

TEMPERATURE OF LAST WEEK.

	7 A.M.	NOON	10 P.M.	WIND.
Thursday	20	40	30	E
Friday	30	34	28	E
Saturday	4	16	8	E
Sunday	4	10	0	E
Monday	22	38	30	W
Tuesday	20	22	12	E
Wednesday	-2	0	14	NW

Mean temperature, 14° above zero.
Lowest, 4 below zero.
Difference of extremes, 38°.

Archerfield, January 12th, 1865.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains.

GOING EAST:
Leaves Express, Mixed, Express.
Morrisburg, 4:35 A.M. 12:35 P.M. 5:45 P.M.
Morrisburg, 4:52 " 1:05 " 6:05 "

GOING WEST:
Leaves Express, Mixed, Express.
Morrisburg, 12:12 P.M. 5:10 P.M. 12:40 A.M.
Morrisburg, 12:35 " 5:45 " 1:00 "

MORRISBURG POST OFFICE.

Office Hours:—From 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
Mails despatched as follows:—
Going East—6:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M.
Going West—12:05 P.M. and 8:00 P.M.



The Courier.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865.

CONFEDERATION.

Whether or not it is practicable and desirable to unite the British Provinces of North America into one nation is the great question of our day, and it is our duty to form an intelligent judgment on it, and to express an opinion for or against it, after having brought our best abilities to its consideration, for seldom is so great a choice of destiny given to any people.

We have our choice either to try a confederation or to become a part of the neighboring States; there is no middle course. The union with Lower Canada cannot now be continued with equality of representation, and if this province returns to its former insignificance as Upper Canada without sea port, and with the other province between it and England, our public men will not be able to endure their narrowed sphere, our farmers and manufacturers will be discontented for want of a market, and our thoughts and desires will be turned to the great kindred nation south of us, and we will fall to them as naturally as a ripe apple falls to the ground. On the other hand if the Upper Canada majority and the township members force representation by population on the French there will be a state of open or smothered civil war and our neighbors on the south attracted by their sympathy to one or the other side, or moved by their grudge at England, will take a part in the quarrel, and England disgusted with our squabbles and unwilling to expend her strength uselessly will withdraw and leave us to make such terms as we can with our new allies.

It has been argued that the confederation is an impossibility, that there cannot be sufficient national cohesion in a country so long and narrow, and that like the earth worm, its vitality will be low and sluggish, that it will be easily cut into separate parts which being without the direction of the central government and without an organization of their own, will be unable to continue resistance to the enemy, and will really fall over to him, whilst if the provinces remain separate, each having its own proper head would not be paralyzed by others. But we must not be led away by false analogies; the life of a nation and the shape of its domain have little in common with the life and form of animals. Nor are given their characters determined by the shape of their bodies, the long crawling snake is not less formidable than the compact springy tiger. Not but that a round and compact country has many advantages over a long and narrow one, but within certain limits the genius of a people has more to do with their national existence than the accident of their location. And it were hard to say what are the limits of narrowness of shape, and discontinuity of territory, which would be fatal to a people in their own defence. It is day that we have seen Prussia and England by the head in the Duchies, and came out in wars of the last century, to great wars of the French without natural boundaries and stretches like a narrow great plain of Europe, pre-lux to Austria, and having since separated by kingdoms on the rest of the nation, and the grasp of France, and her natural domain. On the no natural advantages counter greatness on certain people, a peninsula is one of the finest of all the world, square, compact and mountain bounded, yet the gods are poor at home, and unexpected, and have not been able either as policy, to unite little Portugal, or as fortune, though it lies within a map, and though both people are of the same race and speak essentially the same language. And this is true of every nation from the earliest to the latest.

What country was ever so highly favored climate and location for unity and peace as ancient Greece. It could be isolated by land only through the rugged provinces of France and Macedonia which in the then state of roads and bridges were surpassable by the engines and baggage of an army, consequently it had to move

along the shore, even step, with transports, and in connection with the sea, so native to the Greeks that only by the use of the ships and sailors of her own islands and Asiatic colonies, could she be assailed at all. And yet this people passionately fond of liberty and independence, acute, intelligent, brave the inventors and foremost professors of arts and arms were so lacking in genius for cohesion, as to be unable to unite even to save their national existence, and fall a prey to a succession of conquerors. Now we who are part of the British people, the greatest colonizing and organizing race of all time, that holds with firm grasp all it gets, and gets all it can, have very much changed in this western world, if we are not able to hold our own against all comers, not alone, but our share with the rest of the great empire of which we are part.

Were it proposed to do away with our provincial governments, there might be force in saying that parts cut off from the centre would be lost, but in all the places not actually in possession of the enemy, there would remain the old organizations for providing resistance and supplies, and there would be the officers of the central government to receive its commands, and to conduct the enterprises resolved on in conjunction with its operations elsewhere, and the people would have a national feeling, and knowing that though overcome, they were not forgotten or deserted by their compatriots, they would have heart to resist to the uttermost, and men and material could be moved to threatened parts, or to strike a counterblow without the delay of consulting local authorities. On the other hand, if the provinces remain disunited none would have reliance on the other, and every one would want its own little force kept at home for its own defence, and like the separate sticks of the bundle, would be easily broken.

There is only one nation by which our existence as a confederacy or as separate provinces can be endangered, and in a war with it if England is able to retain her supremacy at sea, as we have no doubt she would be, then Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, would be safe from attack, and we would have the assistance of their sturdy and maritime people to defend us on the lakes. And though our frontier is immensely long, yet there are certain lines of attack determined by natural and other considerations so well known to military men as to be a science of certainties; and what is known beforehand can be provided for. Nor would the enemy be left to employ all his forces against us, but would no doubt have to keep an immense army along his seaboard to guard it against the English army, as her supremacy at sea would enable her to menace the enemy's whole coast; and not knowing where the blow would be struck, he would have to be guarded at all points. So far, therefore, as external force is concerned, there seems nothing to render the Confederation impracticable; but on the contrary, to make it desirable.

But this paper is already too long, and we must defer to another opportunity, or as we hope, be anticipated by a better informed paper, to further consider the condition of these colonies to make their union impracticable or undesirable.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The annual school meeting for the election of school trustees for this village for the ensuing year, was held at the town hall on Wednesday last. There was a large attendance of the electors, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. DeCastle was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Thomas McDonald, Secretary of the meeting.

The following Report was read by the Secretary:—

RECEIPTS.	
Received from Municipal Assessments since last account	102 00
Received from Government Grant since last account	102 00
Received from tax levied on the rateable property of municipalities since last account	658 00
Total amount received since last account	\$862 00

PAYMENTS.	
Paid Teachers in cash from fees since last account	196 00
Paid account by order on Treasurer for Municipal Assessment	102 00
Paid Teachers by order on Treasurer for Government Grant	102 00
Paid for repairs since last account	47 13
Other expenses	60 41
Paid expenses due by School since 1864	121 30
Paid for Insurance	22 00

Total paid since last account	\$650 84
Balance on hand to next account	\$211 16
Average attendance of pupils for the half year from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1864	116
Do. from 30th June to 31st December, 1864	107
Total aggregate attendance of pupils from 1st January to 30th June, 1864	14945
Do. from 30th June to 31st December, 1864	10470

Mr. Dillon moved, seconded by Mr. S. Garvey, That the report just read be adopted.

On the motion being put, quite a lively discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Farlinger, Rose, Sherman, McKenzie and Macdonell took part. Messrs. Farlinger and Sherman complained of the irregular manner in which the secretary's books were kept. The former pointed out an item of \$15 69, in the Financial Statement of 1863, for which no resolution was passed; and another in that of 1864 of \$374 87, for which only \$72 22 was accounted for by resolution. The latter also denounced the amalgamation of the Common and Grammar School Boards as illegal, and urged the necessity of having two separate Boards. In reply, the trustees stated that no moneys had been paid out without a resolution first having passed the Board. It was then moved by Mr. Dillon, seconded by Mr. H. G. Merkle, That the School remain a Free School the ensuing year.—Carried.

The Chairman stated that Messrs. A. G. Macdonell and W. Casselman were the retiring trustees, and requested that nominations be now made.

The following were then offered:
By Henry Monck, —A. G. Macdonell.
By Dr. Sherman, —A. Farlinger.
By Wm. Flynn, —Thomas McDonald.
By Victor Dismore, —Wm. McKenzie.
By Henry Monck, —Thomas Gillespie.
By Austin Doran, —Dr. Sherman.
By Wm. Gibson, —Samuel Garvey.

Mr. Rose thought it best to decide upon two persons and have them returned by acclamation, and thus save the expense of an election. He would therefore suggest that Messrs. Farlinger and Macdonell be selected.

After some discussion, it was thought best to leave the selection to a committee of five persons.

Dr. Sherman moved, seconded by Mr. S. Garvey, That the said committee consist of the following persons, viz:—Messrs. Gibson, McKenzie, Merkle, J. F. Miller and Hiram Casselman, and that they select two of the nominees to act as Trustees.—Carried.

After consulting together for some time, the Committee reported in favor of Messrs. Farlinger and A. G. Macdonell; and upon being submitted to a vote of the meeting, these gentlemen were declared the trustees elect for the current year.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A meeting of the Board of Instruction for this County was held at Chesterville on Monday and Tuesday last. All the members of the Board were present, and the number of applicants for certificates was about 50. The examinations upon this occasion were understood to be more thorough and strict than usual, and many who formerly held first and second class certificates were promoted backwards, receiving second class A, B, and C, respectively. No first class or third class certificates were issued. At the close of the examination on Tuesday, the Secretary, Dr. Williams, made a few appropriate remarks, in which he strongly condemned the too prevalent practice of overlooking the qualities possessed by teachers, in the desire to save a few dollars; and remarked that no inducements were held out to teachers to qualify themselves for their important positions. The following is the list of those who received certificates:

SECOND CLASS A.
M. A. Wilson, Eliza A. Smith, George Colquhoun, Ellen Thom, Catherine B. Logan, Jane Laing, Susan McGowan, Adeline Weart, Mary McDowell, Margaret McArthur, S. A. Dupran, Elizabeth Cook, Joseph Lane, John Oryan, William Black, Robert King.

SECOND CLASS B.
Dorcas P. Weegar, Mary Martells, Letitia Laing, Andrew Hunter, Henry Toye, Wm. Miller, C. Rac, Sarah Rae, Ann J. Toye, Margaret Uiman, Melissa Watson, Amelia Hains, Elizabeth Dawson, Elizabeth Kearney, Jacob Barriger, Thomas Kevler, Emily Clark, Eliza Christie, Martha Mann, Simon Hanes, Sterling Wood, Ellen Tracy.

SECOND CLASS C.
Elizabeth Fetterly, Ellen Barry, Hannah Parker, Lucy McMartin, Mary Stewart, G. McKunes, B. Meads, Maria Baker.
To be Teach:—Matthew Elliott, John Munroe, Margaret Gibbons, Phoebe Rose, Luke S. Froats.

'BLACKWOOD' AND THE REVIEWS.

'Blackwood's Magazine' for December contains the following interesting papers:—A visit to the cities and camps of the Confederate States; Tony Butler; Public Schools; My latest Vacation Excursion; Aunt Ann's Ghost Story; Cornelius O'Dowd, &c.

We have so often spoken of the merits of 'Blackwood' and the Reviews, that it is quite unnecessary for us now to revert to the subject. Suffice it to say that the very foremost writers in Great Britain contribute to their pages; and assuredly no library is complete without them. They are reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co. of New York, and furnished by them for one-quarter the sum asked for them in the old country. It is now time that subscriptions be renewed, and new ones commenced. In this vicinity the number of subscribers should be increased, and we offer our services to aid in bringing about this result. Owing to the increased cost of publishing, the terms of Blackwood and the Reviews have been advanced to \$15, in American money, which is still a very low price for the best literature of the day.

MR. ROSS' CANVASS.

At all of his meetings throughout the County, we are informed, Mr. Ross was most enthusiastically received by the electors of all shades of politics. His meetings were largely attended, and for the most part the electors fully approved of his course in giving the Confederation scheme a fair exposure. At his meeting in Ford's Hall, North Williamsburg, on Thursday of last week, A. Farlinger, Esq. presided, and Mr. Ross spoke for two hours and a half, giving a lucid and explicit history of the Confederation scheme from its inception up to the present time. The following resolution was unanimously carried:
Moved by Mr. Jacob J. Markley, seconded by Mr. James Uiman,
That the thanks of this meeting be due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Ross, for the able and explicit explanation he has given of the Confederation scheme."

THE CANADA FARMER.—The number for January of this publication begins its second volume. It is somewhat improved in appearance, and we doubt not it will continue to increase in circulation, as it already ranks among the most agricultural journals of the day. Published by Hon. George Brown, Toronto, at \$1 per annum.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

We are requested to state that the annual Missionary Meetings in connection with the Church of Scotland, will be held as follows:—

Dixon's Corners on Tuesday, 17th Jan. at 6:30 P.M.; North Williamsburg, on Wednesday, 18th, at 6:30 P.M.; Chesterville, on Thursday, 19th, at 10 A.M.; Finch, on Thursday, 19th, at 6:30 P.M.; Canabrook, on Friday, 20th, at 6:30 P.M.
The Christian public is cordially invited to attend.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—We would call attention to those who wish to subscribe to a first class Literary Weekly, to The Saturday Evening Post, published in Philadelphia. The Post contains weekly a large and very interesting assortment of Stories, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c., calculated to amuse and instruct its readers. A family of children who read a paper like the Post, can hardly fail in being better informed than those who do not. Of course every man should take his own country paper; but, after that, we commend the Post to his attention. We observe that Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are given as Premiums with certain clubs of the Post. Its terms are \$2.50 a year, nine for \$18, &c. Sample copies are sent gratis. Address Deacon & Peterson, 419 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE RAIDERS.—Mr. Justice Smith, before whom the St. Albans raiders have been lately examined, decided on Wednesday last in favor of the application of the counsel for the raiders for time to procure evidence of their belligerent character from the capital of the Confederate States. The prisoners were therefore remanded until the 10th of February next.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—A trotting race for a purse of \$200 is to take place on the ice at Morrisburg some time between the 20th February and 15th March next.—The horses to compete are Isaiah Weaver's 'Dutch Boy,' and J. W. Cook's grey horse.

GRANARY.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Dunlop has erected a grain warehouse at the railway station. It is a very much felt last winter, and we have no doubt Mr. D.'s enterprise will be amply rewarded.

RATTO.—Your remarks are very good, but the publication of your letter would be sure to lead to a lengthened controversy on a subject which has already been sufficiently discussed in these columns.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,—The Municipal Council of the township of Winchester having with praiseworthy liberality granted the sum of twenty dollars to be expended in prizes for the distribution among the different schools in the township, the Local Superintendent, John Halliday, Esq., after the completion of the 27th of Feb. filed the different teachers of the same. Accordingly, on the 27th a bright pleasant day, there was quite a gathering at the W. M. Church, in Chesterville, of pupils, teachers, parents, and friends of education generally, the two former classes being evidently very eager for the day.

The Rev. Messrs. Ferguson, Woodcock, and Howes, had been appointed examiners and judges for the occasion, but the two former being unable to attend, Mr. M. McPherson and Mr. M. Brown, were appointed in their stead. Owing to the lateness of the hour however, and the small number of schools represented, it was determined by Mr. Halliday and the teachers present to defer the examination of all the subjects enumerated in the Superintendents circular to the teachers, with the exception of Arithmetic, Spelling, and Writing, which examination was at once proceeded with resulting in the awards given below. Want of time precluded an examination into the theoretical part of Arithmetic, and hence the examiners contented themselves with testing their practical knowledge of Sangster's Arithmetic from beginning to end.

The result was most satisfactory, the great majority of the competitors exhibiting a most thorough and accurate acquaintance with the different rules of Arithmetic in which they were examined, and without doubt causing no little justifiable pride in the breasts of their teachers. This was the more remarkable as the competitors were all under 17 years of age, some of them I should judge not more than twelve. The spelling match attracted quite a number of spectators, some of whom, however, did not conduct themselves with decorum necessary to perfect enjoyment, by the other competitors or to perfect accuracy to the examiners. It is to be hoped that at the next examination means will be taken to preserve better order. Much difficulty was experienced in awarding the four highest prizes in spelling, the competitors after an hour's spelling having none of them misspelled a single word. But they were finally "spelled down," not however before the examiners and some of the teachers present had pretty nearly exhausted their ingenuity in searching out difficult and crooked words for their benefit. Among those who did not succeed in obtaining one of the allotted prizes, and deserving of especial notice, was a little girl five years of age—Sayers, by name. It was determined by Mr. Halliday, and the examiners that an extra prize should be given her, a resolution which was universally approved by the spectators.

In writing, each competitor was required to exhibit a copy book written in school. In awarding the prizes for this branch I believe the examiners found much difficulty, some of the samples exhibited (all very good) being so nearly equal in point of quality. Mr. Halliday of whose part in these proceedings I cannot speak too highly, after a few appropriate remarks

presented the prizes to the successful competitors, and announced that the rest of the examinations would come off on the third Saturday in February in the same place. A vote of thanks was then given to the examiners, and also to Mr. Halliday, and the meeting assembled generally pleased.

It is to be regretted that so few of the teachers of Winchester took part in this competition. S. S. No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 being the only ones represented.—There were some however who came prepared to compete in other branches such as Geography, History, &c., which could not be taken up. I understand there will be more of a contest next time, teachers beginning to see they will lose caste by stopping behind. The scheme is well calculated to do good if properly managed, and to stir up a spirit of emulation not only among the pupils but also among the teachers, and is well worthy of its originator, Mr. Halliday. I sincerely hope the example may not be lost on other townships. The following is the list of prizes given:—

ARITHMETIC.—11 COMPETITORS.

School Section No. 8, Mr. Gibbons Teacher.
1st, William Elliott,
2nd, Maria Munro,
3rd, Margaret F. Gibbons,
4th, Matthew Elliott,
School Section No. 4, Mr. Sheriff Teacher.

5th, Celia Cameron,
6th, James Guiley, S. S. No. 8.

SPELLING.—24 COMPETITORS.

1st, Phoebe Rose,
2nd, Maria Munro,
3rd Margaret F. Gibbons,
4th, William Elliott,
5th Jacob Johnson, objected on account of his age.
6th, Lydia Fitcher,
All of School Section No. 8.

WRITING.—20 COMPETITORS.

1st, Miriam Hoggabean,
2nd, Hannah Parker,
School Section No. 2, Mr. Elack teacher.
3rd, Nathaniel Knowland, No. 8.
4th, Letitia Laing,
School Section No. 3, Mr. York teacher.

5th, Maria Munro, No. 8.
The subjects of examination on the 18th of February next, are Geography, general and Canadian, General History, Geometry, Mensuration, Algebra and Grammar.

Respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE.

Editor of Courier,

DEAR SIR,—I will be under a compulsion to you for a small space in your valuable columns to reply to the article in your last sheet over the signature of 'Harmony Senior.' From the tone of my friends article I understand him to be a public speaker—perhaps a Revd. or something of the kind. I only wish to defend myself on my own platform, and in doing so, probably will state some facts that will be less congenial to my Senior's feelings than my last communication strongly expressed that he was if not a subject interested in. It minds me of a tailor making a coat not intending it for any person, and yet you will always find some person that it will fit. My friend assumes a position of being an elderly person, so that I would not have the liberty of using so much slander as he did, without overstepping the rules of courtesy, to old age. However, slander is no argument, and I am happy to inform him that it is not me to indulge in such low pleasure. I only ask the privilege of replying to his article, and not to his person; and that will be a hard matter, as I don't know where to find him. He denies then acknowledging what he has denied, probably he gets a fit of this confusion he speaks of. Now, sir, I ask him to point out where I mentioned that Mr. Stamp came along by accident and flattered them. Why sir! he is the first man that ever asked you to print anything of the kind, I did intend to direct attention to different points of his articles, but really I think it unnecessary, as he owes up to more than I wish to charge either party with. Had not dishonestly interfered I believe he would own up the fact, that Mr. Pelton had been ungentlemanly used. I would just mention here (if not too personal) that there is not a doubt but my senior is one of the party who first took an active part and held out every inducement to encourage Mr. Pelton to accept a school here, after he had succeeded in getting Mr. Pelton's consent. What then, (perhaps he is one of those persons who charge with the wind) we next find him turned around and 'hurlal boys,' Stamp is the man. I say away with such conduct 'Mr. Senior,' if your school is composed of such material, (and I fancy is) I must say that if I were to be an 'it' of any kind I should most certainly be a Peltonite, but I prefer my real position, HARMONY.

West Winchester, January 1865.

VOLUNTEER PAY.

The Brockville Recorder points out that the pay of the volunteers called out by the government to guard the frontier will be only 25 cents per day—not a dollar as has been represented. It states that when the volunteers are called out by municipal authorities in case of riot their pay is fixed at a dollar a day and besides the municipality must be at the expense of lodging them. But when the volunteers are called by the reason of war or danger of war it is provided by the act that the men so called out shall be paid at such rates of daily pay and shall receive such allowance in every respect as are paid to officers non-commissioned officers and men of regular and corresponding rank of grade in Her Majesty's service. It is thought however says the London 'Proctor' that the act can be so construed that the volunteers called to the frontier can receive a dollar a day.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

From Savannah we learn that Gen. Sherman is pursuing a very conciliatory policy, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual and holds out inducements for to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure and meant to make all the friends he can.

New York Jan 5.—Col. Allen stated to the Chamber of Commerce to day that he has been appointed by the people of Savannah to buy what food for the sufferers there. He had no rice or corn to sell and was prepared to buy what he could and receive such contributions as the merchants of New York saw fit to extend to the loyal citizens of Savannah.—He stated that at a meeting of the citizens the resolutions were received with three times three cheers for the Union and President Lincoln and they were in favour of the old flag which had roled over them.—Col. Allen stated that Savannah was destitute of provisions and his mission was fully announced by Gen. Sherman.

New York Dec 6.—The Times Huntville correspondent, dated 4th, sums up the losses since Hood assumed the offensive against Thomas as follows:—Hoods loss in killed wounded and missing 20,084. Thomas total loss 7000. The rebels lost in general 6 wounded and captured 5. They lost 68 cannon. When Hood marched on Franklin he had 40000 men, The Union forces at that time numbered only 17000.

A new campaign is proposed and the army is in motion the new base which will be near Corinth Miss, then Nashville.

Gen. Thomas headquarters will be on the Tennessee River near Eastport in a few days.

New York Jan 10.—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 8th says:—

Major Gen. Butler has been removed by the President from the command of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The official document directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieut. Gen. Grant as his temporary successor. Gen. Ord lately in charge of 24th corps has succeeded temporarily to the important position.
New York Jan 10.—The Tribune says that Blair senior in Richmond and goes specially to see what can be done in the way of peace. The Tribune does not think he will succeed and urges filling up our army and making short work of the rebellion. Blair is not clothed with any power from the government but is we infer authorized to ascertain whether any true peace is now attainable.

TO UNHAPPY FENIANS.

We recommend the following extract from a speech recently delivered by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh (Roman Catholic) before a meeting of the Dublin University Historical Society.

"For the mere rhetorical loss of the Parliament in College Green might be a subject for regret, but it was not proper to suppose that the great losses of the Commons had been opened to them all (Applause). The same carrying critics would say eloquence is out of date—the age of oratory is gone—that of calculators and economists succeeded. But the best rhetorician of the present House of Commons was also its greatest financier. Again, they cried an Irishman has no chance in a British Parliament. It is recorded that when Grattan had gone there Pitt beat time to his musical periods; and of Plunket, who went there late in life also, Brougham said that he surpassed all other orators of the British Parliament. No Irishman ever appeared on a fairer stage than the platform of that Parliament. There never was a period in their history more favourable to their aspirations than the present. No employment would be denied to any Irishman who had capacity for holding it. The wide realms of India were governed by an Irishman. (Applause). There was not a single dependency of the British Crown worth mentioning that was not governed by an Irishman. Two of the greatest provinces of British America were governed by two members of the Dublin University; both had been members of the Historical Society one of them the son of their Rev. Provost. Are India and America not enough to satisfy your ambition? In the Southern Ocean three out of 4 of the dependencies of Australia were governed by Irishmen. (Applause). Would any man say that there was not a bright career opened for Irishman? Opportunities will never be wanting for the display of our intellectual powers. Ancient institutions there were to be preserved established abuses to be removed Enslaved nations there were even within the continent of Europe who might become the object of their sympathy and care; and races yet unborn might call upon Irishmen for their assistance in time to come—might seek protection once more under theegis of the eloquence and the humanity of another Burke. (Cheers)

THE RAIDERS.

Judge Smith gave a decision in the case of the raiders on Saturday in the opposite sense to that pronounced by the Judge of Sessions. A new point was then raised by the Counsel for the prisoners and argued at great length. It is intended that the act 24th Victoria does not give jurisdiction as that of the 20th Vic. did over offences subject to jurisdiction of the Separate States of the Union but only over those committed within the jurisdiction of the U.S. generally and that that means only Federal or State Courts. Now these offences are only cognizable by the Courts of the State of Vermont and not by the Federal Courts. Those are confined to the seas federal forts and Navy yards, and District of Columbia. It is argued on the other side that this is a mere quibble that the offences were committed within the political or treaty making jurisdiction of the United States.

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At the 1st Toronto assizes on Friday, the Grand Jury made a presentation to the Court on the subject of the Raiders, stating as follows:—

"The Grand Jury desire to express to your lordship the gratification with which they listened to your admirable charge, and more particularly to that portion of it which referred to the recent attempts of persons claiming to be employed by the government of the so-called Confederate States of America to stir up strife upon our borders with the design of embroiling us in war with the neighboring Republic. We cordially agree with you in your unqualified condemnation of all attempts for such purposes.

"While British soil has ever offered an asylum for the refugees of all nations the terms of their reception are well understood and should be strictly enforced.

"The Grand Jury are convinced that the people of Canada are resolved to carry out with the utmost fidelity the proclamation of neutrality in American troubles issued by our gracious Sovereign and will sustain the government in any steps they may take to secure that end."

THE postal regulations applying to troops in Her Majesty's regular service will also apply to the Militia Volunteers during the period of service at the frontier; and letters addressed to non-commissioned officers and privates will therefore only be charged a penny. The rank of the men receiving the letter will have to be written on it so as to entitle him to have the drawback. Officers pay the usual rates.

A special despatch from Washington to the N.Y. Tribune announces the appointment of John C. Fremont as American Minister to France.

The New York Tribune says "the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced." &c.

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published second in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They imitate upon the people once and that's the last of them.
The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.
"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."
REV. W. H. WAGNER, Madison, N. Y.

"... Then I sent me two bottles more of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use

"ARE YOU DRAFTED?"—Since the balloting for the militia force commenced, a little excitement is observable among the young men of the city who are liable for service. The universal question asked is "Are you drafted?" It is a totally erroneous idea to call it a draft; the latter is an Americanized expression and its similarity to the proceeding of our conscription on the other side of the line have made it vogue there. It is a ballot not a draft; and in the Act the word "draft" is not mentioned. As many are in ignorance as to what is required of them when chosen among the service men a few words may ease the minds of those who are liable to shoulder the musket. The militia force is divided into 1st class service men, 2nd class service men and reserve men. In the 1st are included those between the years of 18 and 45 who are unmarried men or widowers without children. In the 2nd class are those between the same ages as the 1st but who are married men and widowers with children. The 3rd class or reserve men are those between the ages of 45 and 60. Each battalion so organized shall continue so organized for a period of three years when a new ballot will take place the three years being counted from the time of actual service. As it is now the rolls are very incomplete and arrangements must soon be made to obtain a more perfect assessment. There are of course a great many exemptions such as officers and men of our volunteer force &c., and all of which parties interested can see in the Consolidated Statistics of 1863.—(Globe).

Habitual Constipation: Words of Comfort.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson of Boston, Mass. author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases says in a letter dated Feb. 27th 1862 I consider Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constipation a present known with me they have a ver failed and I have prescribed them in at least 50 instances. He also states that for all irregularities of the digestive functions the liver and bowels are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe and eminently reliable. Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettison of Chicago Ill., who enumerates 30 cases with names and dates in which he has administered the Pills with entire success for habitual costiveness and piles. Whenever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaint the result has been equal satisfactory they are put up in small vials and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills. 427.

When fell disease has swept away
Our loved ones from our homes,
How oft in fancied tones we hear
The voice that never comes;
Consumption leads its fearful train
Throughout our pleasant land,
And desolates the circle bright
In many a household band.

The skill of science taught to cure.
Alas! how oft it fails,
Unlike the Indian plants that bloom
Among our hills and dale,
The best unknown to thousands yet
Shall yet remove their ills.
These Indian roots and plants compose
Old Dr. Morse's Pills.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Hutton,
at St. John's Church, Reuben Schwerdtfeger
Esq., of Williamsburg, to Catherine, eldest
daughter of Adam Barkley Esq., of Mount-
tain.

At his late residence, in Mountain, on
the 8th inst., John Mulvey, Esq., in the
90th year of his age, and was well known
native of Ireland, County Mayo, Castletown,
and resided in Mountain for thirty years.

MORRISBURG MARKETS.	
COURIER OFFICE, Jan 13 1865.	
WHEAT	100 lbs. \$2 00
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR	2 00
CORN MEAL	1 50
OAT MEAL	1 50
WHEAT	100 lbs. 0 25
BARLEY	100 lbs. 0 50
OATS	100 lbs. 0 30
BUCKWHEAT	100 lbs. 0 30
BRAN	100 lbs. 0 10
PORK	100 lbs. 12 00
PORK Prime Mess.	14 00
BEEF	100 lbs. 3 50
PORK	100 lbs. 5 00
POTATOES	100 lbs. 0 25
RYE	100 lbs. 0 50
BUTTER	100 lbs. 0 09
LARD	100 lbs. 0 09
EGGS	100 doz. 0 00
HERRING	100 lbs. 0 00
HERRING round.	4 00
WHITE FISH	7 00
COD FISH dried	0 10
SALMON	0 00
CHEESE	100 lbs. 0 00
HAY	100 tons 8 00
PEAS	100 bush. 0 50
WHEAT	100 lbs. 0 25
DRIED APPLES	per lb. 0 09
CLOVER SEED	per lb. 0 10
GRASS SEED	per lb. 1 50
COAL OIL	per gal. 0 50

OTTAWA MARKETS	
Jan. 13, 1865.	
Wheat—Fall, \$1.10 to \$1.05, per bushel.	
Spring, 95c. to \$1.00	
Flour—Extra, per bbl. \$5.00 to \$5.50.	
Superfine No. 1 \$5.00 to \$5.25. No. 2, \$4.00.	
Pages—Extra superfine, per 100 lbs. \$2.63. No. 2, \$2.50.	
Cornmeal—200 lbs. \$3.50 to \$3.50.	
Oatmeal—bbl 195 lbs. \$5.50	
Buckwheat, per bushel, 45 lbs. 35c to 40c.	
Rye, per bushel 55 lbs. 50c to 55c.	
Barley, per bushel 48 lbs. 50c to 60c.	
Peas, per bushel 60 lbs. 55c. to 60c.	
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs. 60c to 65c.	
Oats, per bushel of 34 lbs. 35c.	
Beans, per bushel of 60 lbs. \$1.40.	
Pork—Mess, per 100 lb \$6.00 to \$7.00.	
Beef, per 100 lbs. \$3 to \$4.50; per lb 7c to 8c.	
Mutton, per lb, by the quarter, 5c to 6c.	
Butter—Fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c; Tub, 18c to 20c.	
Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 20c.	
Potatoes, 30c to 40c	
Onions, per bushel, 15c to 20c.	
Spin, per lb, 10c	
allow, 10c	
rd, 10c to 11c.	
ides, per 100 lbs. \$4.00 to \$4.50	
sws, per pair 30c 40c.	
ool, fleece washed, 40c to 45c.	
ions, per bushel, 15c to \$1.50.	
irrots, per bushel 25c.	
mothy Seed, per bush 1, 45 lbs. \$0.00.	
ly per ton, \$12.00 to \$14.00.	
plies per bbl, \$3.50.	

The Papal Government has replied to the recent manifesto of the Commissioners and Congress of the Southern Confederacy. Cardinal Monelli states that the sentiments of the manifesto are entirely in accordance with the disposition of the Pope and that the failure to avail himself of the occasion that may present itself, bringing about peace.

New Advertisement.

ASHES!
THE subscriber will pay 15 CENTS per Bushel in CASH, for any quantity of ASHES, delivered at his Ashery, 2nd concession of Williamsburg.
AMOS BEDSTED.
December 13th, 1864. 43-4m

Grain Mart
AND STORING ACCOMMODATION
AT C. DUNLOP'S
NEW GRAIN WAREHOUSE,
G. T. R. Williamsburg Station.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—C. DUNLOP, has made arrangements with the principal merchants and buyers to receive, store and ship all kinds of Grain and Produce. He is now ready to receive Barley, Oats and Produce in any quantity.
Morrissburg, Jan. 11th, 1865. 46

School Books!

ALL the latest series of School Books, Stationery and Blank Books in every variety; Gift Books, Reward Cards, and everything connected with schools.

A LARGE AND RELIABLE HISTORY OF CANADA,
in two volumes, over 1000 pages, for \$2.10.
Lovers of economy and education, call in and see for yourselves: not forgetting that a penny saved is a penny made.
WM. A. PLANTZ,
Bradfield's Block.
Morrissburg, Jan. 12th, 1865. 46

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of G. W. BRADFIELD & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the said firm will be settled by Joseph Skinner.

JOSEPH SKINNER,
G. W. BRADFIELD.
Iroquois, December 1st, 1864. 45

DUNDAS COUNTY Agricultural Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Agricultural Society of the County of Dundas, for the election of Officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the

Empey House,
in the VILLAGE OF MORRISBURG,
On Saturday, 21st Jan. Inst.,
at 2 o'clock P.M.
A. G. MACDONELL,
Secretary D.A.S.
Morrissburg, 5th January, 1865. 45

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE QUOIS Post Office, 1st Jan. 1865.

Armstrong Mr. R. J. Lonsdale Mr. J. W. Bantford Mr. Alex. Mackley Mr. Charles Brown Mr. George Monahan Mr. Patrick Becker Mr. Geo. W. Miller Mrs. Amelia Carter Mrs. Edward Palmer Miss Katie Carman Mr. George Scott Mr. Nathan Doyle Mr. Peter Shannon Miss Betsy Dupray Miss Martha Tusaw Mr. John Empey Mr. Guy Woodley Mr. John Hanes Mr. Joseph Weaver Mrs. Margaret Hare Mrs. Catherine Weagans Mr. B. Johnston Miss Susan Wholeham Mr. Martin Kahule Mr. Charles Young Mr. William Loan Mrs. Mary

Cornwall COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Rev. H. W. DAVIES, M. A., (T.C.T.) Head Master.
T. W. EVELLE, B. A., Assistant Master.

Eleventh Year under Present Management.
THE Head Master has vacancies for a few boarders, to whose comfort and improvement every attention will be paid. The Head Master has great pleasure in referring to the high standard taken by his pupils in the Canadian University; they have also distinguished themselves in the English Schools. Pupils prepared for the Canadian Universities, the Law Society, or the Army Examinations.
Special attention paid to the study of French.

GET THE BEST. Webster's UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION.
THOROUGHLY REVISED and much enlarged. OVER 3,000 FINE ENGRAVINGS, 10,000 WORDS and MEANINGS not found in other Dictionaries.
Over thirty able American and European scholars employed upon this revision, and thirty years of labor expended upon it.
Among the collaborators are Dr. Mahn, of Berlin, Professors Porter, Dana, Whitney, Hadley, Lyman, Gilman and Thacher, Capt. Craighead, of West Point Military Academy, Judge J. C. Perkins, Prof. Stiles, A. L. Holley, Esq., &c.
Several tables of great value, one of them of fifty quarto pages, Explanatory and Pronouncing, of names in fiction of persons and places, pseudonyms, &c., &c., as Abaddon, Acadia, Albany Regency, Mother Carey, Mason and Dixon's line, Mr. Micawber, &c. Containing one-fifth, or one-fourth more than any former editions.
From new electrotype plates and the latest Press.
In one volume, of 1840 Royal Quarto Pages.
'Get the latest.' 'Get the best.' 'Get Webster.'
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Sold by all Booksellers. 55

SPECIAL SALE!

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
ENDING ON FRIDAY, 16TH 1864, at the store of the sub-

AN'S POINT,
A general assortment of WINTER DRY GOODS, FURS, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c.,
FOR ONE MONTH FROM DATE,
At Wholesale Prices,
AND MANY OF THEM
10 PER CENT BELOW
and we will take CASH, or
Railroad Ties, and Wood,
at CASH PRICES for PAY.

Girls! Tell your beaux that they may have a good 40 Spring HOOP-SKIRT, with kid facing and 3 inch tape, put up for the small sum of \$1.25!
ROBINSON & KERR'S.
Parson's Point, December, 1864. 43

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, for Ice Creams, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, &c., at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

LONDON PORTER for sale at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

A FRESH SUPPLY of McKimmon's Celebrated Biscuits, just received at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

A FRESH SUPPLY of WILLIAMS' PALE ALE, in half barrels and bottles, just received, at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

KERR & FINDLAY'S celebrated Confectionery, a fine lot just received, at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

GREEN and DRIED APPLES, Caudied Fruits, and all kinds of heavy Groceries, for sale, cheap, at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

J. W. BRADFIELD'S celebrated Bell-Hoop Elastic SKIRTS,
FOR SALE AT C. F. EMPEY'S.

VALENTINE'S Albert Gem Biscuits—a fresh supply just received at
C. F. EMPEY'S.

WEST-END RAISINS, for sale at
C. F. EMPEY'S.
Morrissburg, Dec. 15, 1864. 43

GROVESTEE & CO.,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our New Scale
7 Octave Rosewood

Piano Fortes,
which for volume and purity of tone are Unrivalled
by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

French Grand Action,
Harp Pedal,
Iron Frame Occasional Dues,
&c., &c., &c.

and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of

MR. J. H. GROVESTEE,
who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is
Fully Warranted in Every Particular!

The 'Grovestee Piano Forte' received the HIGHEST AWARD OF MERIT at the CELEBRATED WORLD'S FAIR, where were exhibited Instruments from the BEST MAKERS of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York.
and also at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouse.
By the introduction of improvements we make still more perfect

PIANO-FORTE,
and by MANUFACTURING LARGELY, with a

STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM!
are enabled to offer these Instruments at a price which will preclude competition.

PRICES.

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, \$275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, \$300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style, \$325.

Terms:—Not Cash in Current Funds!

Descriptive Circulars sent free. December 10th, 1864. 43-ly

EMPEY HOUSE,
MORRISBURG, C. W.
A. P. EMPEY, Proprietor

THIS House is now prepared for the reception of guests. Having been renovated throughout, and several new additions made, this Hotel offers accommodation EQUAL TO ANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in this section of the Province.
Good hostlers always in attendance, and every attention paid to the wants of the travelling community.
Morrissburg, Dec. 14th, 1864. 43

500 BRLS. PORK,
500 Barrels FLOUR,
100 Barrels HIGH WINES,
100 Barrels Dried APPLES,
For Sale by
THOMAS DARDIS.
Morrissburg, June, 1864.

CASH! CASH!!
THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for any quantity of
BARLEY,
and all other kinds of Grain, delivered at his Mills.
FLOUR CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, MADE FROM THE BEST OF WEST-ERN WHEAT.
WILLIAM GIBSON.
Morrissburg Mills, Sept. 1, 1862.

CORDWOOD, CORDWOOD!

WANTED,

1000 CORDS OF HARDWOOD,
FOR WHICH

The Highest Price will be Paid!

NOW OPENING OUT,

A large assortment of NEW GOODS, very cheap for Cash or Wood

200 Pairs Whitney Blankets, at very low prices.

REMEMBER! Bring your WOOD and CASH to

A. M. EMPEY'S.

Morrissburg, January, 1865.

BRADFIELD & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MORRISBURG, C. W.,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Liquors, Crockery, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Household Furniture, Cooking and Box Stoves, Paints, Oil, Glass & Putty.

Agents for LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents for LABAIT'S ALE and PORTER.

Agents for COAL OIL!

AMERICAN MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Business done on the Cash and Ready Pay system.

Goods Sold Cheap.

BRADFIELD & BROTHER

Morrissburg, June, 1864.

DON'T FORGET

WHEN YOU ARE IN MORRISBURG, TO CALL AT

HICKEY & MYERS',

AND EXAMINE THEIR NEW STOCK OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLES AND PATTERNS, which they are offering CHEAP FOR CASH OR READY PAY. POSITIVELY NO CREDIT.

Morrissburg, November, 1864. HICKEY & MYERS. 38-ly

WANTED,

5,000 lbs. CLEAN WASHED WOOL, and
500 Tubs DAIRY BUTTER!

FOR WHICH I WILL

PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH!

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries,

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for CASH or PRODUCE. Call and see the New Goods. No charge for inspection, and don't forget to bring along your Butter and Wool.

S. Garvey.

Morrissburg, June, 1864.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

Neatly and Expeditiously Executed, at the

"COURIER" OFFICE

WONDERFUL CURES ARE DAILY EFFECTED

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

ITS THREE METHODS OF APPLICATION

Either of which for the ailments and diseases proscribed, will afford immediate relief, and consequent cure.

RUBBING THE SPINE.

This method of application should be resorted to in all cases of SPINAL AFFECTIONS, OR, WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SPASMS, SCIATICA, GOUT, Paralysis, Numbness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, Difficulty of Passing Water, Pain in the Small of the Back, Cramps and Spasms, PAIN in the Hips, Back and Thighs, Weakness and Lameness in the Back or Legs.
And in all Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhoea, Weakening Discharges, Obstructions, Retention, Weakness, Prolapsus Uteri, Hysterics, Headache, &c., &c.
In these cases the entire length of the Spine should be rubbed for 10 or 20 minutes, three times per day. In many instances the most severe and agonizing pains will cease during the process of the FIRST RUBBING. Its continued use a few times will cure the patient of the most aggravating and long standing diseases.
Persons suffering from either of the above named complaints, should not hesitate a moment to apply the Ready Relief, as directed. It will surely cure.
The Rubbing should be continued until a sense of heat and irritation or burning is experienced. If you succeed in securing this action on the skin and back, you may feel perfectly satisfied of a cure—it is a sure sign!

And in all Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhoea, Weakening Discharges, Obstructions, Retention, Weakness, Prolapsus Uteri, Hysterics, Headache, &c., &c.

In these cases the entire length of the Spine should be rubbed for 10 or 20 minutes, three

SECOND METHOD OF APPLICATION.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

By Rubbing the part or parts of the body where the disease or pain is seated, with the Ready Relief.

In ninety-five cases out of one hundred, the most severe pains will cease by one Rubbing with the Relief.

In Attacks of SORE THROAT, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, EARACHE, INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS OF

Let the Ready Relief be applied in this manner for the following complaints:
In Attacks of SORE THROAT, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, EARACHE, INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS OF

THIRD METHOD OF CURE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—One teaspoonful or more, if necessary, to a wineglass of water every hour until relief is afforded. One dose in most cases will prove sufficient.
DIARRHOEA, BILIOUS COLIC, LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS, SICK or NERVOUS HEADACHE, FOUL BREATH, RYS

CANADA CHOLERA.

An immediate cure of this complaint is secured by the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Let those seized with it give it a trial. Use it as follows: Take a teaspoonful of RELIEF in a wineglass of water, as a drink, every half hour. Two or three doses are generally sufficient. Also bathe the stomach and bowels with the RELIEF, and lay a piece

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AS A LINIMENT.

For all the purposes of a Liniment, or Opoides, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, diluted with proof spirits, will make the best Liniment in the world. One pint of proof spirits, mixed with one bottle of Ready Relief, will give a superior liniment to any in use. This mixture is used by the most celebrated sporting gentlemen in Europe and America, in the treatment of Swellings, Galls, Sprains, Strains, Spavins, &c., on horses. Persons desirous of

a good Liniment, try it.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold by Druggists and Medicine vendors everywhere. Price 25 Cents per bottle. In all cases, see that the fac simile signature of RADWAY & CO. is on the front and back of each label, and the letters R. R. R. RADWAY & Co. blown in the glass.

DR. JOHN RADWAY & CO.,
229 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

THE KING'S EVIL.

THE GREAT SORE MEDICINE.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

THIS MEDICINE is for the radical cure of all kinds of Sores, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings of the Glands, Tubercles in the Lungs, Ulcers in the Womb, Sores in the head, in the Nose and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Pimples, Blotches, and, in fact, all kinds of Eruptive, Syphilitic and Chronic Diseases, Bronchitis, Croup, Dry Coughs, &c.

Dose of this Remedy: two teaspoonfuls three times per day for an adult.
One bottle of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT possesses more of the active cure of disease than six bottles of the best approved Sarsaparilla in use.

There is no person, however, severely afflicted with Sores, or Eruptive Diseases, but will experience a great improvement in health by the use of this Remedy for six days. One bottle has cured many hopeless cases. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price One Dollar.

DE. J. RADWAY & CO.,
229 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL

Sold at the Medical Hall, B. Weegar's, James Glasford's, Morrissburg; and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

R. LIVINGSTON, CABINET MAKER, CARPENTER, Joiner, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Morrissburg and surrounding country, that he has just returned from Montreal with a large and varied assortment of BONNETS, PLUMES, HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles, which he will offer for sale at prices that defy competition.

LADIES!—The Merchants of Morrissburg have monopolized the Millinery business long enough; if you cannot well suited, in regard to TASTE and CHEAPNESS, by the MILLINERS, then we are willing that you should continue to patronize the Merchants; but give the Milliners a fair trial in their own line of business!

Morrissburg, 29th April, 1864.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, ROCKING-CHAIRS, CHAIRS, SOFAS, SIDE, CENTER & DINING TABLES, &c., &c., which will offer at

REDUCED PRICES,

in order to make room for new stock
DON'T FAIL TO CALL! A REFUS LIVINGSTON.
Morrissburg, 26th April, 1864. 10

Land for Sale

AT INKERMANN.

FIFTY ACRES of good Land in the Village of Inkermann, are offered for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH. There is a house and stable on the premises, and part of the Land is under cultivation. For further particulars, apply to
JAMES N. JOHNSTON.
Inkermann, Sept. 22, 1864. 31

COAL.

GOOD BLACK