BECKWITH COUNCIL.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Beckwith met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Town Hall, at ten o'clock a.m., on the 21st day of November, 1871.

All the members were present. The minutes of the last sitting of Council were read and signed by the Reeve. The Clerk presented the account of James Poole, Esq., for printing, for the year 1871, amounting to twenty five dollars. Statute labor returns presented at this meeting were then read and filed by the Clerk. Mr. Kidd moved, seconded by Mr. A. Stewart, that Mr. Poole's account for printing, for the year 1871, amounting to twenty five dollars be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Kidd, that an additional grant of twenty five dollars be made for the bridge on the creek between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th concession of Beckwith.—Carried.

Mr. Kidd moved, seconded by Mr. J. Stewart, that the by-law to provide for the payment of township officers be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

The said by-law was then introduced and read the first time, and the blanks were filled.

On motion of Mr. A. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, the said bylaw was read the second and third time short and passed.

EWEN MCEWEN, Town Clerk.

Dated 28th Nov., 1871.

RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, 25th November, 1871.—Council met this day at 10 o'clock, a.m., all the members present. Minutes of former meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

The following accounts were presented and read, viz: Messrs. G. L. Walker & Bro., account for blanks, $6.50; Thomas Coulter, receipt for insurance on Town Hall, $2.20; James Poole, account for printing for 1871, $20; John Allan, for planks for Snedden's Bridge, $4.68; report of James Wright, money expended on cross-road between lots 15 and 16 in the 8th concession, $21.77.

On the petition of John McArthur and others, presented at a former meeting of Council, it was ordered that Mr. D. Drummond be authorized to arrange with John Rath for the location of the public road opposite Mr. Rath's land. Mr. James Templeton appeared before the council complaining of a very deep and wide drain being dug on the 9th line, opposite his land, depriving him of egress or ingress to or from the public road, and wishing the council to cause a bridge to be built over the drain for his use. Mr. Templeton was granted seven days statute labor for that purpose, in addition to four days already received. Mr. Wm. Leckie appeared before the council under the impression that he had been over-assessed and rated for some years past on his property, after a careful search over the Assessment and Collector's rolls, the council could not discover that he had paid any more than what was right.

On the petition of the Trustees of School Section No. 9, presented at last meeting, it was moved by Mr. D. Drummond, and seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare a by-law to be passed at the next meeting of council, to detach the property of William Moore from School Sections Nos. 6 and 7, and attach the same to School Section No. 9. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Drummond and seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the Clerk do cause the necessary notices in accordance with law to be given, for the transfer of part of the cross-road between the east half of Lots, 20 and 21 in the fourth concession, to Henry Rath, in lieu of land used as the road on Mr. Rath's land, and that he also prepare a by-law providing for the same. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Drummond and seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the Reeve do and he is hereby authorized to grant orders on the Treasurer for the following sums, viz: to James Wright, work done on cross-road between 15 and 16 in the 8th concession, $21.77; James Poole, for printing for 1871, $20; Allan McPhail, work done on 12th line, $30; Thomas Coulter, insurance on Town Hall, $2.20; John Allan, for plank for bridge at Snedden's, $4.68; G. Wright, work done on Perth road, $5; James Sutherland, breaking and laying stones on Perth road, $40; John McArthur, breaking and laying stones on Perth road, $37; John Rath, $3.50, and Jas. Giles, $2, for repairing cross-roads between Hunter's and Clayton; Patrick Corkery, repairing bridge on 3rd line, $8; Frederick Price, repairing Bellamy road near Cunningham's, $12; James Clark; keeping an indigent woman, $12; Messrs. G. L. Walker & Bro., for blanks, 6.50.

Mr. D. Drummond moved a resolution which was seconded by Mr. McCreary, authorizing the Bank of Montreal to transfer two shares of bank stock held by the corporation of Ramsay to the corporation of the Village of Almonte in accordance with the terms of settlement.

Mr. D. Drummond moved a resolution which was seconded by Mr. Snedden, authorizing the Merchants Bank to transfer two shares of Merchants Bank stock held by the corporation of Ramsay to the corporation of Almonte in accordance with the terms of settlement.

An order was granted by the clerk in favor of D. Galbraith, Esq., Reeve, for $22.50, for services as councillor for the year 1871.

Council adjourned until Saturday, 16th December, 10 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS COULTER,
Township Clerk.

THE MISSOURI ENOCH ARDEN.

The Missouri Enoch Arden manages to take his wife away with him and every one of her children too. Thus, a one armed horseman recently travelling through Missouri, stopped at a blacksmith's shop to have his horse shod. The smith noticed the empty sleeve, and asked him if he had lost his arm in the war. He replied, with a sigh, that he did, and even more, going on to relate how he left home to enlist in the southern army, and at the close of the war, in going back, he found that his wife, who thought him dead, had moved away, and he had since been unable to obtain a trace of her. "What is your name?" asked the blacksmith. When the answer was "J. M. Waldrup," he suddenly released the hoof over which he had been bending, and without looking at the ex-soldier, cried: 'Follow me into the house', and hurriedly led the way. Result, the discovery of Mrs. Waldrup, with three new children by her side. She had supposed Waldrup was dead, and had accordingly been married to the blacksmith. The two men wisely came to the conclusion to let the lady choose between them, and she selects in favor of Waldrup. Then she says she cannot do without the children, and the blacksmith says, after the most painful pause, "You shall take them, my dear." When the "St. Luke," says the Cincinnatti Enquirer, in a most touching paragraph, "stopped at the landing some hours later, Waldrup went on board, with his still weeping and thickly veiled wife, and the blacksmith followed with the children. The boat's bell rang for the starting, and the dread separation was at hand. The crew, the passengers, the captain, all who witnessed it—were affected to tears by the touching scene. With great drops rolling down his tawny cheeks, the smith kissed the children one after another, and in a choking voice bade their mother an eternal good bye. The two men gazed wistfully at each other's faces, shook hands long and earnestly, and then the blacksmith, by a strong effort of iron will, released the hand of Waldrup, and walked quietly to the shore. He never turned his face again toward the boat, which soon passed out of sight round a merciful bend in the river, but walked on, with head bowed down, to the home whither the voice of his wife and children should welcome him no more."—*Oswego Advertiser.*

It is a matter for regret that the suit brought against the owners of the ferry-boat "Westfield" by the widow of a killed passenger was not more satisfactorily ended, the jury having failed to agree. But Judge Neilson of the Brooklyn Court summarily overruled the ridiculous notion to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the deceased was violating the law against Sunday travelling. The Judge characterized as "perfectly monstrous" any legislation which might make any company unaccountable for the lives of a multitude of passengers because they were killed on Sunday. This pitiful plea, disposed of, one might suppose there would be no difficulty in mulcting the Ferry Company in exemplary damages; but the jury were so befogged that they could not agree.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.—A rather extraordinary contest has arisen in Long Island and disturbances are threatened. A short time ago instructions were given by the Commissioners of Public Instruction that the Bible was to be read in the schools; on which the two Roman Catholic Commissioners resigned. Several of the scholars refused to comply with the order, and some disturbances had arisen, so it was resolved that it be enforced. The Commissioners authorized the Principal of the school at Hunter's Point, Long Island, to expel all who refused to read the Bible, and in compliance with this, he at the calling of the roll, requested all who objected to stand up. About forty, all Roman Catholic children, but not the whole number who were in school, stood up and were expelled. A force of police was in attendance which preserved order, but there was great excitement.

THE OIL BUSINESS.—The records of the American whale fishery tell the story how petroleum is driving other oils from the market. Only four years ago the whale fisheries of this country employed three thousand two hundred and eighty vessels, but since that period the number of the fleet has been continually decreasing. In a single year after the time named over two thousand nine hundred vessels went out of the trade. In the succeeding year there was a diminution of twelve ships, and this year there are fifty ships less. In four years the entire whaling fleet of the United States has been reduced to one-thirteenth of its former extent, there being but two hundred and forty-nine vessels engaged in that trade in 1871.

One of the most fearful snow storms ever known at this season of the year prevailed over a large portion of Montana, Utah, Kansas and other parts of the Far West, on Saturday and Sunday last. The storm was so sudden and unexpected that hunting parties and travellers on the plains were entirely unprepared for it, and great suffering and loss of life, it is feared, will result from the exposure. Two companies of United States infantry were caught in the storm in Montana, and suffered terribly from frozen feet and hands, while the telegraph brings news that the bodies of five Buffalo hunters in Western Kansas have already been discovered frozen stiff, and it is believed that as many more have met the same fate.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, DEC. 6, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

We have several times drawn public attention to the railway policy of the country as an index of its material wealth and progress. The development of the internal sources of an agricultural and mineral character as well as the products of the noble forests to the rear, discharged by means of railway communications into the Canadian and American markets, creates a splendid revenue for the Dominion. At present a scheme is announced in the public journals of the day, which must commend itself to the inhabitants of Central Canada as well as to a great majority of those residing in the Province of Quebec. We allude to the projected North Shore Railway which will, no doubt, if constructed, form a portion of the great Canadian Pacific Railway which we have little doubt will be constructed in a few years. Our own Canada Central Railway will form a part of it, and this road will soon be open to Renfrew and will be immediately pushed on to the Mattawan, and will probably be followed up by steam communication on Lake Huron to Chicago, by means of which the trade of the west and northwest will be diverted through the Valley of the Ottawa, and the distance from Chicago to Quebec will then be shortened by 300 miles. Nor is this all. The great treasures of the interior will be reached, the agriculturalist will form a ready market at his own door, the lumber trade which forms so large a portion of the wealth of Central Canada will be largely increased; mills will spring up on all the streams that run through the back townships, and by means of facilities *for getting out to the front*, the country will advance with amazing rapidity. The Grand Trunk Railway running for hundreds of miles along the frontier, we have all along regarded as a *grand* blunder besides being a longer route than is necessary, it has, so far from doing the good it might have done had it traversed the interior, on the contrary, seriously crippled enterprise the lakes and the St. Lawrence, and worked at an enormous loss to the stockholders, inasmuch as its running expenses per mile, are in enormous excess of any other road now constructed. The other scheme has the advantages of having been taken hold of by men whose public spirit, energy and large capital give assurance that no efforts will be spared to make the undertaking a splendid success, and one which will enrich beyond all conceptions the large country it will traverse from the shore of the Pacific to the Sea board at Quebec.

The latest despatches from England indicate considerable alarm in reference to the illness of the Prince of Wales. It is said that the death of the Earl of Chesterfield intensifies anxiety for the Prince of Wales. Public uneasiness is so great as to have a perceptible effect on the markets. The Queen has returned to Windsor from Sandringham, where she has been watching by the bedside of the Prince. The festivities usually given by the Court on the 1st of December, the birth-day of the Princess of Wales, were abandoned. It is devoutly to be hoped that the Prince will recover from his alarming illness, but the circumstance that his father, the illustrious Prince Albert, died of the same disease adds to the general alarm which is felt for his safety. Not until the bulletins of the attending physicians give an assurance of convalescence—and this is probably not to be expected for several days to come—will the public cease to feel deep anxiety. The Queen has exhibited her motherly devotion by constant watchfulness and care at the bedside of her son, and it is to be feared that the wifely anxieties of the Princess Alexandria have been the cause of the illness with which she too is now affected. The Royal Family cannot claim exemption from the ills to which all flesh is heir, but in this their affliction they will have the sympathy and prayers of even more than all their subjects.

The investigation recently made in New York, exposing the municipal frauds connected with the city government has produced a great downfall to what is commonly known as the Tammany ring. Tweed, the millionaire, and head center of the ring, is under arrest though allowed his liberty in consideration of heavy bail bonds being furnished; Connolly languishes in Ludlow street jail; Hall is either under arrest or threatened with it; Garvey and Woodward are fugitives from justice in foreign lands, and detectives are on their tracks; Ingersoll has gone into seclusion for a time to see if the matter will not "blow over;" Jim Fisk is under arrest; Murphy has been compelled to resign; Sweeny also, has had to resign, and may be "wanted" at any moment by the Sheriff's officer; while the minor members are anxiously asking whose turn will be next. The old Proverb comes out as true as ever, that "honesty is the best of policy."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to chronicle a fatal accident, which occurred on Monday last, on the Brockville & Ottawa Railway. As the train moving north, which leaves Brockville in the morning, was passing under a bridge, by which the road crosses the railway on the other side of Arnprior, a brakesman named Napoleon Bayer was standing on top of a box car, and his head coming in contact with the bridge he was instantly killed, his neck being broken by the blow. The unfortunate young man comes from Lachine, and had only been a couple of days on the road. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred at that place. An inquest was held but we have not heard the nature of the verdict.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of Popular Readings in another column. The committee are sparing no pains to provide a varied and interesting programme for the occasion, and as the proceeds are to be presented to Mr. Preston, who first introduced Penny Readings into this section, and who has been chairman of the committee in this place since their inauguration, we hope to see a full house. We understand it is the intention to continue the Readings as soon as a suitable place can be procured.

WELL DONE 41ST.—The largest practice returns of the Canadian Militia for the past year appeared in last Saturday's Official *Gazette*. In this Military District the 41st Battalion was the best shooting Battalion, with a figure of merit 15.26; No. 6 Company (Pakenham) of that Battalion, with a figure of merit 19.24, was the best shooting Company; and Sergt. McIntyre of No. 4 Company, (Merrickville,) was the best shot in the district. The 41st have therefore won all the honors for good shooting in the District.

The Grand Duke Alexis, from Russia, is about to make a hurried visit to Canada; and will be in Montreal on the 11th, and in Ottawa on the 13th inst., when he will pay his respects to our Governor General, Lord Lisgar. He is to leave for Niagara Falls the same afternoon. In visiting the great Northern regions of this continent, he is, not improbably, impelled by the desire of comparing our ways and means of making the most of a sub-arctic climate with those of his own government and countrymen.

While New Brunswick is moving in the matter of immigration, the Province of Quebec is at the same time likely to benefit by an influx of population. The war in France is contributing to such a result. Unhappily the war has left behind it numbers of helpless orphans, and mainly at the suggestion of M. Gauthier, the French Consul General, who knows the openings that exist in Canada for the adoption and employment of children, the French Government is about to send out to Lower Canada as many orphan girls as may be required by the demands of those who wish to employ them.

The Emperor of Germany has consented to act as arbitrator between Great Britain and the United States in settling the boundary between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory. The arguments from both sides will be laid before His Majesty during the coming month, but it is impossible to say how soon the verdict will be rendered. The decision will probably be based upon the legal aspects of the case exclusively, all sentimental considerations and even the question of original right being ignored. The matter is one of the very greatest importance to Canada, but Canadians can do nothing, we must stand still and await the decision of the august arbitrator in whose hands the question has been placed. Had the English statesmen always been alive to the value of territory on the Pacific the question could never have come up; the Columbia River would have been the boundary. As it is it depends upon the opinion of some German lawyer, to whom the question will be submitted whether we are to have a free outlet to the ocean from the terminus of the Pacific railway, or whether our commerce in that quarter must pass under the guns and at the mercy of our neighbors.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.—In the New York General Sessions held last week, Chas. Morrell, keeper of a house of ill-fame at No. 14, Dover Street, was charged with feloniously assaulting one Patrick Connolly. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence upon the prisoner said:—"To my mind the most contemptible and despicable of mankind is he who is so degraded as to keep a low house of prostitution. In order to teach such villains as you, men who keep poor fallen women in houses frequented by thieves and bad characters, I now declare that all such who are brought before me and legitimately convicted of crime shall have the highest penalty of the law. You are sentenced to ten years in the State Prison." Would that our Judges whose failing is leaning too much on the side of mercy, would take example from Judge Bedford, and then our cities would be rid of many dangerous characters that now infest them.

We are glad to note that the Government of New Brunswick is earnestly paying attention to the subject of promoting immigration. The local governments cannot better institute a rivalry among themselves than in the matter of promoting settlement; and where we find one province paying earnest attention and making well considered efforts to this end, we may expect to find the example reacting on the other provinces and stimulating a healthful rivalry. New Brunswick has large tracts of wild lands available for settlement, and the province has it in its power to offer many inducements to immigrants. The local government contemplates paying in part the passage money of immigrants, a thing which has always been felt inadvisable in Upper Canada on account of our proximity to the United States.

It is stated in the Ottawa papers that the Hull Iron Mine, the working of which had been given up for some time, has done well last season, the property having been acquired by Mr. A. H. Baldwin. The result of this year's working, in spite of the great extra expense required to put it in order, has been such as to encourage the proprietor to extend operations, and at least twenty thousand tons, it is believed, will be taken out during the coming season, for which a ready market can be found. Fresh indications have been come upon in clearing away the rubbish caused by the fire, which swept over the property last year, and new veins have been struck as the work was proceeded with.

The sword of Damocles has long been used to indicate the uneasiness felt by those in high places, even in what are apparently their happiest hours. The modern symbol should be a revolver. Here is the Grand Duke Alexis, feted, followed and flattered by the most lavish attentions that can be bestowed, and with hosts of detectives around him to keep off the Polish assassins, who are supposed to be lurking in every quarter. At a serenade given him in New York, the Grand Duke was very nervous at the appearance of a number of followers clustered close to the balcony on which he was to appear, and the police had orders to disperse them. It is said that the detectives have evidence of the existence of a plot to shoot the Grand Duke.

The Reverend Henry Auston, B.A., late Curate of Cornwall, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ontario, to the Mission of Carleton Place and Ennisville, instead of the Rev. James A. Preston, M. A., appointed Retor of Cornwall. Mr. Auston will enter upon his duties in the above mission, on Sunday, 17th instant, will hold Divine Service in St. James' Church, Carleton Place, on that day at 10:30 a.m., and at St. John's Church, Ennisville, at 3 p.m. Mr. Preston will hold Service on Sunday next, at Ennisville, at 10:30 a.m., and at Carleton Place, at 3 p.m., and at 7 p.m.

The Tichborne case in England, which has been "dragging its slow length along," has been adjourned until the 20th instant. The case so far seems to have gone in favor of the plaintiff, and the prevailing opinion in England is that he is the real "Simon Pure." It is understood, however, that the Attorney General still asserts that he will prove him to be an impostor within a few hours after he commences the case for the defence.

The weather last week was extremely cold for the season. It is said that the ice on the Ottawa river is, already, about eight inches thick. On Thursday last the thermometer showed the degree of temperature to be 10 degrees below zero.

We are sorry to hear that on Wednesday last a fire broke out in the Woolen Factory of Royce Bros., Pakenham, which could not be stayed until the building and contents were entirely consumed.

Henry D. Smith, Esq., of Merrickville met with a sad accident last week. He was fixing the stove pipes and stood on a chair from which he fell and broke his thigh bone.

Thier's policy of vengeance is generally pretty severely commented upon by both the English and American press. The execution of Rossel Ferrie, and Bourgeois, in spite of all the "extraordinary influences" brought to bear in their favor, has produced a "profound sensation," which may propably live in the breasts of thousands until opportunity offers for retalliation. The remark is being made that the execution of Rossell and his companions, if not a crime, is certainly a blunder. Alas for "unhappy France," if no other government than that of despotism and vengeance be possible for her!

In Fall River, Mass., 19 new cotton mills are now building, and some of them are nearly completed. This, in addition to the mills already built, and long in operation there, will make the entire number nearly 50, which will represent a capital of about $50,000,000. Fall River is growing so rapidly that there is little doubt that within five years the city will have a population of 50,000, and will soon become, if it is not now the wealthiest town in America. It will have within the next twelve months fully one quarter more spindles than any other city in New England.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Robert Stewart of McNab met with a serious accident, last week. He was oiling a threshing machine, when one of his hands was caught between the wheels receiving such injuries that amputation was found necessary.

The mortality returns in the city of Montreal indicate eleven deaths in that city from small pox, during last week. In Philadelphia the ravages of the disease have been most alarming; 153 deaths in one week.

One of the great excitements in Paris lately has been the sale of the Emperor Napoleon's wines. About 10,000 bottles besides a number of casks of Port, Sherry, and Maderia, were sold for the benefit of the Republic.

The farmers on the lower Frazer River, British Columbia, refuse to sell their wheat at $1.65 a bushel. They are waiting for better prices.

It is stated that Great Britain and the United States will intervene for the purpose of putting an end to the present disastrous condition of affairs in Cuba.

We would direct attention to the sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Rev. Mr. Preston's, on Thursday, 14th inst., advertised in our columns to-day.

Doctors in Ottawa are unable to procure vaccine matter sufficient to vaccinate the number of people who are seeking protection from small-pox.

A brutal ship captain and his mates, who shot and wounded one of the seamen under their command at sea, have been committed for trial in Montreal.

Two ladies were travelling on the cars, when a stranger asked the elder what relationship she bore to the younger. The answer was quick and pertinent.—She is my sister's daughter, and my daughter's sister." How?

A man named Woodroe, recently let out of the Penitentiary, has been making use of his time by stealing farmers' horses, and as he could not behave himself and work for a living, he has been again taken charge of by the authorities, who will charitably provide him with board and lodging. He last week stole three horses from a man named Kelly, a farmer in Luther, 5 miles from Arthur Village.

The recent storm drove a number of sea doves, as they are called, into Boston. These birds are very glossy, and have a beautiful plumage. They are of the size of a quail. None have been seen at the "Hub" in ten years. Since the storm large numbers have been picked up in an exhausted state, and hundreds have been sent to the natural history store on Washington street for preservation.

Quebec, Nov. 27.

The vessels reported ashore at different points are still in danger, and no steamers will venture down to their assistance. It is feared the crews will suffer as the weather continues very cold. Canoes and men are being sent from here by special train to rescue them.

Goderich, Nov. 22.

The gunboat Prince Alfred arrived in harbor yesterday, from Georgian Bay. She has encountered many heavy storms this month. The captain reports that they visited the schooner Gold Hunter, last Thursday, ashore in Winfield Bay, and think she can be got off in the spring. They also found the wreck of the tug Lewis, and found her engine and boiler in twelve feet of water. Captain Wyatt is on board the gunboat making arrangements either to winter at Sarnia or Windsor. The harbor is full of ice. The weather is very cold with good sleighing.

The Fergus News Record tells of a gay cattle dealer—a married man—who induced a young girl to leave her home in Mount Forest and seek her fortune abroad. The guilty pair stopped at a hotel in Fergus for several days and finally went to Salem, where the villian deserted his victim, leaving her penniless. The girl has been reclaimed by her parents, and legal proceedings are about to be instituted against the author of her ruin.

The potato crop this year has been almost a total failure in the Townships of Arthur, Proton and Egremont. The frosts of June and July destroyed the plants as fast as they showed themselves above the ground. Wheat, in these localities, was but a middling crop; barley, poor; oats and peas only fair. Cattle, considering the dryness of the season, are in better order than could be looked for. The crop of pork will be fully larger than usual, scarcity of feed compelling the farmers to kill and sell even in the face of low prices.

Arthur Breed, the forger who attempted to swallow a forged five thousand dollar check in the Police Court at New York, having pleaded guilty to the forgery, has been sent to Sing Sing for 3 years, and at the expiration of that time he is to stand committed until he pays a fine of fifteen thousand dollars. Judge Bedford, on passing sentence, said: "Very seldom has a man of your antecedents been brought to justice. You were convicted of forgery in Boston, and you swindled in Hamilton, Canada. When officer Elder arrested you, you endeavored to swallow the check you forged. You are the most notorious forger in the United States, and have defrauded people in all parts of the country."

FACILITIES FOR MEDICAL STUDIES.

There are instances on record of persons animated by so pure a devotion to the interests of science and the well-being of humanity as to bequeath their bodies to physicians for purposes of dissection, just as one would will a valuable relic to a dear friend. But these cases are extremely rare. The world in general looks upon such testators as little better than lunatics, and their example finds few imitators. As a rule, people expect and hope that after they shall have shuffled off this mortal coil their remains will be protected against mutilation and dismemberment. It is vain to reason that the surgeon's knife is not more terrible than the ravages of worms far from the light of day. It is vain to argue that it ought to be a consolation that a man can be of use to his fellows even after death. And so it comes to pass that there has been a perpetual conflict between the demands of science on the one hand, and the sanctity of poor mortal remains on the other. The subject was revived in our Provincial Legislature a day or two ago. The occasion was the second reading of a bill introduced by Dr. Lafontaine, concerning the practice of medicine and surgery. The Doctor deplored the detestable custom of stealing dead bodies from graves, but said that medical students were constrained to resort to this method of obtaining subjects owing to the stringency of the existing law. The amendment which he proposed was to the following effect: "The bodies of "persons found dead and publicly exposed, or of those who immediately "before their decease have been thirty "days in the charge of some public "institution receiving aid from the Province, will be delivered to the persons "hereinafter named." The innovation suggested by this comprehensive clause was somewhat startling, as it proposed to give over to the dissecting room all persons who had passed the last thirty days of their existence in a hospital. In support of his proposition, Dr. Lafontaine dilated upon the difficulties encountered by medical students in obtaining subjects. They had frequently, he said, to undertake nocturnal excursions of twenty to thirty miles, and expose themselves to the risk of being well peppered by the gunshot of indignant watchers at the graveyards. And the speaker is reported to have enforced his remarks by a reference to his own narrow escapes in such excursions. The change suggested by the author of the bill encountered a strong opposition, and the opinion was pretty generally expressed, and medical men, we are glad to notice, concurred, that modification of existing legislation on the question was uncalled for, in view of the facility with which subjects can be procured from New York and other places. Now, while it must be conceded that a plentiful supply of subjects is of great assistance to physicians, and that there are ills of the human body which cannot be fully understood without such assistance, few persons will be anxious to recommend any more extensive provision for this purpose, as long as they can find doctors to tell them that it is not required. In all large cities, we believe there is no great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of subjects. The bodies of persons who die unknown and unrecognized seem to be legitimately at the service of science, for after all it is the feelings of the surviving friends which create the chief difficulty in this matter. Where there are no friends to claim the body of an unknown, it would be difficult to urge solid grounds against putting it to so profitable a use. In some cases, however, it has happened that the body of an unknown has passed to the dissecting room, and been claimed too late. A curious instance of this has just occurred at Cincinnati. The body of Edward W. Parsells, who belonged to a highly respectable family, fell into the hands of the Eclectic Medical College, and was there subjected to dissection before the friends could obtain any trace of it. It appeared that the deceased was subject to temporary fits of insanity, caused by the rotting of the bones of his forehead. While suffering from one of these attacks he fell down one day in the street, and was picked up by a policeman, who supposed that he was drunk. In this condition he was sentenced to twenty days in the workhouse. There he died, and after the body had been kept thirty-six hours without being recognized, it was delivered to the physicians for dissection. His friends learned the sad story a week afterwards, when nothing was left but a few fragments. The case occasioned so much noise that the directors of the workhouse are said to have resolved that hereafter all persons dying unrecognized in the institution shall be buried in the Potter's Field. A rule adopted under the excitement of an isolated case like this is likely to be ill-considered. We see a wrong in the case, indeed; but that wrong resulted from the grievous blunder of justice by which a man stricken with sore disease was mistaken for a drunkard. It was the living man who deserved sympathy; the violence to the cold clay is of less account.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The show which is made of any property or quality is generally in inverse proportion to the degree in which it is possessed. Persons who are comparatively poor are often ostentatiously extravagant; persons who have little learning are often the most ready to exhibit it; persons who, in ordinary intercourse with their friends, are not distinguished by any excess of courtesy, are, for the most part, ridiculously ceremonious "in company." It is probable in accordance with the same rule that our fellow countrymen of Manitoba, who certainly have not much to boast of just yet on the score of population, devote a considerable portion of their time to holding what they call *mass* meetings. Now the *masses* of Manitoba are still in the region of myths, in distant lands, or among those who have not yet approached the threshold of existence. Still, there is something grandly hopeful in the name, which contains a prophecy sure of fulfilment. We take it as a sign of growing prosperity and of the ambitious pluck which deserves prosperity. Be it known, however, that the average of those mass meetings is from thirty to fifty heads.

The Pall Mall Gazette notices a very unpleasant state of things in the army. A late order was issued from the Horse Guards discharging any soldier who was convicted of felony. The consequence is that the Police Court is crowded with numbers avowedly seeking escape from their military obligations through this avenue of crime. So numerous were these voluntary criminals that the order had to be modified so as not to include such deserters. It shows a low state of *morale* in the army that men are willing to be branded as felons rather than continue soldiers.

IRELAND.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to introduce in the ensuing session of Parliament a bill proposing the reform of Trinity College, Dublin, after the fashion recently adopted with reference to the English Universities.

Constable J. Branagen, who has been stationed in Donegal for the last eighteen years, has just retired on pension. By the efficient manner in which he performed his duty he gained the good-will and approbation of all the well disposed, while he was a terror to evil doers. It is intended to present him with a testimonial in token of the appreciation of his past services.

On Monday last, the Registrar of Marriages in Strabane united in the bands of matrimony a couple from the town of Newtownstewart, the male partner being on the shady side of eighty, and the female a spinster of some thirty summers.

At the recent examinations held in Queen's College, Galway, during the past fortnight, Mr. A. Anderson, of Curryfree, was awarded an exhibition of £20, in the third year medicine. Mr. Anderson's friends will remember that he was a most distinguished student in Arts, having attained (in addition to numerous sessional and special prizes and certificates of honour) a first year's science scholarship in Arts, valued £24, and the half fees for one year; a second year's science scholarship in Arts, valued £24, a year for two years, and half-fees each year. Mr. Anderson was second in order of merit at each of these scholarship examinations, being only a few marks behind John O'B. Croke, who marked 95 per cent at the second year's scholarship examination.

The vacant chair of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Cork, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George F. Armstrong, B. A., of Trinity College, Dublin. The appointment has given high satisfaction. In Mr. Armstrong (says the *Cork Examiner*) the students will find a gentleman fully qualified to direct their studies in history and English literature—one who will endeavour to introduce his class to the spirit of the subject before them, and lead them to see that the subjects confided to his care are worthy of some higher attention than the mechanical "cramming" by which the taste of the student is too often irretrievably ruined.

One of the most curious cases lately recorded came up a few days ago in the Common Pleas Court of Butler county, Ohio. One John S. Robinson had made a contract with Daniel Sortman to do certain work for the latter, with the condition that if he should at any time during his term of employment get drunk, he would consent to take a whipping. It appears that Robinson after obtaining a suit of clothes from his employer, did get drunk, smashed up a buggy and nearly ruined a horse belonging to Sortman. This so enraged the latter that he availed himself of the terms of his contract to use a horsewhip with great effect on the delinquent, and when the latter started to run, Sortman followed him up, sharply continuing the flagellation. For this Robinson sued his late employer, claiming $1,000 damages. The facts were proved as above, and the Court charged the jury that "a contract whereby one man agreed to permit another one to whip him in any given contingency was a contract contrary to law, and therefore, the parties being in *pari delicto*, the law will leave them as they are. But any man might abandon and avoid his contract, and the other party has no remedy but by suit for damages for breach of contract. Then if Robinson, by running from the blows of the whip, or by otherwise dissenting from the whipping, showed a purpose to recede from his contract (of which purpose the jury would judge from the evidence), the party admitting the whipping would have a right to proceed further by way of specific performance. Further, it is charged that the expression 'whipping' is a well-known term, and of well-known meaning. A lawful whipping would not include blows on the head or face, but, as the school boys well know, on other 'parts' of the body." But the stupid jury returned a verdict of $75 for plaintiff.

THE EARLY RAMSAY SETTLERS.—Of all the Ramsay settlers, properly so called, that is men with families, who came to the township in 1821, there is now after the lapse of fifty years, but eleven left, as far as the writer can remember, viz: Robert Carswell, John Dunlop, John Fumerton, James Hart, Robert McFarlane, Peter McGregor, Lachlan McLean, Neil McQuarrie, Wm. Paul, John Shaw and James Yuill. All honor to the brave men and their hardy partners, who stood the brunt of the battle with hardship privation and toil. They have all secured comparative comfort and independence for themselves in their old age an can point with honor to the results of industry and perseverance. All honor too, to those who have gone from amongst us, who with their good right hands, hewed out a noble heritage of comfort for their descendants, from the stubborn forest, and that under circumstances such as those coming to Canada in these days can form no conception of. Many of their names are perpetuated with honor in their families, and not in the present generation will their names be lost.—*Gazette.*

"How many genders are there?" asked a schoolmaster, "Three, sir," promptly replied little blue eyes, "masculine, feminine, and neuter." "Pray give me an example of each," said the master. "Why, you are masculine, because you are a man, and I am feminine because I am a girl. "Very well, proceed." "I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr Jenkins is neuter, as he's an old bachelor."

On the 14th of September last Dr. Luther of Bilk discovered a new planet. It was equal in brilliancy to a star of the eleventh magnitude. The number of asteroids now known is 117.

President White lately advised the Cornell students to abjure Reade's "Terrible Temptation." The book stores of Ithaca have not been able to supply the demand for the book created by this first class advertisement.

At Dundas while two young men, named Crooks and Boag, were preparing for an afternoon's sport at shooting, the former, in the act of loading his gun, carelessly held his hand over the muzzle, and at the same time allowing the gun to drop on the platform. The gun being loaded and capped, went off, shattering his hand fearfully.

ANOTHER STEAM MILL.—We learn that Mr. C. H. Jackson, of Front Westmeath, is erecting a steam saw mill at Westmeath Front, which will be in operation early in the spring. He intends putting a 70-horse power engine, with all the necessary machinery for making boards, shingles, lath, etc., into it.—*Observer.*

The snow at Alta City is ten feet deep, and at last accounts was still falling.

It is stated that Brigham Young will return to Salt Lake City to stand his trial before the United States Court.

A man named John Delaney was drowned by breaking through the ice while trapping on the Holland river last week.

An Indian editor says: "We leave to-morrow for the county hog show and hope to take the prize."

Mr. Samuel Rowell of Laircaster, ninety-five years old, has husked this fall two hundred and fifty baskets of corn Good old boy.

John Cook, a well-to-do farmer near Alvinston, Township of Brooke, was on Thursday attacked by his own bull. Three or four of Mr. Cook's ribs are broken off at the back and breast, and one of the bull's horns passed completely through the fleshy part of the thigh, grazing the bone. He also sustained other severe contusions.

A man who gave his name as John McKay, aged 42 years, became a raving maniac after being put in the cells at Toronto, and killed himself by driving a stick into his head with a brick and also cutting his throat. Other prisoners were compelled to remain locked up in company with the corpse all night.

The Latter Day Saints of New York and adjacent towns have taken their departure for Salt Lake City. The elders' agents of Brigham Young advised all to hasten to the Salt Lake Valley and be prepared to accept and endure any persecution that God in His providence might inflict upon them.

From a carefully prepared estimate of the extent of telegraphic communication now existing it appears that there are 450,000 miles of railroad in Europe, 180,000 in America, 14,000 in India, 10,000 in Australia, and 80,000 miles of submarine cables to different points. This gives a total of 684,000 miles, which is increasing at the rate of about 100,000 miles per year.

Mr. E. M. Archibald, C. B., British Consul General at New York, gives notice to British subjects who, having been naturalized in the United States, and to citizens of the United States who, having been naturalized within the British Dominions, may respectively desire to renounce their naturalization, and retain their original nationality, in pursuance of the Convention, Act of Parliament and Order in Council, for that purpose, that the necessary declaration must be made by British subjects before the 12th May, 1872, and by citizens of the United States before the 10th August, same year.

The *Nouveau Monde* says that the Quebec Government have made arrangements with an Emigration Committee to bring out and locate a number a families from Alsace into this Province. It appears that the inhabitants of Alsace are very discontented with the German occupation of their native country. The *Monde* adds:—"They naturally seek in a foreign land a homogeneous and friendly nation; and certainly they could not choose in the whole world a place where they would be received with greater kindness, satisfaction and sympathy, than in the Province of Quebec." This is a promising movement and we wish it all success.

A sad accident occurred on the Collingwood mountain last Friday, Mr. Finley McArthur, son of Mr. Hugh McArthur, had cut down a tree, which, in falling, had come in contact with another small tree. This was bent over, and in coming back to its position threw a large limb which struck the young man with such force as to fracture his skull, and cause instant death. The deceased was 17 years of age.

MARRIED.

At the Wesleyan Church, Port Hope, on Thursday, 23rd of November, by the Rev W. M Punshon, M. A., Joseph Easton Macdougall, Esq., son, of the Honorable Wm. Macdougall, C. B., of Toronto, to Janie Morrow, youngest daughter of the Rev. I. B. Howard, of Port Hope.

In Perth, on the 14th inst., by the Rev Father Chisholm, Mr. James Trainer, of the Township of Augusta, to Miss Ellen McCann, of Beckwith.

DIED.

On the 3rd instant, Robert Rattary, son of Mr. Wm Rattary, of Beckwith aged 17 years. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Municipal Electors of the Township of Pakenham, will be held in the Town Hall of the said Township, on Monday, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating persons to serve as Reeve and Councillors for the ensuing year. JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk.

Pakenham, December 4, 1871. 10-a

POPULAR READINGS. An entertainment consisting of Readings, Music, &c., will be given in Hurd's Hall, Carleton Place, on Thursday evening, 14th instant, at 8 o'clock. A choice programme, embracing a number of talented performers