $2 will be charged in all cases.

PAISLEY ADVOCATE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1867.

CORRECTION.—At the Soiree of the Paisley Good Templars on New Year's night, the ballots will be taken at 8 o'clock p.m., and not at 9, as printed by mistake in last week's ADVOCATE.

CHURCH OPENING AND TEA MEETING.—On the occasion of the opening of the church of the New Connexion Methodists, at Vesta, Township of Brant, on Sunday the 6th of January next, sermons will be delivered by the Rev. Mr Shaw of Walkerton, morning and evening. A public Tea Meeting will take place on the Tuesday evening following. Tickets 25c each.

Meeting of the Parliament of Ontario.

To-day, the local Assembly of Ontario meets for the first time. All things considered, we are disposed to attach great importance to the event. It is not that the subjects it will have to deal with are of national interest, or even of party prominence. No doubt there will be a large amount of business to be done, requiring the close attention of members, but it will be principally in connection with local and private matters, and not of general interest throughout the Dominion.

There is no doubt, now, that the union of the two Canadas was formed on a false view of matters, and that it has disappointed the expectations of its authors and advocates. The change which again gives to each distinct province the management of its own local affairs, we believe is in accordance with the advanced political views of the age.

The prominent features of the new governmental machinery are, 1st, that the direct connection of the province with the mother country is at an end. Toronto, the capital of the province will neither be the seat of royalty nor of its representative. All the forms and ceremonies, therefore, of courtly institutions, will be unnecessary, and altogether out of place. This is so much gained. 2nd, the new provincial parliament consists of but one chamber; there is no Senate or upper house to review the proceedings of the Assembly. This system is more in accordance with the democratic theory, which makes the representatives of the people supreme in all matters of government. We never could see any reason which called for the existence, in democratic America, of a second chamber, in imitation of the aristocratic House of Lords in Great Britain. It is much better, we think, for the best men of a province to meet together in one house, and unitedly consider what is best for the welfare of the people. In such case they will be more likely to avoid hasty or unwise legislation, than if their responsibility was divided with the members of a higher house, to whom popular prejudice only is ascribed the possession of wiser noddles. And it does seem absurd to elect two sets of men to do the same work—one of which is evidently of no use when they agree, and only the cause of trouble when they come into collision. We hold, then, with satisfaction, of satisfaction, the new system which gives but one legislative house to Ontario, as being the most simple, democratic and economical form of government.

We understand the reason that the Assembly meets during the holidays, is on account of the Imperial Act requiring it to meet before the close of the year.

We observe it is stated that only ten of the members have sat in parliament before. The head of the government, however, J. Sandfield Macdonald, is an able and experienced man, and we believe is sincerely desirous of inaugurating an honest and economical system, and it is to be hoped he will be seconded in his efforts by the members generally, without regard to personal likes or dislikes, or party proclivities.

DIVISION COURT AT INVERHAY.—A Division court has been established at Inverhay, of which Dr Francis formerly of Owen Sound, is clerk and Samuel Neelands, bailiff. The first sittings of the court was held there on the 16th inst, Judge Kingsmill presiding. About 35 cases were on the docket.

INCORPORATION.—A meeting of the good people of Durham was convened on Wednesday evening last to consider the propriety of having the village incorporated. After considerable warm discussion and cross firing, a resolution in favor of incorporation was put to the meeting, when it was declared to be lost.

Hays city, Kansas, has not a house within its limits that is four months old, but it has four thousand inhabitants and a newspaper.

The Harbors of the County of Bruce.

MR. EDITOR.—There appeared in your issue of the sixth of December inst. a report on "The Harbors of the County of Bruce," which many of the readers of the ADVOCATE, and probably the compiler of the Report, would have no objections to see in some measure corrected. It is not my purpose to enter into a general review of the matter nor to criticise the report in detail. Neither do I think I have any grounds to insinuate that the writer intended to exercise any partiality in his report. But I am forced to believe that his informants have either exposed their ignorance respecting the harbour of Port Elgin, or revealed their prejudice against the locality. As the reference to it is short, I shall quote it in full. "Port Elgin, in the township of Bruce, five miles south of Southampton, is a considerable town. It has a wharf on the bay built by government, and very convenient private warehouses for the storage and shipment of grain. The bay is too shallow for a harbor of refuge, and at most would only make a second class commercial harbor." Compared with the preceding, I submit the following:—Port Elgin, in the township of Saugeen, five miles south of Southampton, is a considerable town—a great, and promising village, a grain emporium for the purchase and shipment of wheat and other farm produce, and extensively carrying on an important inland and foreign trade. It has a wharf running out into the bay. About one third of the expense of its construction was supplied by government, the residue was contributed by the liberal business men of the town. The harbor is situated in a deep and capacious basin of the lake, sheltered on all sides of the shore except the west and north of west. A breakwater has been built to ward off the violence of the waves from those directions. It would require but a very limited outlay to complete the works so as to render the harbor safer from storms than any on the coast. And the largest craft that navigates the lake could safely lie at anchor. And it may be safely said, that if any other harbor on the coast of this county has advantages which Port Elgin lacks, it may be placed to the credit of the public treasury, rather than to any other redeeming feature. Considering the trade of the place, its progressive tendency, and its central position in a locality destined to be the wealthiest agricultural district in the Dominion, it is no presumption to say that the harbor of Port Elgin merits the fostering care of government as much as any other. I shall trespass no longer on your space on this occasion, merely remarking that it is intended by those interested to dwell longer on the subject in a communication to the Board of Works.

Port Elgin, Dec. 9, 1867.

The Greenock Assault Case.

We copy below, from the Bruce Herald, an account of the alleged assault case in Greenock, tried at the recent Quarter Sessions.

QUEEN vs. MRS DONNELLY.—This was a case of alleged assault, which took place in the township of Greenock. Martha Smith accused Mr Donnelly and wife and Margaret Russell for assaulting her on the 20th September. It was found that Mr. Donnelly and Margaret Russell could prove an *alibi*, and the charge against them was withdrawn. All parties reside on the 10th and 11th concessions, Greenock. Martha says she went to milk the cows one the night in question after sun down, and was assaulted by three persons, two women and a man, who came out of a fence corner. The women dragged her down several times, and the man struck her across the head with a stick, and threatened her immediately. She managed to get home; doctors visited her, but were unable to find anything seriously wrong with her. They suppose that she might have had a slight attack of inflammation, and imagined that she had been assaulted, but was soon all right again, whatever the cause.

Martha stops with A. Bell, and they live together on the Free Love principle. Parties were brought forward to testify to her character for veracity, and it was found to be in a very shaky condition, while Mrs. Donnelly was respected by her neighbors.

After a long investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box. Mrs. Donnelly was warmly congratulated by her friends on her acquittal.

THE HISTORY OF A RING.—The gossips of our sister village of Mitchell have had a good thing for the past ten days, on a certain legal gentleman in that place. The limits of the law, it seems, in connection with a lady a man, and some weeks ago he was playing 'cutch' to an ancient maiden, who has recently come to the place, and in his fondness, took a ring of her finger to keep for a short time as a memento. Thinking that he had a genuine simon pure, he took it to a jeweler to test its value, when he was informed by the worker in fine gold, that the metal value of the costly trinket, was about *eighteen cents*. His mind naturally inclined towards the ancient maiden lady and wandered towards a counterfeit. He presented the latter with the eighteen cent ring. The ancient maiden subsequently demanded her ring, and the doting attorney not having it in his possession, was unable to return it; whereupon the first lady had a warrant issued for his arrest on a charge of stealing the ring, and afterwards disposing of it for a consideration. On Saturday last the examination came off before one of the learned justices of Mitchell who committed the lawyer to stand his trial at the Quarter Sessions—bail being accepted for his appearance.—*Listowell Banner.*

Commercial Bank Stock has still further improved. It is now held at $150 and will no doubt be worth more in a few days. The Trade Review says that Commercial Bank bills are sold in Montreal at 93c. and are currently worth 100c on the dollar.

Gravelrye has passed a by law guaranteeing $30,000 to the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway.

House of Commons.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

LIST OF BILLS PASSED.

ADJOURNMENT TILL MARCH 12.

Ottawa, Dec 21.

The speaker took the chair at half past ten o'clock. No business being before the House.

At seven o'clock the Governor General proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament building. The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to, in her Majesty's name, by His Excellency, the Governor General:—

Act relating to the Indemnity to members and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

Act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

Act respecting the Statutes of Canada.

Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's person and Government.

Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up.

Act to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements' Act of 1862, and for other purposes.

Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigating Company, and change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigating Company, and for other purposes.

Act to incorporate the St Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.

Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Act respecting the Customs.

Act respecting the Inland Revenue.

Act respecting the Public Works of Canada.

Act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditors of public accounts, and the liability of public accountants.

Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty.

Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons on the use of arms and the practice of military evolutions, and to authorize justices of the peace to seize and detain arms collected, or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.

Act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange.

Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Act respecting banks.

Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

Act imposing duties of customs, with the tariff of duties payable under it.

Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.

Parliament then adjourned till the 12th of March.

FRENCH CONDITION OF MEXICO.—The New York Tribune says:—For some time, the news from our sister Republic of Mexico has been of the most satisfactory character. The last vestiges of civil war and disappearing; the highwaymen are put down with energy and success; the evil prophecies of some interested and dishonest speculators have proved to be untrue, and a Congress consisting of abler men than have ever assembled in Mexico has begun, in full harmony with the President, the work of reconstruction. The speech of the President of the Republic on opening Congress, and the reply of the President of Congress, will be read throughout America with profound interest. During the force ordeal through which the Mexican Republic has had to pass, it received the warmest expressions of sympathy from every republic of the American continent. The fact is gratefully acknowledged both by Juarez and the President of the Congress.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.—The report of the Committee on Legislative Corruption, appointed by the Constitutional Convention of this state, presents several interesting facts:—Edward S. Phelps swears that $6,000 worth of stock of the Central Park Railway Company was distributed among members of the legislature to secure their votes and influence. William Richardson, president of the New York Dry Dock Company, testified that his company expended $20,000 in 1866 in securing the votes of members, and when asked whether the money paid was a portion of the amount declared in answer, on the ground that he might criminate himself. Mr. Edward C. Worcester, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, testified that he paid $265,000 during the last session of the legislature, and he supposed it was to influence votes. It had not been charged to any specific account, but was paid over to the president, and the payment had been sanctioned by the board of directors. He also testified that $60,000 were expended during the session of 1865 and 1866. Among other parties subpoenaed was Thurlow Weed, but he failed to appear.

FOR ENGLAND.—It is believed that a Government deputation will have to visit England during the recess at Ottawa, on business connected with the Intercolonial Railroad and North West extension.

The Hon W P Howland is being seriously ill at his residence at Toronto, from congestion of the liver, and abscess under the arm. He has been laid up for some days.

The Telegraph at Thomas correspondence says up to the 20th inst. there had been five hundred shocks of earthquake felt there.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt at Caracos on the 17th November. The sea rose six feet above high water mark at Laguayra.