PROVISIONS OF THE ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

If any person shall without license duly issued by the competent authority, sell or cause to be sold, any wine, rum, brandy or other spirituous liquors, beer, ale, cider or other fermented liquors, to be drunk in any ale house, beer house, or other house or place of public entertainment in which the same are sold, or shall, without such license as aforesaid, sell, or cause to be sold by retail any such liquors in any shop, store or place other than an inn, ale house, beer house or other house or place of public entertainment, or if any person being duly licensed to sell intoxicating liquors by wholesale or retail, shall sell or cause to be sold any such liquors in contravention of the law, every person so offending shall incur a penalty of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, with costs, and may be convicted upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before any Justice or Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence is committed; and it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices of the Peace to issue a warrant of distress to any Constable or Peace Officer against the goods and chattels of said offender, and in case no sufficient goods be found to satisfy such penalty and costs, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, to order that the person so convicted may be imprisoned in any Common Gaol in the County or City in which such conviction takes place, for any term not less than ten days, nor more than thirty days, unless the amount of penalty and costs be sooner paid, and one half of the said penalty shall go to the informer, the other half to the Municipality.

The provisions of the Act respecting Justices of the Peace, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, charter one hundred and three, shall apply to proceedings under this Act, except in so far as altered by this Act.

DUNKIN'S BILL A GOD-SEND TO THE TAVERN KEEPERS.

The folly of the act of Parliament known as Dunkin's bill, is becoming more and more apparent every day. In the township of Pickering where prohibition under the bill carried on a vote by an alleged majority of one, the tavern keepers throughout the township continue to drive their trade, without let or hindrance, and keep their machines going in full blast;—with this advantage that they pay no license. To be relieved of $40 or $50 a year these times, in the shape of taxes is something gained. And to this extent Dunkin's bill has been successful in aiding the tavern keeper. But Dunkin's bill does a great deal more than this in favor of the liquor traffic. Section XI sub-section II, of the Act provides as follows. "That no collector of inland revenue shall issue to take effect in the like limits—either any tavern license for the sale of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, to be drunk in the inn, ale-house, beer-house, or other houses of public entertainment in which the same is sold—or any shop-license, that is license for the retail of such liquors in shops, stores, or places other than inns, ale-houses, beer-houses or places of public entertainment." So that wherever Dunkin's bill happens to be passed, the vintner who sells in quantities of five gallons and upwards is relieved from license and the burden of his taxation, to that amount is spread over the ratepayers of the municipality. Dunkin's bill is a farce. As we have just shown, instead of prohibiting, it holds out a premium for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and apart from the encouragement which it gives to fanatics and hypocrites, of every kind, that is simply that Mr. Dunkin's prohibitory liquor law amounts to.

We might also notice the great inconvenience to the public wherever the bill has been passed; the depreciation of property—the strife and contention, and breaches of the peace, such as have taken place at Bowmanville, the evasion of the law and consequent breach of it, and generally the confusion, which a very absurd act of parliament, [well designed we will not deny,] creates throughout the country. Why not those self-constituted guardians of our moral conduct take cognizance of all our other sins, [of course they have none of their own,] and control them by prohibitory laws? But our pharisaical friends are like those represented in the Proverbs of the wise man.—"Who rejoice to do evil, and delight in the frowardness of the wicked."—Whitby Chronicle.

NEWS FROM QUEBEC.

(From the Leader.)

Quebec, March 21, 1865.

The railway postal commission closed its labors to-day, Mr. Brydges making a short speech in review of the evidence. The commission will probably report in the course of a few days. No indication has yet been given of its award. It has sat now nearly two months, and during that period has examined a large number of witnesses.

Upwards of 800 questions have been put in writing and answered in writing, so some idea of the enquiry may be formed. The evidence is now being printed.

Mr. Brydges left for Montreal by special train this afternoon, in company with the Hon. Mr. Rose.

It is said that Messrs. Galt, Cartier and Macdougall, are the Ministers who go to England.

Mr John A. Macdonald has been ill for some days past, and it is known whether he will be one of the delegation or not. The present intention is sail on Wednesday next by the Cunard steamer.

The weather here is mild, indicating an unusually early spring. It is now hardly safe to cross the river on the ice, which, however, still holds fast against wind and tide.

(From the Globe.)

Quebec, March 22.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the sitting to-day. The Council did not break up till six o'clock. The impression prevails that the subjects to engage discussion in England still occupy their attention.

The following shows the stations of the several companies of the Active Force at the frontier:—

First or Western Battalion.—Brantford and York companies at Sarnia; St. Catharines and Dunnville company at Chatham; Quebec and Montreal companies at Windsor; two Montreal companies at Sandwich; Belleville and Brockville companies at Amherstburg.

Central Battalion.—Two Toronto companies, one Kingston, one Collingwood, one Barrie, one Whitby, one Scarboro, one Lacolle, one Simcoe, stationed at Niagara; Hemmingford company at Clifton.

Detachments of the Third or Eastern Administrative Battalion are stationed as follows:—Woodstock company at Phillipsburg; Beachville company at Hemmingford; Cornwall and one Quebec company at La Prairie; one Quebec company at Huntingdon; two Montreal companies at Prescott; one Montreal company at Prelighburg; Megantic company at Sherbrooke; St. John company at Lacole.

The following numbers of Candidates joined the military school in Upper Canada yesterday:—Kingston, 14; Toronto, 9; Hamilton, 14; in all 37. The number in each school is as follows:—Kingston 101, Hamilton 86, Toronto 71; total in the three schools 258.

The Militia Department has advertised for tenders up to the 30th inst., for the delivery before the 20th April, of two thousand pairs of boots.

The question of the commutation of the sentence of Poulin and Turcotte, to be hanged here on Friday, it is understood will be considered by the Government to-day.

LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Quebec, March 23.

Telegrams from Halifax, received here to-day, state that the Nova Scotian Government, regarding the federation of all the Provinces seriously delayed by the result of the New Brunswick elections, will submit a proposal for the present union of the Maritime Provinces, with a view to an ultimate union with Canada and the North-west. It is also said that the Nova Scotia Government has resolved to proceed with certain railway works that were postponed until the question of federation was determined.

The Cabinet had a long sitting again to-day, not rising until six o'clock. It is rumored that Messrs. Cartier, Galt, Macdonald and Brown have been selected by their colleagues to undertake the mission to London. It is viewed as doubtful here, however, whether they will consent to go. The Delegation is expected to leave about a week from next Monday.

Poulin and Turcotte, sentenced to be hanged here to-morrow, have had their sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Drapeau have been appointed by Mr. McGee to the statistical branch of the Bureau of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,000 each per annum. Both are very competent men, having a knowledge of statistics both by study and experience.

The death of Mr. Laurent, who had $1,400 as a salary, has created a vacancy to which no new appointments was made. The addition of two clerks to the Bureau, while it increases its efficiency, adds but little, therefore, to the expense.

THE LATE FRESHETS.

GREAT FRESHET AT BELLEVILLE.

IMMENSE RISE IN THE RIVER.

20,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Belleville, March 22, 1865.

To-day the ice in the Moira river gave way bearing down in its course houses, barns, sheds, and outbuildings on both sides of the river.—The fine iron bridge has been swept away, carried down the river and crushed to pieces.—Over 80 houses, principally on the west side of the river, are completely surrounded by water, from two to four feet deep. The mouth of the river is blockaded with ice, and the water turned from its usual course, rushing down in front of Coleman and Everett streets. Boats are engaged in removing families and household effects from the most dangerous localities, on the west side of the river, and many of the inhabitants are preparing for a further rise, as the water still continues very high. This is the most destructive freshet which has ever taken place here. The damage done to property, including the iron bridge, which was almost new, is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

Flood at Delaware.—We are sorry to learn that the great flood which at present prevails in the Thames has done a great deal of damage to the Delaware bridge. At 10:30 p.m., Friday, the water swept past the bridge like a mill-race, and one bent, together with 60 feet of the timber work, was swept clean away. The portion affected is on the Delaware side, and comprises part of the long tressle work approach. Of course the structure is rendered impassable, and travel from the township across the river is cut off till the bridge is rebuilt in the spring.—London Prototype.

Freshet in Brantford.—Brantford, March 22.—Great excitement was experienced here last night on account of the flood. The people for miles around, were in a state of unparalled excitement which, however, abated with the fall of water. Communication between this and Paris is entirely cut off, whilst Upper Paris bridge and the bridge across Smith's Creek, are both gone.

Freshet at Galt.—Galt, March 21.—About one p.m. to-day the ice broke from the dam above the town, and for four hours great anxiety was felt for our bridges, the water having risen several feet higher than ever known before. The bridge over the Grand River, between Preston and Berlin, is carried away. No other damage has been heard of.

From all parts of Canada and the neighbouring States news of damage done by freshets from the sudden melting of the heavy snowfalls continues to come. The mails are impeded from this cause. We do not remember to have seen so large a body of snow disappear so rapidly.

The recent floods in the States have been the most disastrous known for over fifty years. Of course but a small portion of the damage done is as yet recorded, though some of the papers speak of permanent damage in the Pennsylvania oil regions. The Susquehanna commenced to rise on Thursday last, and continued to rise, sweeping everything before it, attaining its greatest height on Friday afternoon. Bridges, houses and millions of dollars' worth of lumber and other property were swept away. A great part of the city of Harrisburg was completely submerged and the town of Dansville, Pa., was entirely under water. A great many railroad bridges were destroyed, and in the oil regions houses, derricks, tanks and other paraphernalia of oil wells carried away and scattered all over the country. On the Hudson the Hudson River Railroad track was submerged for several miles and in some places washed away. Part of the city of Albany was completely under water, and boats took the place of carriages. On the Mohawk, too, the floods were very high, carrying away bridges and doing an immense quantity of damage. The Genesee was higher than ever known and as already reported; the railroad bridge at Rochester swept away.

The floods are now subsiding, but it will take many millions of dollars to cover the loss.

Great Flood near Alma Crain.—During the late thaw the River Sable rose to an unusual height, sweeping before it bridges, fences and timber of every description.—Several farmers in this vicinity experienced some heavy losses, but in particular Mr. Rees 6th con., McGillivray, who not only had his fences removed, but also had the misfortune to loss twelve head of valuable cattle, including five of his best cows. Mr. W. Blough, near Boice's Mill lost 3,000 rails, and it is estimated that, inside of twenty-four hours, at least $1,500 worth of property was swept away in the vicinity of this village.—London Free Press.

Quebec, March 25.

A full meeting of the Cabinet took place to day.

Mr. Galt leaves to night for Sherbrooke, but will return before leaving for London.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, and in a short time burned down the wing of the Quebec Seminary, a stone building four stories high, over 200 feet long and forty feet deep, erected about 40 years ago in an eastern extension. The fire extended likewise to the main building, destroying nearly 100 feet and threatening the destruction of not only the Seminary but the Bishop's Palace and the French Cathedral, which are connected with the seminary by passages. The Laval University was likewise was at one time in great danger of being burnt. Fortunately the wind was not high. Everything was burned in the new wing, one priest having to jump from the third story for his life, while many of the students only escaped from their sleeping apartments half dressed. Most of them have lost their clothing and books. The Seminary was consumed by fire in the years 1703 and 1710. It was also damaged to a serious extent in the siege of 1759. Originally it was constructed on three sides of a square, and it composed about 300 feet long. To this the wing just burnt down was added. The present damage is variously estimated at about $50,000. The extent of insurance is considerable.

The Grumbler Libels.—Sir Henry Smith succeeded in getting two verdicts for damages against the Toronto retailers of the 'Grumbler,' but has utterly failed in his criminal prosecution against the presumed writer of this particular libel, for the Grand Jury has thrown out the Bill. Sir Henry, without any loss to his standing in society, might have allowed the libel in the 'Grumbler,' to have passed unnoticed. Nobody believes a word of what these Punch papers say, and the better way to treat them, is with silence and contempt. We don't admire the taste of Sir Henry's present friend and advocate, the Grit organ, in ripping up old scandals which nearly every one has forgotten, and which Sir Henry has outlived. No one now cares a button top whether they were true or false,—they are dead and buried, and should have slumbered in the grave; while by the Grit's organ reviving them, everybody is apt to enquire all about them, and then ten to one, if the enquirer gets the right story. Sir Henry has reason to exclaim, 'Save me from my friends!'

Military Changes this Spring.—The following is in Orders: The 25th Reg. to come up to Montreal from Quebec, and the Rifle Brigade to go down from Montreal to Quebec, Col. Lord A. Russell to be Commandant of Quebec. The 47th Reg. to go from Hamilton to Toronto; and the 16th Reg. at Toronto, one Wing to go to London, and the other Wing to Hamilton. A Battery of Royal Artillery to go to London, and the two Batteries of Royal Artillery at Kingston, to change with two Batteries at Quebec.

A Distinction.—In the new Crimping Act, a distinction is made between a natural born British Subject and a naturalized British Subject. The Act only applies to natural born British Subjects.

The Meteor on Friday Night.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night, a large and most brilliant Meteor was observed in the Heavens, that illuminated the whole horizon. It was of immense size, nearly as large as the Moon, and lighted up the whole atmosphere for the space of a few seconds. It was seen in the South, and fell towards the South-east, but before it reached the earth, it divided itself into many brilliant coruscations. It was a most extraordinary phenomenon, on account of its size and great brilliancy.

NORTH WESTERN TERRITORY.

We are exceedingly glad to find that the question of the Crown right to the North-western territory has again been alluded to in the British Parliament. At the time of the sale of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory we made some talk in Canada about the limits of the Company's claim, but nothing was done; the matter remains, therefore, just as unsettled as it was seven or eight years ago, when the North-west Transportation Company talked of disputing the title. Lord Wharncliffe, we observe, has lately moved in this matter, by asking a question as to the actual situation of the claims upon this vast territory, and received an answer that will certainly not give public satisfaction to Canada.

The Hudson's Bay Company, through, in a prospectus issued in July, 1863 (see the Times of 23rd July, 1863, in money article) claim as sovereigns and owners the vast prairies and fertile districts between Canada and British Columbia, to which they have not the shadow of a title, or as much in fee as 'would sod a lark,' being merely tenants at will, liable to ejectment at a moment's notice, which the Government should at once give, though it may interfere with the family influence of the Grays, Ellices, and other aristocratic and powerful Whigs, but which justice demands should be done. Lord Brougham, Serjeant Sharkes, and Sir Arthur Pigott had given an absolute opinion declaring the charter to have been illegal in its origin, and even if legal, subsequently voided by the violation of all its conditions. This charter only referred to the lands round Hudson's Bay, and not to those at the Red River, then claimed by the French, which, with Canada, became the property of the Crown and people of England.

We hope the question will be asked in both houses of Parliament—By what right have the Hudson's Bay Company, in a prospectus issued in July, 1863, claimed to be owners of the prairies and districts between Canada and British Columbia?—calling for all correspondence between the Company, the Colonial Office and Canada, on the subject, and all letters written to the Colonial Office by other parties thereto. We trust Lord Wharncliffe, in the Lords, and Sir Edward Grogan, who has been a member of the committee, in the Commons, will do so. It is really too bad that the interests of those two voracious Whig families should stand in the way of a national right.—Quebec Chronicle.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

CONFEDERATE DEFEAT AFTER A TEMPORARY SUCCESS.

GOLDSBORO OCCUPIED BY SCHOFIELD.

New York, March 25.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was to-day executed off Fort Lafayette.

City Point, Va., March 25, 3 p.m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following despatch of Gen. Parke is received from Gen. Meade, signed U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General:—

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4,30 a.m., with about three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the third brigade, first division, at the foot of the hill right of Fort Steadman, wheeled, and, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance. One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the 2nd brigade, when a charge was made by that body and a number of the troops of of the division on either flanks, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners computed at 1,600; two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied and the guns retaken uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in the fort; our loss otherwise was not heavy.

(Signed) John G. Parke, Major Gen.

War Department, March 25, 9.30 p.m.—Major General Dix,—Later reports from Gen. Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The Confederate prisoners already secured number 2,700. The Confederates killed and wounded, Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than 3,000. Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less.

(Signed) Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Goldsboro, N.C., March 24, via Fort Monroe, 7 a.m., 25th.—To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point: I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this afternoon with but slight opposition. Gen. Terry's column from Wilmington was at Parson's depot last night, and should be near this place to-night. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy, near Bentonville, on Sunday. The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning. Sherman's right, the 17th corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. There has been some artillery firing during to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place all this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans. I have no doubt all is well. I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay. I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured and the depot facilities are very fine.—I captured here 7 cars, and Gen. Terry has captured 2 locomotives and 2 cars which he is now using.

(Signed) John M. Schofield, Major General.

Senator C. C. Clay recently returned from England, reporting that England would have nothing to do with the confederacy. When Mr. Stephens returned from Hampton Roads conference he told his friends that they would have peace before May 1st, 1865; that the substance of what Mr. Lincoln said was that he would make no terms with Mr. Davis as leader of the rebellion; that he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to the confederate government, but that he was willing to treat with the States separately, and if peace was restored he would do all in his power to remit pains and penalties. Davis' instructions were that negotiations should be conducted as between two independent nationalities, and pending negotiations an armistice of 90 days. They were not entertained by Mr. Lincoln as a basis for negotiations. Mr. Stephens looks upon further effort on the part of the Confederate government towards negotiations or to carry on the war as futile and unjust to the people and States. His plan for peace is: 1st. Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South embodying what he has said as to peace and what passed at the interview. 2nd, Appoint Commissioners to meet State Commissioners to consult on peace and return of States on condition of obedience to the constitution and laws. 3rd. Election by the States sending Commissioners of Congressmen, who shall enter Congress upon equal terms. Mr. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps South Carolina and Virginia.

The Richmond Whig of 21st says:—A party of Georgia cavalry made a dash on Fort Macalister, near Savannah, and captured a working party of negroes engaged in dismantling the work. The fleet opened on the Georgians and drove them away.

New York, March, 27.

The Herald's Army of the James correspondent says: The rebels have succeeded in getting about four negro troops organized in the Richmond defences. The white rebel troops do not like their new associates.

New York, March 27.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The city has been full of rumors that the whole right wing of Lee's army has surrendered, but the War Department has no such information.

The Herald's despatch, speaking of the rumors, says they are simply premature. The President telegraphed from the front at 11 a.m. yesterday, that our lines had been advanced on the left so as to include those previously occupied by the enemy's skirmishers.

The Tribune's correspondent says: It is reported that at least two brigades of rebel troops are secreted in the swamps along the Neuse river, awaiting an opportunity to enter our lines.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Cook has been assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac. Gen. Singleton ridicules the idea of a rumor of peace negotiations, and is certain neither Lee nor Davis have any intention of submitting. Sheridan's men are being remounted and will soon be in the saddle.

The Utica female Seminary was destroyed at 4 o'clock this morning by fire. Loss heavy. All the inmates, nearly 100 in number, escaped.

City Point, March 25.

News has just reached here of an attack on our line this morning at daylight by the enemy, at Fort Steadman, near the Apomattox River, capturing the fort, and taking prisoners nearly all its garrison. They sent these prisoners over the works towards their lines, but on their way they broke from the guard and nearly all escaped back to our lines on each side of the works. The line each side of the fort was taken, and held for a short time by the rebels; but reinforcements arrived, and they were driven back, losing heavily in killed and wounded, as they ran between the lines. Our loss is not known at this hour, but is believed to be small. The line is now reported to be re-established as formerly.

A despatch from Augusta, dated the 20th, says: 1000 of the old army of Tennessee and the army of Virginia congregated in that city during the past ten days, and being supplied, will start at once for a long march. These are said to be returned absentees.

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EQUAL IN QUALITY AND CHEAPER IN PRICE THAN THE BRANDIES AND WINES OF THE OLD WORLD.

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A sure Cure is guaranteed, or the money will be refunded.

In support of the above statements, are presented the Certificates of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. James R. Nichols, Chemist Boston; Dr. N. E. Jones, Chemical Inspector, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Chas. Upham Shepard, Charleston, S. C.; and J. V. Z. Blaney, and G. A. Skinner, Consulting Chemists, Chicago, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highest terms for medicinal use.

Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer, Jan. 25, 1858.

When evaporated through clean linen it is free of oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids, it produces ethers of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognac Brandy will do away will the manufacture of fictitious spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., Assayer to State Mass., 16 Boylestone St.

By the same, in 1864.

I have analyzed "L. LYONS' PURE CATAWBA BRANDY," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples.

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,

Boston, July 2, 1864. 16 Boylestone St

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NOTICE.

County of Frontenac, To Wit: } Whereas in accordance with the 28th Vict., Cap. 18, Sec. 4, Thirty of the Municipal Electors of this Township have demanded of the undersigned a Poll to determine whether a By-Law for preventing the sale of intoxicating Liquors, and for prohibiting the issuing of Licenses for the sale thereof in the Municipality, shall be passed by our Township Municipal Council.

In compliance with their request I hereby notify the qualified Municipal Electors of the Township of Loughboro, that on the 22nd day of APRIL next, at the hour of Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, a Poll will be opened at the House at the Village of Sydenham, in this Township, at which our Municipal and other Elections have for the last four or five years been held, for the purpose of determining whether this By-Law shall or shall not be adopted.

JOHN WALSH,
Township Clerk.

Loughboro, March 18th, 1865. 66

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Gold Pens, in Silver Plated Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25, No. 3 pen; for 1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped The Imperial Pen, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with gold iridium points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged.

WARRANTED GOLD PENS.

Our name (American Gold Pen Co., N.Y.) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our second quality Pens, are stamped The National Pen, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

Gold Pens, 1st and 2nd quality in Solid Silver Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2d quality.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.

For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.

For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.

For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

The same Gold Pens, in Solid Silver or Gold-Plated Ebony Desk Holders and Morocco Cases.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.

For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.

For $3 20 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.

For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality. For $5 50 a No. 7 pen. For $6 75 a No. 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittance by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the goods.

Circulars of all our new styles, with engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp, if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents, by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them great inducements.

Address

AMERICAN GOLD PEN Co.,

3mod&w25 No. 200 Broadway, N.Y.

Village Property For Sale.

THAT well known Tavern Stand in the Village of Barriefield, at present occupied by Mr. William Rees, together with two Frame and one Stone House in the said Village, with possession on the 1st of April next.

A Farm of Land will be taken in exchange for the above property in any of the adjoining Townships. For particulars apply to

DAVID JAMES WALKER,
Township of Storrington,
Or WILLIAM FERGUSON, Jr.,
Solicitor, Kingston.

Storrington, Feb. 1st, 1865. wlmo26&5

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Nov. 10th, 1864. 26

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

AN excellent and valuable Farm of One Hundred Acres, in the Township of Pittsburgh, within two miles of Kingston, on the Pittsburgh & Gananoque Macadamized Road, being No. 13, East Cataraqui Range. With Farm House, Barns, Sheds, &c. In excellent Cultivation.

East Quarter Lot No 3 and West Half Lot No. 4, Second Concession of Pittsburgh, on the Middle Road of the Pittsburgh & Gananoque Macadamized Road, about six miles from Kingston, containing 150 Acres of good Land, of which 70 acres are improved. With House, Barns, &c., &c.

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Kingston, Dec. 14th, 1864. 296&51 4mow

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S

PILLS

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE LADIES!

BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE

The Oldest Regulator for Females.

There is but one GENUINE AND SURE CURE for GIRLS OR WOMEN who suffer from Irregularities or Obstructions, whatever may be the cause of those obstructions.

This Cure has been recognized, for many years, THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those periods which, if kept up according to the calls of Nature, will GUARANTEE TO DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have never failed, and thousands of certificates to this effect can be found in all parts of the country. The proprietors of Dr. Cheeseman's long-tried recipe guarantee that

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will restore the natural condition of ANY FEMALE, NO MATTER WHAT HER CONDITION OR AGE. Indeed so certain are DR. CHEESEMAN'S F. ALE PILLS, which have been popular and sure cures for OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, to effect a restoration in a natural way, that ladies who are pregnant must not use them, as they will invariably produce a miscarriage. THEY CANNOT DO HARM in any other way.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS are the only medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,

Which is comprised in

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These form the finest preparation ever put forward, with IMMEDIATE AND PERSISTENT SUCCESS.

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Dr. Cheeseman's Pills have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box. The price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from fifty to sixty Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting the price to the proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.

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1yd&w114

GROVESTEEN & 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 Over-String Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, 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 ware room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and 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: Net cash, in Current Funds. Descriptive circulars sent free. 1yd&w215

REEVE'S

ORIGINAL, GENUINE AND RELIABLE

AMBROSIA,

FOR THE GROWTH, BEAUTY AND PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR,

(Established 1860.)

Price 75 Cents Per Bottle.

This preparation can show living evidence of its excellence.

See Photograph and read certificate of Mrs. Wm. Sutton—hair five feet and one inch in length—used Reeves' Ambrosia about 20 months.

ALSO Photograph and certificate of Mrs. L. M. Reed—hair five feet in length—used the Ambrosia 18 months

Thousands are using this preparation and offering willing testimonials.

(Boudoir Scene, engraved from Life.)

These photographs, taken from life, have been awarded to extend the knowledge of the merits of this wonderful discovery. Hundreds have seen these ladies and heard the facts from their own lips.

MRS. MAXWELL'S TESTIMONIAL.

New York, Dec. 23, 1862.

Knowing positively that Reeve's Ambrosia produced a beautiful head of hair for Mr. Lizzie Shepherd, of Brooklyn, N.Y., I was induced, thereby, to use it thoroughly. I needed something for my hair, it being short and thin; had used only one-half dozen bottles when I could plainly notice an increase in its length, strength and beauty. An experience of about two years has proved a complete success. My hair is now, by measurement four feet ten inches in length; nearly reaching to the floor. I have allowed my photograph to proclaim the merits of Reeves' Ambrosia to the world.

MRS WALLACE E. MAXWELL.

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