THE LAPRAIRIE MURDERER.

HE IS ARRESTED ON SUNDAY NIGHT BY THE POLICE.

STANISLAUS BARRAY, the young man who committed the dreadful murders at Laprairie a week or so since, was arrested on Sunday night in a house of ill-fame in Williamsville, kept by James Hibbert. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the Montreal Police, he had managed to elude them and escape to this city. As it were, he seemed to have the faculty of evading his pursuers, but justice was not to be robbed of its victim, and he was caught at last. The horrible murders he has committed must have thrilled the hearts of all those who have read the newspaper accounts of them, and it is no little satisfaction to know that so determined a villain has not been allowed to go unscathed, and there is not the slightest doubt but he will meet his reward on the gallows. Every credit is due to the Chief of Police and his force for the able manner in which they secured the villain, who had eluded the pursuit of the most skilled detectives of Montreal.

The murderer laid all day yesterday strongly guarded in the cells of the Police Station, and is to leave for Montreal in this afternoon's train.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

On Sunday night late, Capt. Chanonhouse received information that a Frenchman, bearing the resemblance of the murderer, was freely spending gold and silver in the house above mentioned, and that officer desirous that if he was the murderer he should not have the least possible chance of escape, immediately mustered seven of his force, and proceeded in two cabs to the house, which was immediately surrounded. Leaving a small party in charge of Sergeant Bell outside, he gained admittance to the house, taking with him three of his men. He met Hibbert at the door, and enquired whether a Frenchman was in the house, when he was informed that there was one up stairs in bed. Capt. Chanonhouse repaired to the bedroom but found that the person described had just left it. He searched two of the adjoining rooms but could see no trace of him.—On leaving the last, he noticed a small wardrobe or cupboard, and on opening it found Barreau in his night shirt, huddled close to the corner. He immediately made him dress, and handcuffed him. He stoutly denied having any knowledge of the murder all this time, and declared that he knew no such persons as those who were murdered. He was then led to the cabs and when he had got some distance from the house, he said that there was no use concealing it, he had committed the murders. This statement was wholly voluntary on his part. Now he seemed willing that nothing should be concealed, and freely confessed all the incidents of the murder. He was immediately conveyed to the Police Station where he was placed in a cell under close surveillance of a Policeman, remaining so all yesterday.

Capt. Chanonhouse the next morning telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Montreal concerning his arrest, and received an answer to hold on to the prisoner till constables arrived from Montreal with a coroner's warrant for his arrest. The excitement around the Police Station yesterday was great, but only those were admitted who had an order from the Police Commissioners or Chief of Police. The prisoner seemed much broken down, and frequently gave vent to tears. He states that when he left Montreal he proceeded in the direction of Cornwall, walking in the night time and sleeping during the day in the woods. He reached Lancaster on Saturday night and took the cars next morning, arriving in Kingston in the afternoon train at half past four o'clock. Then he procured a cab and was driven to Hibbert's. He confessed that he committed the murders out of revenge to his master for refusing to pay some part of his wages. He fired three shots at the servant, one of which struck the child which was in her arms. He also fired at the little girl, who ran to another room, and shook her to see if she was dead, and on account of her not moving, supposed that that was the case. He fully believes that he will have to atone for his deeds by hanging, but has a dreadful horror of dying by the rope, rather choosing any other death. He is very quiet, and is constantly engaged in thought; but when any one comes to see him he cries like a baby. Nineteen American $5 gold eagles were found under his pillow, and two more about his person. There were also ten French silver pieces, the value of a dollar each, bearing date of a hundred years back, found in his portmanteau, which seems to be all the money he has saved. He had also a fine silver watch and some costly rings, but these were all the valuables he had with him.

We are glad to know that it was by the sagacity and vigilance of Captain Chanonhouse, Chief of Police, that this great villain has been captured. And we are still more glad to think that the Government Reward of $400, only advertised in Saturday's Gazette, will in all probability come into Captain Chanonhouse's pockets. He is most truly a deserving public officer, and a douceur like the present, will not come amiss to incite him to continued acts of vigilance.

MILITARY SCHOOL.—The following Cadets successfully passed their examination on Friday for second class certificates:—H.T. Corbett, J. A. Rowe, T. Macnamara, W. G. Bawden, W. Cruthers, Kingston; J. Fisher, Portsmouth; A. Rothwell, Ernestown; I. Price, Bath; R.C. Hawley, Trenton; A. Platt, Picton. There are ninety Cadets at present attending the School, and two or three pass the examinations every other day or so. This shows that the school is as well attended as those of the larger cities. London, which is considered a go a-head place, can only muster thirty cadets in its school, which is hardly keeping up an existence. The Kingston school has been a complete success since its opening, thanks to the pains and care bestowed on it by the commandant and the other officers.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening last, James, son of Mr. D. Urquhart, of Belleville, while sitting on a pier of the Lower Bridge, accidently fell in the river and was drowned. The water at that point is not six feet deep, and it seems surpassingly strange that no effort was made until too late to save the poor fellow by the people who stood by and watched his dying struggles. The body was recovered about half an hour after, but life was extinct.—Intelligencer.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION.

ASPECT OF THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

A London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writing on the 26th ult., speaks of the flattering reception the delegates have received in England, and says that the question of defence is now before the commission charged with the subject who are preparing to state to the Imperial government the measures necessary to be taken, with an approximate idea of what he cost would in all probability be. A satisfactory arrangement with the Imperial government is looked for; and the correspondent says the military authorities, as represented by the Horse Guards, are entirely of opinion that the Western Peninsula is capable of being defended, and ought to be. He adds:—

"Amongst all thoughtful men here, those who are not carried off by any popular prejudices, there is a determination that as long as Canada and the other provinces desire to remain connected with the British crown, they must be encouraged to do so, and every reasonable measure taken to aid them in the development of the resources of their country; in fact, if Canada and the other provinces of British North America become confederate, it will undoubtedly lead to other confederations of British colonies in other parts of the world, and perhaps before a very great number of years pass away, if the British American confederation is successful, we may see the colonies of Great Britain grouped in three or four large confederations, according to their geographical position, instead of a large number of scattered colonies as is the case at present.

"As a mere question of expense this will, undoubtedly be beneficial; as a question affecting the common defences of the empire questionably also, in regard to the material developments and progress of the resources of the several colonies.

"I think it not unlikely, from all I can ascertain, this policy is likely to become which will be ultimately adopted. I think at any rate, this is the view of the conservative party, and the position which they occupy to the state at present is such as to make their views very likely to be adopted by the present government, knowing, as the latter does, that in any measure of this kind they would be supported by a certain portion of their own friends and the great bulk of the conservative party, whilst in any attempt to sever the connection between the colonies and the mother country, they would be opposed by a section of their own followers, and by the unanimous strength of the conservative party.

"The confederation question is looked upon as capable of very easy solution, and one that can be and will be carried out without difficulty. The question of the defence of the country and placing it in a position to defend itself, is considered to be of the first importance. If that question is, as I believe it will be, satisfactorily adjusted while the present deputation is in England, I entertain no doubt whatever that the confederation will be carried in a very short time. The views of Her Majesty's government have been expressed most unmistakably to the governors of the sister provinces, and there can be no doubt now as to the course that will be pursued if they are determined to maintain the attitude which the elections in New Brunswick appeared to show was likely to be assumed.

"In Prince Edward Island it has been already intimated to them that they will in future have to pay the salary and expenses of their own governor. This for an island like Prince Edward is a serious item, and may be taken as an evidence of the course that will be pursued upon all matters of Imperial expenditure in the Lower Provinces, if they are not prepared to cast their lot in as parts of the great confederation, and working out not only their own material interests and social developments, but also the policy of the Imperial government.

"Mr Gordon is, I understand, coming home, and from all I hear is not likely to return to New Brunswick. I believe he is expecting an Imperial appointment in another part of the world.

"With some members of the Canadian ministry I spent a very delightful day last Saturday at Oxford. We were invited to a dinner given by the political Economy club at Oxford, and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Goldwin Smith, and many distinguished men of the University. The reception which the ministers met with from the authorities at Oxford was of the kindest and most cordial description. We all had a most admirable opportunity of seeing that great University, and meeting many distinguished men who are connected with it; in fact, the kindness and good feeling which has been shown by all parties throughout the country generally to the delegates from Canada, has been most gratifying, and proves that there is no intention amongst any large classes of the community representing and forming public opinion, to loosen the ties which at present exist between the colonies and the mother country, so long as the former are themselves desirous of maintaining the connection."

THE IRISH CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

(From the London Times, May 19th.)

"The same fortune that made you a King forbade you to have a friend, is a maxim just as true of the sovereign people as it is of the sovereign man. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the quantity of falsehood and adulation which is lavished on all communities, small or great, by those who wish to stand well with them, or the greediness with which that adulation is devoured. No country has suffered more from this kind of treatment than Ireland. No Oriental Sultan, no Roman Emperor, ever lived more completely in an atmosphere of falsehood and deception than do the poor and excitable natives of the neighbouring country. No fact reaches them in its true and original form; everything is distorted and perverted to meet their hopes, their fears, and their prejudices.—Some people and some countries can do no wrong; other people and other countries can do no right. On two subjects we venture to say no truth is permitted to reach the Irish mind. One of these is the existing state and government of England; the other the existing state and government of the United States. The former can do nothing that is right, the latter nothing that is wrong.—Equally impossible is it to obtain in Ireland a fair hearing for anything in favour of the American dominions of the British Crown. The received belief, which must not be contradicted, is that the position of Irishmen in the North American colonies, is in every way greatly inferior to the position of the Irishmen in the United States. Knowing very well the gross delusions that have been practised on this subject, we rejoice exceedingly that a person has at last appeared to whom the Irish must listen, whose evidence is entirely above suspicion, and who speaks with a racy originality which proves that in a distant land he has not forgotten the way to Irish hearts.

"We commend the speech of Mr Darcy M'Gee at Wexford to the attention of intending emigrants to America—to the attention of all the discontented classes in Ireland—to the attention of all who believe that there is anything to be gained by plots and conspiracies against the British Government. On these subjects Mr. McGee is an unexceptionable witness. A Young Irelander in 1848, he found it necessary to expatriate himself. He lived in the United States till 1855, and then he transferred his household goods to Canada, where he seems to have found the means of thriving, and to have attained to something like absolute content. Of his political career in Ireland he speaks with exemplary frankness, "I am not ashamed," he says "of Young Ireland; why should I?—Politically we were a pack of fools, but we were honest in our folly, and no man need blush at forty for the follies of one and twenty, unless indeed he still perseveres in them, having no longer the fair excuse to plead of youth and inexperience." He comes over as a Commissioner from Canada to the Dublin Exhibition, with a Protestant clergyman and a Catholic layman, with whom he finds it quite easy to act without discord—an example which he proposes for the imitation of Ireland, the land of philippics, where the immense vituperative resources of the language are better understood than anywhere else. He got well abused, he says, for transferring his residence from the United States to Canada. He was called traitor, renegade, and apostate, because he preferred an orderly British Province and an orderly town like Montreal; and he maintains that he has done more by a steady constitutional line of public conduct, by blending warm Irish impulses with national and lawful public objects, to conquer back respect for the Irish name than any half hundred of the demagogues in the States put together. Such is the person tried in fortune so various and rich in experience so multiform, who comes forward to teach the Irish—what surely it greatly at the present moment concerns them to know, the true position which they occupy in Canada and in the United States—to tear away the veil which has concealed the truth, and to show them that uncomfortable prospect which agitators and demagogues have combined to hide from their view.

"His picture of the position of the Irish in America is eminently graphic and interesting. In the first place, he asserts most positively that there exists in America no national sentiment of sympathy with Ireland. People have been misled by that benevolence which, to do the Americans justice, is never wanting to any distressed people, whether their miseries arise from famine or from fire, and also by the electioneering speeches of stump orators aimed to catch the Irish vote. The prosperous and Puritanical States of New England hate the Irishman for his creed, dispise him for his poverty, and deprecate him for his ignorance. In the Middle States the Irish have become odious by competing with native industry, by jostling native respectability, and by persecuting the negroes. The Irishman is regarded as an outsider, and must do twice as well as another man if he means to have half the credit. Mr. McGee speaks in terms evidently drawn from the life of the Irish Demagogue in America, whether dealer in spirits, lawyer, or editor. He subscribes, but seldom goes to church; he has already rowdy rhetoric; he has heard of Phillips, Grattan and Emmett; he is savage on England, pathetic on Ireland, with some money sense wit, and much impudence. The social life of these whom he leads is not more attractive than his own character. Dispersion breaks up family ties, youth is without diffidence, age is without respect, the presumption is all in favour of the young, and the popular version of the Fifth Commandment would be 'Parents obey your children.' These were the causes which drove Mr. McGee out of the States and into Canada and he declares that the four hundred thousand Irish who dwell in that colony have more worth, character, and influence than the millions of Irish in the States. They hold a middle position between the Irish of the Old World and of the New. They have uncoiled at the electric touch of property; they are sharpened by the keen air of the New World but they are unspoilt. Irish still have lost little of their nationality. They are not servile, but have not mistaken impertinence for independence, or blasphemy and scoffing for freedom of speech. They have no political grievances, are attached to the Imperial connexion and ready to fight in its defence. There may be a few Fenians in Canada, since Solomon says 'the number of fools is infinite' but there they are utterly insignificant.

"Such is the picture which Mr. McGee draws of the position of the Irish in the New World, and we commend it very seriously to the consideration of his fellow countrymen. It seems to show pretty clearly that though it may be quite right for the inhabitants of Ireland to seek their fortune else where than in their own country, they probably do not make a wise choice when they betake themselves to the United States. On that, however, they will naturally be hard to convince, and the vast numbers who have gone before them are a sure guarantee that, whether the step be wise or not, the emigration from Ireland to the Union is pretty certain to continue. But these statements of Mr. McGee open to us another question well worth considering. We have been surprised to find that, notwithstanding a Government administered with great mildness and impartiality in all its branches; Ireland has continued to grow in discontent instead of becoming more reconciled to the English connexion. We think Mr. McGee has thrown much light on this phenomenon. The Irish in America are nearly as numerous as the Irish in England; they are, we presume far superior in wealth, and are daily and hourly subjected to influences eminently hostile to this country. We think we can trace in the present state of Ireland the effects of Irish Transatlantic opinion upon Irish native opinion. The colony has become more powerful than the mother country, and Ireland, instead of giving laws to its emigrants, seem much more inclined to receive its impressions from them. Of course we deeply regret such a state of things, but it has probably been too much neglected in forming our estimate of the true causes of Irish discontent. The Irish in Ireland are unhappy because their countrymen in America are perpetually telling them of the happiness they enjoy, and contrasting it with their real or imaginary sufferings. In such a state of things a speech like that of Mr. McGee is calculated to do much good, and, though it will probably subject him to some abuse, he deserves thanks for the manliness which induced him to make it, and which we are sorry to say finds so few imitators on this side of the Atlantic.

AN ORANGE HALL.—Some months ago it was mentioned that steps would be taken for the erection of an Orange Hall in Kingston; since then a subscription list has been opened for that object, and liberal contributions have been made. At a recent meeting of the Orange Body it was decided to purchase the lot on the corner of Earl and Sydenham Streets, on which it is intended that the building should be erected.

STRAKOSCH.—Mr. S. Black, music dealer, engaged the City Hall on Saturday for the younger Strakosch, for the purpose of holding a concert on the evening of Thursday the 15th instant. Madame Helene de Katow, the eminent Russian violoncellist, and M. Wehlis, the noted left hand pianist, form the remainder of the party.

ARRIVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

New York, June 4.

The steamer Pennsylvania, which left Liverpool on the 23rd and Queenstown on the 24th of May, arrived here to-night.

The news of the Mexican emigration scheme in the United States attracted attention.

The Daily News remarks if Johnson intended to give France cause to declare war he would not now be disbanding the armies and selling ships. It is probable, however, that the throne of Maximilian may be endangered by the help which Juarez may get from the American people.

The Morning Post says reliable information leads to the reference that so far as Johnson is concerned he has no intention of interfering either in Mexico, or, what is more important, in Canadian affairs.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi is published, earnestly hoping for friendship between England and America.

Disraeli issued an electioneering manifesto for the Conservatives. In extension of franchise he goes for the admission of the best of all classes.

It is stated the French government revoked the measure limiting the 24 hours stay of American vessels in French ports.

The Patrie has reason to believe the attention of the French government is occupied with news of clandestine elements in America and that if necessary it will adopt energetic measures against American volunteers.

Admiral Didelot will leave Brest in the frigate Shenne, with instructions on the subject, as soon as Napoleon returns from Algeria, about the end of May.

230,000 pounds Australian gold had arrived in England.

Ultimately the belief gained ground that the contingency of war between France and America must be equally distasteful to both, and that the best efforts of diplomacy on each side will be employed to bring about peaceable means of adjustment that may enable France and America to co-operate in suppressing all irregular expeditions.

FRANCE.

Paris is raising 10,000,000 sterling loan credit outlet of Paris, and 4,000,000 for Algeria.

The Patrie has since denied its former report, merely stating that Didelo goes to America to replace Admiral Bosse.

The French government is much displeased with Prince Napoleon's speech at Ajaccio.

The Emperor will return at the end of May.

The Pays says the Government revoked the measure limiting the 24 hours stay of American war vessels in French ports.

LATER.

Liverpool, May 24.

The City of London and Glasgow from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

It is stated that some of the French Ministers threatened to resign unless all the French troops were withdrawn from Mexico.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

New York, June 3.

The Charleston Courier of the 28th ult., learns from Columbia that Governor Magrath had issued a notice, stating that his functions as Executive had ceased, and that the State was now in the hands of the military authorities of the United States. After issuing this notice he decamped, but couriers have been sent after him.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. C. C. Clay and party had reached Savannah.

The Augusta Constitutionalist speaks in high terms of a parade by Gen. Washburne's command.

Justice Chase and party had arrived at Jacksonville, Florida.

Col. Sanders, another of the Florida secession ordinance, had come into Jacksonville to pay his taxes; also Hon. D. L. Yulee, Col. McCormick and others. They are ready to take the oath of allegiance.

The Steamer Delaware went ashore in a gale on the 27th ult., at Hilton Head.

The Edinburg, Hansa and Louisiana sailed to-day for Europe, taking $73,800 in specie.

The Post's Washington special despatch says:—

"Howell Cobb and other leading Confederates are expected at Washington to-day or to-morrow under arrest. The President was beset to-day, by delegations. The disbanded troops are departing rapidly to-day for their homes."

A petition is in circulation in Mobile to be presented to President Johnson for measures to bring Alabama again into the Union.

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Auburn, N. Y., May 27th, 1865. 3iw122

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CONSISTING of the following kinds, viz.: Early and Large York, St. Denis, Sugar Loaf, Drum Head, Quinton, Savoy, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomatoes, Peppers, &c., &c.

Can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Garden of the Vicar General.

A variety of Annual Flowers, consisting of double 10 weeks Stock, double White and Scarlet Balsams, Petunias, Zinias, Marvel Peru, Golden Coreopsis, 10 sorts best German Asters; double Indian Pink, Marygolds, Portulacas, Dahlias, started in a hot-bed, with different other Flowers.

B. O'DONNELL.

Kingston, May 1st, 1865. 1mw 99

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STEWART MONTGOMERY. French Dyer & Scourer.

BEGS leave to return thanks to his friends in Kingston and its vicinity, who favored him with their patronage, and would, while asking for a continance of the same, inform them that he is now prepared to do whatever work may be intrusted to him in a very superior manner.

He has just received a large stock of the Best Dye Stuffs, &c. With increased facilities he will do his work on

THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

IN
A SUPERIOR MANNER,
AND
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Any article that can be colored or dyed at any other place can be done by him in a very superior manner.

☞ Do not forget 122, Princess Street, second block above the Scotch Church, two doors above Mr. G. Brown's Lumber Yard, nearly opposite Mr. Jenkins' Blacksmith's Shop; that is the place where you will find

STEWART MONTGOMERY,
The French Dyer.

Kingston, Feb. 15th, 1865. 6md&w37&

CLEANLINESS!

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Black Lead.

A NEW DOMESTIC DISCOVERY.

Cannot be wasted, and is a preservative of Furniture from the injurious effects of the common article now in use, as it creates no dust, and requires comparatively no labour. Sold everywhere, in Solid Blocks, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 1s.

The Advantages of the Elegant Chemical Preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic costing of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.)

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Kingston, April 20th, 1865. 93

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The reputation which these Watches have acquired in the States, may be judged of by the fact that since the Company began their business, nearly 150,000 Watches of their manufacture have passed into use among the people, and have given, with rare exceptions, the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried them. They have superseded in this market all other Watches coming within the range of their prices.—The Company have attained this result solely by making

GOOD WATCHES,

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At the present rate of Exchange between the two countries, American Watches can be sold for Canada currency at about one half of the currency prices in the States; and as we have not advanced the prices of our Watches since the war commenced in proportion to the rise of gold, this state of exchange renders them cheaper, in reality, than they were before the war.

The Company do not solicit orders for single Watches, but will be happy to furnish every one with full information respecting them, and to fill such orders from the Watch Trade as they may be favored with.

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April 4th, 1865. w1y87

MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself.

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint,
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d&w3m112

BY-LAW No. 6

Of the Corporation of the Township of Loughboro, entitled a By-Law to raise, by way of loan, the sum of $1,200, for the purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the Township of Loughboro are indebted to the County Council of the County of Frontenac for arrears of County rates due by this Corporation, and have been improving the roads of the said Township, and have incurred an expenditure of large sums of money in repairing the same, and it is expedient and necessary to make provision for the liquidation and payment thereof.

And whereas, to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of $1,200, by way of loan, in the manner hereinafter mentioned:

And whereas it will require the sum of $654 to be raised annually by special rate upon the whole rateable property of the said Township of Loughboro, for the payment of the said loan or debt and interest thereon as hereinafter mentioned:

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Township of Loughboro, according to the last revised Assessment Rolls of the said Township of Loughboro, is $245,698, irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, or of any income in the nature of tolls, interest or dividends from the said work or roads, from any stock, shares or interest in the said work or roads, upon which the money to be so raised or any part thereof is intended to be invested.

And whereas, for paying the interest upon the said loan or debt about to be created, and for creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said loan or debt of $1,200 and interest as hereinafter mentioned, it will require an equal special rate per annum of Three Mills in the Dollar upon the whole rateable property of the said Township of Loughboro, in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year.

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the Township of Loughboro,—

1st. That it shall and may be lawful for the Reeve of the said Township of Loughboro to raise by way of loan the said sum of $1,200 upon the credit of debentures to be issued by the said Corporation of the Township of Loughboro.

2nd. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation of the Township of Loughboro to issue debentures for the said sum of $1,200, in sums of one hundred dollars each, which debentures shall be sealed with the Corporation Seal of the said Township of Loughboro, signed by the Reeve and countersigned by the Treasurer of the Township, and be made payable to any person named therein or bearer.

3rd. That the said debentures shall be made payable in equal proportions, in one and two years from the first day of January next, after this By-Law shall take effect, and after having received the assent of the electors of the said Township of Loughboro, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Corporation, and shall have attached thereto coupons for the payment of interest thereon semi annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year, at the office of the Treasurer aforesaid.

4th. That for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest thereon, at the rate aforesaid, an equal annual special rate of three mills in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates to be raised, levied and collected in the said Township of Loughboro in each year, be levied and collected upon the whole of the rateable property in the said Township of Loughboro, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Township of Loughboro, until the said debentures and all interest thereon are fully paid and discharged.

5th. That this By-Law shall finally pass and take effect on the 19th day of June, 1865, having first received the assent of the electors of the said Township of Loughboro, as required by law.

Dated the 13th day of May, 1865.

JOHN WALSH,
Township Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-Law, which will be taken into consideration by the Corporation of the Township of Loughboro on the Nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1865, being more than one month from the first publication hereof, on the Eighteenth day of May, 1865, and the votes of the electors thereon will be taken on the Ninth and Tenth days of June, at the Village of Sydenham, at the house where the Municipal and other elections are held, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., or each polling day.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1865.

JOHN WALSH,
114&20 w1m Township Clerk.

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. 2

"There is no such word as Fail."

TARRANT'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,

Is a SURE, CERTAIN and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, either in the Male or Female, frequently performing a Perfect Cure in the short space of Three or Four Days, and always in less time than any other Preparation. In the use of

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA

There is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the most learned in the Profession, that in the above class of Diseases, Cubebs and Copaiba are the only Two Remedies known that can be relied upon with certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba never fails. Manufactured only by

TARRANT & CO.,
278 Greenwich St., New York.

☞ Sold by Druggists all over the World.

New York, April 1865. 1ydwb

THE GREAT PURGATIVE

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF

ALL DISORDERS OF THE

Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE

Warranted to effect a Positive Cure.

DR. RADWAY'S

PILLS

ARE COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE EXTRACTS PREPARED IN VACUO;

Superior to all Purgative, Cathartic, or Alterative Medicines in general use,

COATED WITH GUM,

Which renders them very convenient, and well adapted for children, and persons who have a dislike to take medicine, and especially pills. Another great superiority of Radway's Pills over all other pills in general use, is the fact of their wonderful medicinal strength, being highly concentrated. One to six of these pills will act more thoroughly, and cleanse the alimentary canal, without producing cramp, spasms, piles, tenesmus, etc., than any other Pills or Purgative Medicine in use.

THE GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

It is a well known fact that Physicians have long sought to discover a vegetable purgative as a substitute for Calomel, and that would cleanse the Alimentary Canal of all diseased and retained humors, as thoroughly as Lobelia will the stomach, without producing sickness at stomach, weakness, or irritation of the mucous membrane.

In Dr. Radway's Pills, this very important and essential principle is secured. A dose of two to six (according to the condition of the system) of Dr. Radway's Pills will produce all the positive alterative change—from a sluggish or torpid, to a healthy action of the Liver—as the physician hopes to obtain by a dose of Blue Pills, or Calomel; and will as thoroughly cleanse the Stomach, and purge from the bowels the diseased and retained humors as the most approved emetic, or cathartic without occasioning inconvenience or sickness to the patient.

Professor Reid.—College of Pharmacy.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE.

The celebrated Prof. Reid, of New York, Lecturer on Chemistry in the College of Pharmacy, styles Radway's Pills as "the great Purgative," and the only Purgative Medicine safe to administer in cases of extreme Debility, and in Erysipelas, Small-Pox, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, their action being soothing, healing, cleansing, purifying, instead of griping, irritating, debilitating and nauseating. "After examining these Pills," writes the Professor, "I find them compounded of ingredients of GREAT PURITY, and are free from Mercury and other dangerous substances, and prepared with skill and care. Having long known Dr. Radway as a scientific gentleman of high attainments, I place every confidence in his remedies and statements. * * * *

"LAWRENCE REID.
"*Professor of Chemistry.*"

Dr. Sydny Stevens' Treatment of Cure with Radway's Pills.

Inflammation of the Bowels—Bilious Fever—Dyspepsia—Costiveness—Scarlet Fever—Lead Cholic, &c.

U. S. INVALID HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY & CO.: I send yonder publication the result of my treatment with your Pills in the following cases:

1st CASE.—Inflammation of the Bowels. John C. Chapman, aged thirty-four, was seized on the night of the 22nd of October with inflammation of the bowels, was called at 10 P.M.; he had then been suffering over three hours; had a passage for six days; gave him six of your Pills, and applied the heavy poultice to the abdomen; in a few minutes the pain ceased, he fell into a calm sleep; at 4 A.M. he had a free evacuation; at 9 A.M. eat his breakfast; at 11 A.M. gave him six more pills, and for five days gave him three pills per day; he is now well and hearty. In all cases of inflammation of the bowels, I succeed in removing all danger by a single dose of from six to eight in six hours. In lead cholic, I give the pills in large doses—six to eight, and a teaspoonful of lemonade to a wineglass of water every three hours—it always cures.

2nd CASE.—David Bruce, aged twenty-six, called at 8 P.M. on Nov. 25th; found that he had been attacked with bilious fever for twenty-two hours. I gave him six of your pills every four hours, and gave them with drinks of boneset tea. In twenty-four hours he was convalescent; is now at work and perfectly healthy.

3d CASE.—Sarah Burns, aged six years, seized with scarlet fever; gave her two pills every four hours for twenty-four hours; applied the Ready Relief to her throat, gave her lemonade with half a teaspoonful of Relief as a drink. In thirty-six hours she was playing with her brothers and sisters. I have prescribed your Pills in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Sluggishness of the