nulated by the employment of children in factories. shops, and mills its disclosures are alsupposed that all the children of Massain her excellent public schools. But. according to the indisputable figures of at least 25,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen do not receive the slightest education in any school children work in factories, shops, and mills, though a statute of the Commonwealth forbids their employment. A much larger number are thus engaged most if not all the time, being allowed to attend school two or three evenings a week through the winter. The report says it is impossible to break up this injurious and degrading practice without increased legislation. It sees no preventive for it but compulsory education. it says that the interest of parents, and sometimes their necessities, lead them fo register a falsehood and push their children into manufactories when they are more fit for the hospital than the mill. The effect of this bad policy on the children is doubly disastrons. It deprives them of needed education and shuts the door against their rising in the world; while it is easy enough to calculate the damaging consequences which must accrue to the State from having such a mass of absolutely ignorant voters in it. It enfeebles their constitutions, breaks down their healtn prepares the way for fatal diseases and epidemies, and invites intemperance, look upon the stream of fiction which is which is the demon of the poor. The constantly poured forth upon the pubeffect of this employment of children lie without some doubts as to the is more injurious to girls than to boys. lectual habits which it fosters. Every Dr. Clarke, in his notable book, lays day brings forth some new aspirant to great stress on the injurious effects of the pulpit. If we could believe, which study on girls between twelve and six- indeed would be a rather rash assumpteen. But the employment of girls in tion that they all succeed in obtaining manufactories and mechanical crafts ten some kind of hearing, we should be hours a day between the ages of eight awestruck by the revelation of the waste and sixteen is a hundred times more of human energy. It is bad enough perilous to health and everything else that so many people should write such guessed from the fact that in the picture than an hour or two of study in the quiet trash, that so many printers should factory or workshop. If she could be class of readers derives its chief intel free till she reached the age of twenty, lectual sustenance from these monoton mankind would be the gainer." The importance of this subject is beyond calculation, and if no other point connected with the labor question is thought worthy of investigation this certainly how can the thoughts of men who have deserves careful study and decisive action. It is by the accumulation of such facts as these that Massachusetts is do ing a real service to social reform and human progress. We must have th facts as the data for argument. If the in spite of statutes and in the face of s strong public sentiment, what may it be elsewhere?

IMMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND TO ONTARIO.—In the report of the Ontario Minister of Public Works, Alexander Begg, Esq., Chief Commissioner for Scotland, is specially mentioned as having sent out a large number of excellent emigrants, of whom 1,710 presented bonus certificates from him at Quebe on their arrival. In his report to the Hon. Mr. McKellar, he states that over 2,000 persons were directed to Ontario during the season through the Glasgow office. He also states that the current of emigration from Scotland has been turned from the United States to Ontario this past season. In this he appears to be correct, as the comparative statement of arrivals at New York for the half year ended 39th June, 1873, showed a ecrease of Scottish emigrants of about 1.000, whilst the returns at Toronto showed a comparative increase of over 1,200. At the Hamilton agency, the Scotch arrivals for 1872 were 530, in 1873 they numbered 1,316. These are very satisfactory results from the Scottish agency, especially when it is borne in mind that the £2 5s rate did not take effect from Glasgow, the port embarkation from Scotland to Quebec consequently those emigrants were ob liged to pay the £4 5s and £4 15s rates. To overcome this drawback, it appears from Mr. Begg's report, that he advanced over £200 sterling (say \$1,000), in con-

oceasional plate of good roast beef, but the food par excellence is oatmeal. The Seotch live on it, and are physically strong and intellectually acute. This reminds us of the reply of Dr. Guthrie when it was said that oats were the staple food for horses in England and men in Scotland. "Yes, but where will you find finer horses than in England or abler men than in Scotland." His opponent "asknowledged the corn."

The Sandwich Islands are agitated over the strong that regularly arguinged as system of bribery and intimidation, and they strong and intimidation, and they who are said to be actuated by a faith looks through the door into the roam are said to justification by faith and justification by faith and justification by faith and justification by sacraments, may be difficult for common christians to understand or to state. Those who hold to justification by faith probably do not mean that faith instification by faith probably do not mean that faith instification by the faith probably do not mean that faith looks through the door into the roam and they were all blown through the door into the roam whereby Christ's merits are laid to justification by the Sandament that in the losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his losing his seat. The latter deay the Romand doctrine of the college of the corn."

The Sandwich Islands are agitated on the physically are subjected by a faith probably do not mean that faith institute it is only an instrument whereby Christ's merits are laid to justification by faith probably do not mean that faith blown through the door into the roam whereby Christ's merits are laid to justification by faith probably do not mean that faith blown through the door into the roam whereby

January Stat 1874.

We are afraid there is nothing doing about the purchase of a Fire Engine for this village, and still the risk of fire plete than could be wished. The is as great as ever it was. In fact we have just come to the season of the year of Labor contains a great deal of valu- when stove pipes and flues are full of able information. Some of its facts are soot, and the owners neglect to clear startling and every page starts import them out; thus enhancing the danger of ant suggestions. In the matter of the fires breaking out in any part of the

We would suggest to the council that most saddening. It has been generally if they would take the tavern license money, which is about \$600 and the \$400 raised last year for the pur forming a fire engine fund, and put the items together, they would have \$1000 the report, 31,319 of her children do to make the first payment on a good not attend the public schools at all, and engine. They could get credit for the balance until the rates for this year are collected. The Spring would be a good time to organize a company and the long whatever. A great number of these summer evenings would afford ample time for drill and practice.

An eminent American lawyer and statesman, Charles Summer, died on the 11th instant. He was born at Boston Mass., on January 6, 1811, and was educated at Harvard. He was admitted to the Bar in 1834. and shortly afterwards became Lecturer on Consti tutional Law and the Law of Nations at the Cambridge Law School. He edited for a time the American Jurist. He was a strong opponent of slavery, many of his best speeches having been made in denunciation of that system. In con nection with the seizure of Mesers. Mason and Slidell, which threatened a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, he took strong ground against the arrest of those gentlemen, arguing that it was wholly unjust. He was a strong Radical in politics. Altogether Mr Sumper was a man above the ordinary character, and by his death the United States loses one of her most prominent

MODERN NOVELS,-Nobody trash, that so many printers should stores it frequently sells for \$5.

Miss Halcroft is the agent for ous reproductions of old materials. How can standard literature-or, not to u a term which has unfortunately become sociated with much that is wearison really had something to say about the world-receive a due share of attention when swamped and overwhelmed in this

torrent of vapid literature? HON, RICHARD SCOTT .-- The Hon Richard Scott was called to the Senate hought Mr. Joseph Morrison a perfectly Parliament, may now suppress their grief for the breach of the Constitution suppress to define; but if it means that there is a single minister of the Church, onths, with Parliament out of session.

There is really every reason to believe that Germany is going to force another light with France: Bismarck takes it for granted that France is simply biding her time, re-organizing her army, and getting ready to take advantage of any lifficulty which Germany may get into in order to recover her lost provinces and ner own prestige. The circular which he Prince Chancellor has sent round to he courts of Europe is simply insulting o France, as no doubt it was intended o be. After enumerating the causes hat Germany pretends to have as against France he says: "If the German Government were ever forced to view another French war as a mere question of time they would hardly be in a position permit their adversary to choose opportunity at will." Those who sup posed that the domination of German in Europe would begin an era of will see from this that Germans have a reat deal of human pature in The probabilites are that the empire will be anxious to try her mettle some other nation. We are afraid the millenium is some distance off yet.

the globel was to be laid under contribu-tions for the supply of fresh meat to England. This time it is not Australia, nor South America. England. This time it is not Australia, nor South America, nor Canada, but Transylvania that is making the experion of many wholesome truths, entured into the debatable redepth of the debatable re occasional plate of good roast beef, but and turkeys. But it was stated that

The Christian Union is now publish himself considers to be his best,) The Circuit Rider: A Tale Heroic Age." Mr. Eggleson is one of himself to the Bishop now to be advanced a step when (to quote his own words) the Bishop uses this language to their mill when it opened in the Spring. In their operations, one of the men with and work of a Priest now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, the water. An and work of a Priest now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, the water and work of a Priest now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, the water and work of a Priest now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, the pole pulled up the arm of what was apparently a corpse in the water. An analy paper in the United States the evidences of careful, thorough editorial work. Its columns, always full of interesting matter, contain a greater variety they are now. haracter are superior to anything we esting matter, contain a greater variety than those of any paper of similar nature.

Mr Letage has not stated editor. Its pages give ample evidence that Mr Beecher's heart and hand are thoroughly enlisted in the great work the Christian Union is destined to fulfil. The chromos "The Dinner" and "The Nap" which Messrs. Ford & Co. are now presenting to all subscribers to the "Christian Union" for 1874—genuinely beautiful Paris painted oleographs—are even superior in conception and execution to the famous pair "Wide awake" and "Fast asleep", whose issue, by the same firm, caused so great an excitement two years ago. The subjects of the new pictures are boys—real boys—and the accessories are very natural, suggestive, and amusing. They are really artistic

pictures, and quite as pleasing to a refined taste as they are to the popular eye and the hearts of the children. "The Lord is Risen" is the title an exquisite oleograph presented by the same firm to subscribers to "Plymouth Pulpit," which is a weekly pamphlet containing each week a sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and is eagerly read alike by the admirers and opponents of that distinguished divine. The subject of the picture is a Cross, old violets and lilies of the valley. We have rarely seen the central sentiment of the New Testament so beautifully expressed by a picture as in this tender but striking sketch. Its value may be

SIR.—In your issue of the 4th inst. you republished a letter of the Rev James A. Letane, Rector of Si Matthew's Church, Wheeling, West Virginia, to Bishop John's, resigning the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church,—will you please publish the following quoted from an "American Weekly Cotem?"

"Justification by Faith" and "Justifi-

cation by the Sacraments" are inscribed party, the second on that of the High Church, and as the first, in his view, is ligh or Low, that does not profess look as an unworthy sinner to the alone merits of the Eternal Son of God, made the sinner's through faith without any merit of good works in himself, it should be branded as an outrageously false ac-

There is a perfect oneness among n this point, and the fact that there is ought to disarm party hostility and en-able us to dwell in unity. It is said that able us to dwell in unity. It is said that when two great leaders of opposing views in religious matters met, one of them said to the other, Well, I suppose, now it is expected that we are to have a fierce disputation, but, first, let me ask, do you as a penitent sinner, renouncing all hope in your own merits, look only to the in your own merits, look only to the Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of your soul? I do, was the reply. Then, said the other, I shall have no controversy with you, for that is my faith and my

And there is not a minister or memoer of the Church who does not say "Simply to Thy Cross I cling," and herein is our glory as a Church. Shame on those who slander their brethern before God and the world with a charge to the contrary, or drive off from the rock of Salvation

nferences from another's teaching and ondemn him for them, when he utterly disclaims those inferences. Our Lor. Himself was put to death as a traito and blasphomer on such inferences. It is the intolerance of party men which will not suffer a brother to speak or ac for Christ, if he followeth not them.

It has been a very readable paper for years, and has steadily improved upon its own excellence. It advocates unity in a spirit of conciliation rather than of dogmatism, and seeks to draw by fairness when it could not drive by pugnacity.

In this respect it is a model Christian position of the Bishop's hands whilet those dilemma he choose, for one he must take, since he allowed himself to receive improved upon its own excellence. It advocates unity of the Bishop's hands whilet those Apostolic words were uttered. Mr Letane may take whichever horn of the dilemma he choose, for one he must take, since he allowed himself to receive improved upon its own excellence. It advocates unity of the Bishop's hands whilet those Apostolic words were uttered. Mr Letane may take whichever horn of the dilemma he choose, for one he must take, since he allowed himself to receive improved upon its own excellence. It advocates unity of the Bishop's hands whilet those Apostolic words were uttered. Mr Letane may take whichever horn of the dilemma he choose, for one he must take, since he allowed himself to receive improved upon its own excellence. In this respect it is a model Christian paper, and its temper and spurit are a beautiful illustration of the ripened character and mellowed experience of its editor. Its pages give ample evidence ing Chaplin was somewhat to blame, Mr

> I remain, Very faithfully yours, Pembroke, March 10, 1874. BECKWITH COUNCIL.

met pursuant to adjournment, Town Hall, on the 10th day of 1874. All the council present.
The minutes of the last session

council were read, approved and by the Reeve. A letter from the municipal cle Montague announcing a condition line between Beckwith and Montague, opposite lots Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9—10th

concession Montague. No action wa taken in the case; because so long ag as the year 1870, the council of Beek as the year 1870, the council of Beck with expended twenty dollars, and also twenty dollars from Mr. Alexander Bell, on said town line near the place indicated without any response from the council of Montague, although repeated personal application was made to them, and resterated notice given of said any and the standard points of said any and the standard personal application was made to them, and reiterated notice given of said expendi-ture by the municipality of Beckwith. An application from Mrs. D. McFarlane, of Ashton, for an Inn license for the of the school-room can possibly be. Well do the Commissioners say that "could we have the power given us we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a able if we could believe that a large of the school room can possibly be. Waste so much paper in circulating it, and that so many critices should be vicinity and will call and show the paper of age to be employed in any kind of a list of the present license year. The petition of Miss Halcroft is the agent for the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper of the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and vicinity and vicinity and vicinity and vicinity the granting of the said shop license at Prospect. The letter of the Reeve of the township of York, in the county of York, asking the co-operation of this municipality in petitioning the Lieut.

Consequent in Council that municipal

at the rate of thirty-five dollars for also taken from the general hymn book. Shop Licenses, eighty dollars, including of the church. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher the Government duty.

Meved by Mr. A. Stewart, seconded

by Mr. D. McCuan, that the petition of Mrs. D. McFarlane, praying for an Inn License in the Village of Ashton, be granted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconder

by Mr. D. McCuan, that the sum of six dollars be granted for the purpose of appointed to furnish said articles.

Moved by Mr John Stewart, seed ed by Mr D MCuan, that the applica of Mr William Fisher for a Shop Lice in the Village of Prospect be granted l his complying with the by-law in th behalf. Carried. The Council then adjourned until third Tuesday in the month of Ap

EWEN McEWEN, Tp. Clerk court of the County of Carlet and held on the 10th instant, the following cases were tried:

Wm. Dooley of the township of Humber ly, was arraigned on the charge of the ling liquor without a liscense. He was

Another Huntly man, named Corne Mahoney, for a similar offene muleted in the sum of \$10 and of Francis Hudson of Fitzroy, was

SAD TRACKDY.

"broad" and indifferent, not to say perverse and wicked, because all those expressions in the different offices which he points out as so offensive to him now were in those offices then precisely as they are now.

Mr Letane has not stated in "his recantation," that he had been, fourteen years ago, and thirteen years ago, forcibly compelled to submit to the imposition of the Bishop's han is whilet those of the Bishop's han is whilet had been the two upper timbers of the bulkhead. The men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who in the men immediately communicated the facts to the politic who as far up as the tavern of one Patrick Kennedy thereon. A son of Mr. Hal-penny was next sent for and recognized the body as that of his father. The on tenement adjoining the place of discovery, there to await the action of the anged. The conclusion, any intelligent and honest mind immediately comes to that, perhaps, the Bishop's examing Chaplin was somewhat to blame, Mr. T. Keir, who was commissioned by the Coroner to swear in a jury, which were examined immensely at fault, but the postolic Office and Ordinal entirely insect in the matter of Mr Letane's revarious surmines as to the causes leading to the untimely end of the unfortunate man. One is that he may have turned down Bread street, and having turned down Broad street, and having gone somewhat astray, fell into the river at the bay and was drowned. Others again are afraid of foul play, and that possibly he was way-laid, killed and thrown into the river to escape fearful appearance of the face and skull hich seems to have suffered terribly ner postponed the inquest at the request of Dr. Hill until to-day at one o'clock p.

> choly affair will receive at the hands of the coroner a full and searching investication .- Ottawa Times. sorry to learn that Mr. Joly has declined the Senatorship offered him by the course which he judges will be most con-ducive to public good. Mr. Joly's services to the country, whether Senate or elsewhere, will always be of the most valuable kind, and we have no doubt this fact will, before long, place Parry Sound has him in a position of greater ithan those he has hitherto held.

m. and orders were given to remove the body to the Protestant Hospital in the meantime. It is to be hoped this melan-

THE REFORMED CHURCH. much attention, and viewed with interest not only by the churchmen in our own city, but in Great Britain and the United States. At the morning service there were fully seven hundred persons present. Many of those were strong sympathizers with the movement, while others were attracted to hear the rev. gentleman and have an opportunity of looking on both Loan Fund, as they may deem most right and beneficial, and not be restricted to the mode of expenditure expressed in the 12th Section of 36 Victoria, Cap. 49. A blank copy of petition accompanied the letter, which was dated and signed by the Reeve—sealed and returned to Weston P. O., to the clerk of the municipality of the township of York, By-laws were then passed by the council confirming the the appointment of township officers. A by-law appointing an Inspector of licenses for the municipality and defining his duties. And a by-law to fix the sum to be paid for Inn and Shop Licenses within the municipality at the rate of thirty-five dollars for Inns, including Government duty, and is a middle aged person, and possesses a very pleasant and strong voice. His nationality could not be mistaken, both his accent and features at once stamping him as a Virginian. He took his text him as a Virginian. He took his text from the 17th cap. of St. John and the 21st verse: "That they may be made

> The Daily News and Telegraph announces that the King of Ashantee agrees to pay Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces in gold, renounces all claim to Adanzi, Assin, Denkera, Akim and Wassaw; withdraws his forces Akim and Wassaw; withdraws his forces from the parts of the coast belonging to or under the protectorate of Great Britain; undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomasie to the Prah River, and to protect merchandise transported Lake Ripining route, the distance being sacrifices, and swears to perpetual peace with England. Gen. Wolseley does not expect the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater importance and more likely to be adhered to. A garrison will be maintained by the British at Prahsu.

are endeavoring to treat a new cut. Pro-ducers, however, are holding off for an advance in prices. It is estimated that if an early break up should take without heavy spring rains, a great deal of the winter's make of logs will not be brought to the mille.

Charles Rebinson writes: One of the most pathetic instances of Orientalism

BAILWAY: up upon the or through the Huron an Ottawa territory in as nearly a direct line as the country will permit from Parry Sound to Carleton Place, where it will connect with the Canada Central Railway,—its eastern connection to Montreal. From an actual examination of a considerable portion of the western half of the section of country to be traversed, I can safely say that the line of railway already surveyed from the Sault Ste Marie to French River. difficulties from an engineering point of the Sault Ste. difficulties from an engineering point of view are not more serious than those encountered on the line of the Muskoka branch of the Northern Railway, now under construction between Washaga and Gravenhurst, the geological formation being the same, the cost of which, without equipment including very expensive, bridges ever several branches of the River Severa, the outlet of Lake Couchidade thing, being about \$22,000 per mile. I may also remark that the probability is that the cost of the Huron and Ottawa Railway will be less than that amount, as the country is not so rugged and broken as between the aforesaid points on the Muskoka branch. The greater portion of the route to be traversed by this proposed railway is settled to a certain extent, and intersected by the following colonization Roads:—Great Northern, Nipissing, Muskoka, Bobcaygeon, Burleigh, Peterson, Hastings, Addington and Ottawa, and Osseauss, affording thereby great facilities for the supply of material necessary for the construction of the said railway. Several railways also are now itself more thoroughly to the people of I view are not more serious necessary for the construction of the said railway. Several railways also are now itself more thoroughly to the people of Outario and Quebec than the Huron and Outario and Quebec than the Huron and railway. Several railways also are now in course of construction, and are projected into the country now under consideration, viz:—The Muskoka branch of the Northern Railway, which will be completed to within 40 miles of Parry Sound, during the year 1875, thus forming a country for settlement, and a timter a country for settlement, and a timter district that is not equalled in the whole Dominion. The mining interests also will be benifited, as there in no doubt, connecting link with the railway system of Western Ontario. The Toronto and Nipissing is now running to within 50 will be benifited, as there in no dimiles of the proposed route, and will from late discoveries, that the continuous eventually be con remove the ital in the this melanthal hands of the hands minerals. Trusting that you will succeed

harbours on the Eastern coast of the Georgian Bay, being land-locked, with ample capacity, and depth of water sufficient for the largest class of lake vessels. There is a lighthouse at the gation the channel is properly buoyed. Charts also can be procured, founded upon accurate surveys of the same.
Owing to the large quantity of lumber
annually shipped from this port during
the last fifteen years, to Chicago and
other American ports, the harbour of captains of vessels. Its great importance in connection with a line of railway from the Georgian Bay, eastward, is that it is Mackinan to Montreal of any harbour on rapidly settling, up, and connected with the older portions of Ontario by good roads and lines of telegraph, together with from this point to Lake Nipissing, which s about 70 miles to the nor regard to the question of a rankway being constructed from Carleton Place via Pembroke, Mattawa, and along the south shore of Lake Nipissing to the Mouth of French River, there are many objections. First—The extra length of the said proposed railway in comparison with that of the Huron and Ottawa Railway. Second the French River as a lake post, suitable for the large trade that must ultimately be attracted to a railway that presents correct information to be obtained, it appears that the distance from Carleton Place to the mouth of the French River PEMBROKE MARKETS. Huron and Ottawa Railway. The distance from Parry Sound to the mouth of the French River is about 50 miles, so

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1874.

In regard to the second objection, having had many opportunities of judging of the character of the country along the south side of French River and Lake Nipissing, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be a matter of extreme diffitraverse the section of the country situate between the French River and Lake Nipissing and the Maganetewan River. For upwards of 70 miles from the Georgian Bay, the French River and the

Carleton Piaco, 6th March, 1874. 48

FRENCH RIVER.

TO THE TIME Howard & Co.

ARE OFFERING DRESS GOODS from 124c upwar

TWEEDS AND CLOTHS rices that end grumbling. CLOTHING at cost to close it out

GO AND SEE THEM

They are just receiving Spring Goods, in-

IATS, FLOWERS, LACES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS. Carleton Place, March 18, 1874, 24-46.

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Make advances on mortgage of City, Town, or Farm

A UCTION SALE. The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at his residence 10th concession Beckwith, on Friday, the 3rd day of April 1874, the fol-Friday, the 3rd day of April 1874, the following farm stock and implements, viz. 3 working horses, 4 milch cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 two-year old bull, 3 calves, 1 sheep, 1 lumber waggon, 1 lumber sleigh, bob sleigh, 1 iron plough, 1 harrow, 1 mowing machine, fanning mill, 1 sett of lumber harness, 1 saddle and bridle, a quantity a hay and other farm produce and other article too numerous to mention. Terms of mile,—\$8 and under cash.

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M. McCann, House, sign Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, Paper-hanger. Flaga and Banners painted in the best style.

Shop—up-stairs in Graham's Carriage Shop, sorner of Bridge and William Sts.

All orders for Jobbing and Whitewashing will be promptly attended to. Carleton Place, March 18, 1874 (24)

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tion guaranteed. SETH W. FOWILE & BONE, Deston, Mass., 1 Spark, Street, Ottown. * 13 P. Lat con , 10\$ 13.