NATURAL SWARMING.

The swarming season is one of unusual interest to the bee keeper. He hopes soon to commence his annual harvest both of swarms and surplus honey. The issue of natural swarms is almost wholly dependent upon continued warm growing weather. June is the great swarming month in the Northern States. Yet, when the spring is unusually favorable, we get an occasional swarm as early as the middle of May, and many about the last of that month. Again, swarming may not commence until July. Bees will often rear drones, construct queen cells, and be just on the point of swarming, when a few days of bad weather will cause the drones and embryo queens to be destroyed, and swarming to be postponed indefinitely. As much time must be spent in preparation when this occurs, it will require several weeks before swarms can issue, though the weather be ever so favoroable.

Bees, like some human beings, seem most discontented when most prosperous. If the season is favorable, the May flowers will scarcely have appeared till the swarming season begins instinctively to steal over the colony, affecting equally, perhaps, both queen and workers. The first step of preparation taken is the rearing of drones, by an early deposit of eggs in the drone cells by the queen. As these mature and the "lusty fellows" throng the entrance, if the weather is warm and pasturage abundant, a few queen cells will be commenced at different times by the workers. These, in most cases, are suspended from the edges or inequalities of combs with their open end downard. From three to ten queen cells are commonly constructed, and the egg or larvæ, is lavishly supplied with "royal jelly," a pungent stimulating, light cream-colored substance, when the cell is further lengthened down and sealed over. It is now about an inch long, and resembles a pea-nut in appearance. In moveable comb hives, these queen cells are easily found by looking over the combs the time swarms are expected. You can hardly mistake them, even though you never saw one before. To find them in the common hive or gum, blow a few whiffs of smoke under the hive from a roll of burning cotton rags, tip it back and give them more smoke. Now raise the hive carefully from the stand, and turn it bottom up upon the ground without jar, being careful to turn it edgewise with the combs to prevent their breaking. Keep the bees down out of your way with the smoke, and let the light penetrate between the combs. If your hive is not very deep, some of the cells can usually be seen when they exist.

The progress of these cells is the only certain indication of swarming, and when one or more have been capped over the swarm is ready to leave for its new and sometimes distant home. The first warm clear day is generally improved, when the mass of workers, after hastily filling their sacs with provisions for their journey, rush "pell mell" from the hive, accompanied by the queen, with great "noise and confusion."

After flying a short time, they usually cluster upon some overhanging branch, more or less elevated. Hives should be kept in readiness, as success greatly depends upon promptness in hiving swarms as they issue, for, if left hanging in the heat of the sun, they soon become impatient, and fly off in consequence.

HIVING BEES.

The process of hiving is extremely simple and pretty generally understood; if the hive is *cool* and *clean*, the bees are not slow in taking possession. If the swarm has clustered on a bush or tree near the ground, spread down a sheet or piece of canvass directly under or as near the swarm as practicable. If the common hive is used, place a board about two feet square upon the end of the sheet, and upon that your hive. Let the hive be raised about an inch from the board, with blocks or strips of wood. If convenient, the hive may now be lifted and the swarm jarred directly into it, and then carefully replaced upon the board, or the bees may be shaken upon the sheet in front of the hive. Some will soon discover the new home, and by their joyful hum communicate the glad tidings to the whole swarm. Having filled themselves with honey before leaving the old hive they are usually peaceable and almost as harmless as flies. If they should clog the entrance, disturb them gently with the feather end of a quill, and, if any cluster upon the outside, brush them down and see that they all enter lest the queen be left out. Now, let the hive down upon the board and immediately carry it to the place it is intended to occupy in the apiary. Raise the front edge half an inch, and *shade the hive from the sun.* The few bees left flying will soon return to the old stock from which the swarm issued.—But if the swarm is left where it was hived till evening, many bees will have commenced gathering honey, and having carefully marked their new location, will, as they fly out, the next morning return to this place and perish. If a swarm should cluster upon a high limb or body of a tree, ascend upon a ladder and shake or brush them into a basket, and cover it over with a cloth to prevent their flying. The basket may be lowered with a cord to an assistant, or brought down, and gently poured upon the sheet at the entrance of the hive.—When the swarm has clustered upon a small limb, it may be carefully severed without disturbing the cluster, and carried to the hive. Hold them to the entrance until some discover the hive, when all will gladly enter.

If a swarm cluster in some inaccessible place, as the forks of a tree, they may often be induced to enter a box inverted above them, by smoking or slightly sprinkling them with water, or by partly covering the box to make it resemble the entrance to a hive, brush a few in and they will soon call in the whole swarm. In this way, hiving is quickly accomplished; and dispatch in hiving is important, as in very large apiaries, if natural swarming is permitted, much difficulty is often experienced from two or more swarms issuing about the same time, when, unless prevented, they are almost certain to unite. It is some trouble to separate them and have a queen for each. Therefore, when many swarms are expected, the apiary should be closely watched.

TO GUARD AGAINST SWARMS CLUSTERING TOGETHER.

At times, the swarming fever seems to be contagious. One swarm will scarcely have settled till another stock, and another, will send forth their crazy legions to darken the air and make "confusion worse confounded." The watchful bee-keeper will judge from the state of the weather and the condition of his stocks, when these things are likely to happen. While a swarm is issuing, if other colonies "hang out" threateningly, he should immediately sprinkle these outsiders with water, or blow a few whiffs of smoke into each hive. This will slightly disconcert them, and probably give time for hiving the swarm already out. If, however, one should start when the first is but partially hived, let him quickly cover it with a sheet to prevent a union, and give his attention to the new comers. These must now be hived; and when mostly in, if no others have started, uncover the first, that the stragglers flying may be divided between the two. But, should the second swarm start before the first has settled, he will hardly prevent their clustering together.—After a swarm has started it is impossible to check it, without closing the entrance, which would be a dangerous and often fatal experiment. Besides, the queen may have been among the first to start, and she would be a serious loss.

When two swarms unite, if the bee-keeper's time is precious and his hive large enough, he may hive them together. When put in the moveable comb hive, give such double swarms access to the surplus boxes immediately. They will usually store about one-third more surplus honey than a single swarm, but they will be worth no more at the end of the season, than each would have been had they remained separate.

TO SEPARATE SWARMS THAT CLUSTER TOGETHER.

In separating two swarms that have clustered together, the object is to get a queen for each. To do this, spread down a sheet, placing an empty hive upon each end. Shake your bees upon the sheet between the hives and sprinkle them with a little water, which will retard their movements and give a good chance to see the queens as they pass along. With a quill or brush start the queens each way, having two or three feet for them to travel to reach each hive. Keep the bees moving and the entrances open. Watch for the queen at one entrance, while an assistant watches at the other hive. Both queens are often seen as they crawl over the sheet. If both are found, divide the bees about equally, giving a queen to each hive, and the work is done. Should you find but one, secure her in a tumbler. Divide the bees about equally, and, by watching a few minutes, you will soon see where your queen is needed, as those without a queen will show the usual symptoms, by running about the entrance and up the outside of the hive as if in search of something. Present the queen to them and they will soon become quiet. But, should neither queen be seen, you stand one chance in two of getting a queen in each hive. Watch them fifteen or twenty minutes. If one show signs of being queenless, if in a common hive, set it upon a thin sheet, and tie the corners over the top to prevent the bees escaping. Lay the hive down upon its side lest the bees smother for want of air. Now, shake the part that has the queens again upon the sheet, making them travel some distance to reach the hive. You will seldom fail to see one of the queens. When one is found, secure her in a tumbler, and when the bees are all in carry the hive to its stand. Set up the other hive, untie the sheet and place the queen at the entrance, when the bees will joyfully receive her. This hive should be placed some distance from the other on a separate stand.

DARLING COUNCIL.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment; all the members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read approved and signed. The following documents were presented and read. Letter from the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Ontario, with schedule to fill in relative to Emigrants; Account of G. L. Walker & Bro., for printed forms and advertising, $4.45, ordered not to be paid, being a gross mistake; Petition of Henry McGee and others, praying for a road to be established round a hill on the 8th line at lot No. 2, ordered to lie over until next meeting; Petition of Wm. Rintoul and others, praying for a grant of money to be expended on crosslaying the boundary line road between the east half of lot No. 1 in the 7th concession of Darling, and lot 27 du the 7th concession of Lanark; twenty dollars granted on the above petition, provided that Lanark Township Council grant an equal sum for the same purpose, and Wm. Rintoul is hereby appointed to superintend the expenditure of the same.

On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and Murphy, the Council was constituted a Court of Revision, to hear appeals against the Assessment. On examining the Roll there appeared palpable errors on the apportionment of Statute Labor, in consequence of the Assessor not being aware of the By-law which is in force for that purpose; the said errors were corrected accordingly. The following appeals were heard and disposed of: William Bayne complained of being Assessed for 100 acres, the east half of lot 23 in the 12th concession, whereas the said parcel contains only 50 acres; $50 deducted from William Bayne's Assessment. David McIntyre complained of being overcharged in the Assessment on the West half of lot 5 in the 11th concession; $50 deducted from David McIntyre's Assessment. John Gunn complained of being Assessed for 200 acres which he does not occupy; which was erased from the Roll. There being no other appeals against the Assessment, the Court rose.

The Council resumed, the Reeve in the chair.

On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and Murphy, Widow McIntyre was exempted from the performance of Statute Labor for one year. On motion of Messrs. Caldwell and Murphy, George Pretty was allowed two days Statute Labor on the proving line between the east halves of lot 5 and 6 in the 7th concession. On motion of Messrs. Craig and Camelon, Robert Schoular was allowed to perform his Statute Labor on the 6th line at lot No. 5, for the current year. On motion of Messrs. Murphy and Caldwell, Michael Condon was appointed Pathmaster for Road Section No. 18, for the current year.

Adjourned to the 24th day of August next.

JAMES WATT,
Clerk.

We are requested to intimate that service will be held in St. Andrews Church, Almonte, next Sabbath at 11 a. m., and at Appleton, at 3.30 p. m. There will be a meeting of the congregation, at Almonte, on Tuesday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Mississippi Boys, of Carleton Place, and the Union Boys, of Almonte, will be played on the Carleton Place Cricket Ground on Saturday, June 15.

The Cuban insurgents made an unsuccessful attack against a Spanish gunboat.

Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon has been made an LL. D. of Victoria College.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

EARL RUSSELL'S MOTION.

London, June 4.—This evening there was a full attendance of the Peers and the galleries were crowded.

Earl Russell moved his long impending address to the Queen praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the Government of the United States. The noble Earl spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States, the circumstances of the escape of the *Alabama*, and discussed the subsequent negotiations. The Government, he said, should remember that England never admitted the justice of the indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the Treaty was ratified. The honour of Government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States, "Withdraw the indirect claims, or no arbitration." There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British Government in relinquishing the Fenian claims with that of the American Government in advancing its indirect claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in which the negotiators had mismanaged the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the Treaty, and concluded as follows:—The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of its honour. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case." (Cheers.)

Earl Granville followed. He defended the right of the American Government to place its own construction on the Treaty of Washington, and to introduce the indirect claims. The only way to escape from the consequences of the opposite interpretations put upon the Treaty by the two Governments, was through a supplemental article, of which this Government had availed itself. Therefore Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty, those who acted for the United States as well as those for England. It was all very well to pick holes in the Treaty, and when just published it was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and they believed the American Government had so admitted. The aspersions on the Government Commissioners were groundless and unjust. He rebuked Earl Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair; declaring that it would be the cause of incalculable ill-feeling, should the Treaty of Washington fail; an event by no means certain. England would stand the better for having exhausted the means of removing this misunderstanding. The Government had been legally advised that the supplemental Articles was amply sufficient. If their Lordships arrogated to themselves the Treaty-making power, they would have enormous responsibility. If they require the President of the United States to do that which Mr. Disraeli said in his Manchester speech it was impossible for him to do they would destroy all chances of settlement. He warned their Lordships that there was no good, but much harm, in irritating expressions and resolutions.

Earl de Grey and Ripon remarked that if the negotiations proceeded as at present, the country would be committed to any mistake the Government made.

Lord Denman thought their Lordships were needlessly alarmed. Even if indirect claims were passed, he doubted whether the House of Commons would pay the bill.

The Earl of Derby disclaimed party feeling on the question. He had been told he should be carefully not to offend the Americans. He could conceive of no poorer compliment to Americans than the apprehension that a frank, plain statement might be a cause of offence. (Cheers). He did not want to quarrel, or to break off negotiations. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiations were either unable to see what was plain to everybody, or had determined to make a treaty with their eyes shut. If the understanding be clear that the indirect claims are excluded why are they not excluded in plain terms? (Cheers.)

The Earl of Kimberly regretted that Lord Granville had constituted himself an American advocate. He seemed to be under the impression that the House had determined that the Treaty should fail, and the real object and spirit of his speech was its difference. He must know that the words whereby the indirect claims would be withdrawn, could be inserted in the Treaty with the consent of the American Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Earl Granville should throw the responsibility on the Joint High Commission, He partly alluded to the selection the Government had made of the Commissioners for England, and hinted that they had been over-matched by the astute Yankees. He confessed he had no very warm regard for the Treaty, and declared his unmitigated hostility to the indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they felt they ought to withdraw the indirect claims, would not plainly do so. The debate was continued by the Earl of Malmesbury, in favour of the motion, and the Marquis of Ripon against it.

Lord Westbury announced he would vote with the Government because if the motion of Earl Russell prevailed it would kill the supplemental article and destroy all that had already been done.

Earl of Roseberry said he should follow the example of Lord Westbury, believing that the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way.

Lord Cairns supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger the cordial relations with America. He assailed with bitterness the Treaty, the negotiations, and the government. Lord Cairns was repeatedly interrupted by Lord Granville. The debate became quite exciting and there were some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved an adjournment and Earl Granville, supported the motion, characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate.

After some confusion the motion to adjourn was negatived by 85 to 125. An adjournment was again moved this time until Thursday which was agreed to and the siting closed at 1 a. m.

Lord Lisgar sails on the 22nd June, and Lord Dufferin will arrive immediately after.

War has broken out in Central America between Salvador and Honduras.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN INDIA.

The following letter received from an officer in India, describing the murders of Captain Laurie and Lieutenant Munro, of the 108th regiment, has been forwarded to the London *Times* for publication:—

"DEESA, April 18.

"Long before this reaches England you will have received accounts more or less circumstantial of the terrible events which occurred yesterday, and which have cast a deep gloom over all ranks in the regiment. We despatch a telegram for publication in the home papers in the hope that friends connected with the regiment might be spared all anxiety from vague reports circulating. That telegram would probably reach in time for publication in this morning's papers. The information was furnished simply to relieve anxiety and not as a piece of sensational news. I will now try to give a plain narrative of the case.

Parade was ordered yesterday morning (Wednesday, the 17th); officers to fall in at 5.10. Laurie, it appears left his house at about 5 o'clock, and had hardly put his foot out of his compound gate, when he was fired at by a man from inside his compound, who was concealed by the hedge. Though the man could not have been more than twenty paces off, and fired from his knee, he missed his aim—probably from its being still dark. Laurie, very foolishly, in running away took a direction which brought him right in front of the man, who, speedily reloding (be it remembered we are armed with the breech-loading Snider), followed his victim and fired a second shot, which shattered Laurie's leg below the knee and brought him to the ground. The murderous ruffian now approached to within twenty yards of the wounded officer and deliberately fired five more shots in rapid succession, all of which took effect. Munro, the adjutant, who lived in an adjoining house, had in the meantime run out to see the cause of the disturbance. On witnessing the appalling spectacle he at once mounted his horse, which was ready saddled, and galloped to the quarter-guard for assistance. This probably had the effect of drawing the murderer away from his first victim, for he doubtless heard the clatter of the horse's feet, and it is believed that he took a flying shot at the adjutant as he passed, but the bullet missed. Munro, as soon as he had satisfied himself the guard were following him, turned his horse's head and at once rode at speed towards the spot where the outrage had been committed. He had not gone more than thirty or forty yards when another shot was heard and poor Munro was seen to fall from his horse. On the guard coming up he was found to be speechless, and was carried into the mess-house, where he almost immediately expired. A bullet had pierced his right side, and, splitting against his ribs, was cut out in three pieces close under the skin on the left side of the body. It would appear that the murderer, seeing the adjutant galloping away, was not slow to divine his intentions, and at once formed the plan of intercepting him upon his return. Accordingly, leaving Laurie to his fate, he planted himself in the road which Munro had taken and along which he knew he would return. When he fired the fatal shot be must have been fully eighty paces off. On seeing his second victim fall he rushed off in the direction of his own barrack room, with the fell purpose, it is believed, of wreaking his vengence on the colour-sergent of his company (Laurie was his captain), but on turning the corner of a building he came in view of a company of men who were forming up for parade. As if actuated by a common impulse the whole company to a man broke their ranks and dashed off to capture him, for no doubt the report of the firing and the excited state of the murderer had aroused their suspicions. Seeing that his further progress was barred, the man abruptly halted, and, calling out "it's too late," he turned and ran into an adjoining open shed, and there, in very sight of his pursuers, but before they could reach him, he put the muzzle of his rifle in his mouth, and, pressing the trigger with his toe, blew his brains out. Evidence goes to show that the whole of this murderous work, from the firing of the first shot, which missed Laurie, to the last shot, which sealed the fate of the murderer and suicide (and during which time some ten or twelve shots were fired), did not occupy more than two or three minutes. Laurie, on being picked up, was found to be quite conscious, but so terrible were the injuries he had received (no less than six bullets having taken effect) that he was pronounced to be in a hopeless state, and having lingered on a few hours, during which time he was mercifully spared much pain, he sank at about one o'clock, having retained his consciousness to within two minutes of his death. Both officers were buried with military honours the same evening, but all funeral rites were denied the murderer and suicide in accordance with the order of the Court of Inquest, and he was buried after nightfall without ceremony. Such is the history of one of the most appalling military crimes on record.

"The most careful investigation has failed to show the existence of and sufficient motive for revenge, and the nearest approach to a grievance which this man could have had (so far as we can ascertain) is to be found in the fact that the adjutant had marked him for drill a few days previously on account of slovenliness or inattention, and Laurie had refused to interfere, saying he had little doubt but that he had deserved it. The man was a thoroughly bad and worthless character, and had on a previous occasion been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service with ignominy for gross insubordination, accompanied with violence, but the sentence was unfortunately remitted. Though this atrocious crime must inevitably cast a stain on the character of the corps, it would be, nevertheless, the height of injustice to suppose that it resulted from any spirit of insubordination amongst the men. All ranks join in execrating the doer and the deed, and had he been taken alive —ah! well perhaps it will be better not to follow out the train of thought the supposition gives rise to. I can conscientiously affirm that this terrible crime is quite unconnected with the state of discipline in the corps, which is in every respect satisfactory. However I have no time for more, as the letter-box closes in a few minutes."

The jeweller shop of D. McKenzie, of Goderich, was set on fire by incendiaries last work. The side of the building had been saturated with coal oil. The fire was discovered by a neighbour and extinguished.

The work on the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway goes on in an excellent style. Trains will be running to Paisley by the 7th of June.

Two coal mines in Pennsylvania have suspended operations.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th inst., you say "some time ago, Galbraith *encouraged* Rosamond to oppose McDougall, the present representative, but afterwards Galbraith announced that he was a candidate, and since then he has been endeavoring to strengthen himself by every possible means." The Almonte *Gazette* and Mr. Rosamond's friends generally, are apparently endeavoring to make this (so called) betrayal of Mr. Rosamond by Mr. Galbraith the strong plank upon which they intend to carry their candidate into Parliament, and no doubt the writer of the editorial which appears in this weeks' issue of that Journal, thinks that the "artful dodger" has been at last securely nailed down. Mr. Rosamond has upon several occasions in public, stated and reiterated the same thing, although Mr. Rosamond knew that I had not *encouraged* him to become a candidate, and that I had not pledged him any unconditional support if he did so. I understand also that this *act of treachery* is the principal stock in trade of Mr. Rosamond's agents, who are travelling over the Riding for him, (Galbraith's treachery has been the cause of placing Mr. Rosamond in a false position, and as a matter of course, he must be entitled to the sympathy of the Electors.) Not knowing what the result of the Convention would be, although I had assented to become a candidate if I became the nominee of that body—and had stated so at Mr. McDougall's meeting in Almonte, I had no desire no press myself upon the attention of the electors, until that matter was finally decided; and have borne with much misrepresentation—which no doubt has been producing its fruit, and which I am now satisfied, ought to have been corrected long ere this time. Mr. Rosamond has been repeatedly asked to publish the correspondence in which I *encouraged* him to become a candidate, issue his address or gave him any unconditional promise of personal support; but he has never done so—and I would now, with your kind permission—make to the Electors, through the columns of the *Herald*, a brief statement of what did take place, and leave them to judge between us.

During the recess of Parliament in January last I received a letter from Mr. Rosamond in which he stated, that if I was going to become a candidate for the Commons he would support me; but if not, he said he intended to be a candidate, and asked an interview, so that we could talk the matter over before I returned to Toronto. I called upon Mr. Rosamond, Mr. Templeman, of the *Gazette*, being present with us, I was aware that Mr. Rosamond had been canvassing previous to that time, I believed that he was perfectly sincere in the professions he had made of holding liberal views and opinions with respect to political matters; I judged so from conversations which had occasionally taken place between Mr. Rosamond and myself—and from what I had heard of the change in his views from others. During our interview on that occasion, Mr. Rosamond told me he intended to come out as an Independent. I expressed a strong doubt as to that position being acceptable to the electors of North Lanark. With respect to myself, I told him that a number of the electors had asked me if I would consent to become a candidate for the Commons; and my uniform reply had been *that I would*, if I received some certain assurance that the desire for me to do so was pretty general, and intimated that the will of the electors might be expressed by Requisition. Until I knew what action would be taken by them with respect to my being a candidate, I could not tell him what my position would be; but promised to let him know at as early a day as possible; and as I was leaving, I said "I thought, that if he became a candidate, and announced himself as a Liberal, he would get considerable Reform support, I had no doubt but some of my own relations would vote for him; but as to myself, I could make no promise, as I would have to be guided entirely by the action taken by the party with which I was connected." A representative man cannot safely exercise that freedom of action in those matters, which belongs to the private elector.—Had the Reformers of North Lanark been satisfied that Mr. Rosamond was one with them in principle, and had taken him up as their candidate, I would have felt it to be my duty to act with them; did they take a different course, I would not be found acting in opposition to them. Mr. Rosamond says I told him upon that occasion "that if he came out as an Independent I would only vote for him; but if he came out as a Liberal I would support him." I most emphatically deny ever having used that language to Mr. Rosamond, and he asserts that I did; and that matter now resolves itself into a question of veracity or memory between Mr. Rosamond and myself, and those parties who may take any interest in it must just judge for themselves; and one word in this connection about Code's letter to Mr. Rosamond, which appeared in this week's *Gazette*. Mr. Code came repeatedly to my desk in the House to talk over the position of political affairs in North Lanark. I always spoke to him with the utmost frankness, and of Mr. Rosamond in the most friendly manner. I told Mr. Code of what had passed between Mr. Rosamond and myself, as I have stated it here. I never made any secret to Mr. Rosamond, Mr. Code or any one else of my strong desire to remain in the Local Parliament, but always expressed myself willing to act in accord with respect to my position, with the wishes of my constituents; *and such promise of support only* as is implied in my statement to Mr. Rosamond himself, did I give Mr. Code or any one else reason to believe I would be prepared to give; and as to my friends, who, it seems from Mr. Code's letter I had promised also, I can ably say, that whatever opinion I might express as to what the reformers would probably do, I have never been so vain as to pretend that I could control the vote of a single elector in North Lanark, excepting my own; and had Mr. Code's written report of what I said to him in the privacy of friendly conversation been correct, which it is not, it could not have in any way influenced the action, as the letter was received by Mr. Rosamond's Committee months after his address was published. I had repeatedly been asked to become a candidate for the Commons, and had always refused that position. My refusal in 1867 to oppose Mr. McDougall created in the minds of many of the electors, a strong feeling of distrust in the stability of my political principles, and I was determined that irrespective of the consquences to myself, I would not again refuse a proper offer of the candidature, if made to me; and I was confirmed in that determination by Mr. McDougall having stated on more than one occasion, that if I became a candidate, we would not be found opposing each other. Until a few days before I received Mr. Rosamond's letter, already referred to, I was not aware of his intention to become a candidate, and shortly after my arrival in Toronto, in January, I received a letter from him urging an immediate reply with my final decision; and although I had received a number of letters from gentlemen in different parts of the Riding giving me an assurance that I would receive a general support if I consented to become a candidate, I was in no better position then to to give Mr. Rosamond a definite decision than I was the time I left him in Almonte; and the following is my reply to him in answer to the demand he had made upon me for a final decision, and was the last communication he received from me until his Committee and himself had determined that his address should be issued—I felt my position a very awkward one—not sure that I would be asked to become a candidate myself in such a manner as would warrant my responding to the call, and at the same time continuing to stand as it were in Mr. Rosamond's way:

TORONTO, Feb. 5th, 1872.

Bennett Rosamond, Esq.,

MY DEAR SIR.—Your favour came duly to hand, and am free to say that I never before received a letter to which I found it more difficult to frame a reply. You perhaps say truly, that it will be impossible for any one to receive such an expression of opinion on the part of the electors, as I would require to induce me to enter the contest. You know how unwilling I would be to do it under any circumstances; but I feel that my position is a very peculiar one. Largely instrumental as I was in bringing Mr. McDougall into the Riding, I although very unwilling to abandon my present representative position, felt constrained to assent when spoken to by electors on the subject, to become a candidate for the Commons, in the event of its being shown in some tangible way that a sufficient number of the electors desired that I should do so. I refused upon the eve of three different elections to oppose Mr. Bell, and twice to oppose Mr. McDougall; and not being aware that there would be any other local candidates in the field, the only hesitancy I had in making those promises arose from my reluctance to leave the Ontario House. Those promises were made during and since the elections last spring, and I do not see how it would be possible for me now to preserve any degree of consistency, and at the same time by a pledge given, put myself beyond any action the electors may choose to take. My friends know that I desire to remain here, and I believe that many of them I should do so. It is quite possible that no attempt will be made to effect a change in my case, and I have several very weighty reasons to induce me to refrain from giving encouragement to any efforts that the electors may make in that direction. *But I feel that I must in the meantime remain untrammelled.*

That, as I have said, was the last communication of any kind which Mr. Rosamond received from me previous to the issue of his address—and I ask, what *encouragement* to become a candidate at that time, or what promise of *support* is in it. I had stated to Mr. Rosamond in January, that probably my future action would be guided by requisition from the electors. On the 14th of February, at the village of Clayton, Mr. Rosamond was made aware that Requisitions in my favor were being put in circulation for signatures. That was the first step taken by my friends, to determine what my position would be in the election. Upon that day, Mr. Rosamond had stated to several parties that if I became a candidate he would not oppose me. But on the evening of that same day without waiting to know what the result of the Requisition would be, Mr. Rosamond decided to issue his address to the electors, pledging himself to remain in the field until the last vote would be polled. What *encouragement* had I offered in this instance, for the action taken by Mr. Rosamond? Will some of his friends, tell us? Mr. Rosamond and his Committee had an undoubted right to place Mr. Rosamond in the field as a candidate, when, and how they pleased; but neither Mr. Rosamond nor his Committee have any right to endeavor to injure me, and create a feeling of sympathy for him, by attempting, without the slightest grounds to rest upon, to make it appear that I have broken faith with him, or have been in any way instrumental in placing him in the position he now occupies.

I am charged by Mr. Rosamond's organ with being ambitious; I admit the charge. I am ambitious; but my ambition has ever been, to disharge faithfully, to the best of the little ability I possess, any duty devolving upon me, or trust reposed in me. I am charged with having endeavored to strengthen my position in the Convention. I did desire to see the Convention a success; but no man can say that I directly or indirectly attempted to influence the vote of either Elector or Delegate. I have been now over twenty years acting for the people of this county, in an elective capacity. I have during that time, occasionally canvassed for others; but I do not think there is a single elector in the Riding can say that I ever, upon any occasion, asked his support or vote, for myself. I have been before the electors as a member of their County Council for nearly the whole of that time. I have enjoyed the confidence and friendship, to a very considerable degree, of both Reeves and people; and I now ask them, if during that time, they knew my conduct to be marked by self seeking duplicity or falsehood. If not; then let them judge me now by my past record among them, and not by what my political opponents may be pleased to say of me during this contest.

I am yours, &c.,

DANIEL GALBRAITH.

Ramsay, June 7th, 1872.

To the Editor of the CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

SIR—As has been asserted in this portion of the North Riding of Lanark that I was in some measure the cause of Mr. Rosamond becoming a Candidate for this Riding, and I understand that this matter was brought before the meeting of the friends of both parties at Clayton, for the purpose of inducing Mr. Galbraith to retire from the contest, and as I have been accused of treachery towards Mr. Rosamond, I beg leave through your columns to put this matter in its proper light before the Electors, that the blame, if any, may rest on the proper shoulders. On January the 21st, when Mr. Galbraith was attending his duties in Parliament, Mr. Rosamond and Dr. Patterson called at my residence and requested me to write to Mr. Galbraith and endeavour to ascertain what his intentions were in connection with the coming election. Mr. Rosamond said that he wished this matter determined as soon as possible, as he was desirous of coming forward as a local candidate; but if Mr. Galbraith had any desire to come out that he would not stand in his way. I wrote to Mr. Galbraith, and the following was his reply:—

"I saw Mr. Rosamond previous to leaving Almonte, but could say nothing definite to him about what my position would be in the next election. I told him that I had no personal desire to run for the Commons, but had pledged myself to a number of the electors to allow myself to be brought out if by requesition or otherwise they give me reasonable assurance of success that I felt myself in the hands of the electors and consequently could not say what my position would be until I knew what action they would take."

I called on Mr. Rosamond with the above letter. It was his belief that Mr. Galbraith would not come forward, and as nothing had been done by his friends up to that time to bring him out, I shared in that belief also. Mr. Rosamond asked me if I would support him as a local Candidate. I told him that would depend upon the policy he intended to pursue. He assured me that he was as liberal, in his political principles as I was and more so than Mr. Galbraith; if elected he would give his aid to eject from power the present corrupt government and assist in putting honest men in their place. I was satisfied with his policy and promised him my support, upon the conditions of Mr. Galbraith not being brought out. He allowed if Mr. Galbraith was brought out he would not stand in his way for he was not desirous of doing anything to injure his interest. Shortly after this I was requested to attend a meeting at Mr. Jamieson's office. It was there asserted that two outside Candidates would soon be in the field to canvass the electors, the meeting announced their friendship for Mr. Galbraith, and were unwilling to do anything to injure his interest but they were all in favor of a local Candidate and believed that something should be done at once so that the ground should be taken up before the outsiders approached. It was agreed that Mr. Rosamond should canvass the Riding that he would then have some knowledge of what was his prospects of success. He did so, and, at the next meeting he gave in his report that he was well received by the electors and had their promise of support on the conditions that Mr. Galbraith was not brought forward but in that event he was not to depend on them, he also informed us that on his way home he found that requesitions were out calling on Mr. Galbraith to become a Candidate he said he intended to do nothing more in the matter until it was settled whether Mr. Galbraith or himself was to be the local Candidate. They were informed that Mr. Galbraith would be home in two weeks, and as none of the parties had appeared in the Riding that were expected it was better to wait till the matter could be amicably adjusted but this would not be adhered to by his friends, he must issue his address forthwith. Mr. Rosamond remonstrated but it had no effect and he with apparent reluctancy complied with their request. Their friendship for Mr. Galbraith seemed to evaporate with the news that requesitions were out for him. This is a plain matter of fact statement as to my connection with Mr. Rosamond I kept the compact faithfully. Let Mr. Rosamond say if he has fulfiled his part of it, and let his friends say on whose side the treachery lies.

ALEX. STEVENSON.

SPOTS ON THE SUN,—From a careful observation of the sun, we learn that it presents a phase of unusual interest in the fine cluster face. Last Friday, this cluster was seen on the eastern limb and contained thirty-six well defined spots. On Saturday the number had increased to fifty—all, with one exception, being small. It is noticeable that very few spots are visible outside the limits of this group, thus presenting an appearance directly opposite to that seen and commented on two weeks ago; when though the number of spots was not great all were large and scattered over the entire surface of the orb.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Prime Minister of England delivered an address lately, advocating the claims of King's College, because it made religion the basis of true education. His speech was an emphatic attack on much of the teaching which is given in the name of science. When he spoke of religion, he demanded one which should be positive, definite, dogmatic, and he criticised the conduct of those who contended that true science was opposed to such a religion, or who pass off their own vague fancies under that high name. Mr. Gladstone added words expressing pain at the sight of books which, addressed to educated men, speak of christianity as an antiquated superstition that may possible bring comfort to men of small intelligence, but can be useful to no others. Mr. Gladstone was careful to explain that he spoke as the friend of science and not as its foe. He appears to take up a position midway between sceptical men of science and the bigoted foes of science.

Fearful disasters are reported of the sealing fleet of Labrador and Newfoundland.

BIRTHS.

At Carleton Place, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Joseph Wilson, of a daughter.

In Pakenham, on the 28th ult., the wife of James Ellis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday, May 27th, by the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, at the residence of the bride's father, Lila, second daughter of Andrew J. Lett, to J. G. Baird, M. D., both of Huntly.

DIED.

At Glenwilliam, May 18, Robert Stobo, merchant, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Pakenham, Ont., aged 73 years.

On 28th May, Stephen, fourth son of William Philip, Bennie's Corners, Ramsay, aged 21 years.

TO ROBERT CRAMPTON, ESQ., Reeve of the Village of Carleton Place.

We the undersigned, desire you to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Carleton Place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the position of matters in connection with the location of the Ontario and Quebec Railway.

P. Struthers,	W. M. Glover,
F. McEwen,	Jas McFadden,
James Poole,	Allan Grant,
James McDiarmid,	Robert Ferguson,
George A. Cornell,	J. H. Bond,
William Carley,	A. S. Newman,
John Graham,	Alex. Sibbitt,
C. T. Baines,	John Brown,
John Gillies,	Nelson D. Lee,
H. N. Empey,	J. H. Bredin,
James Gillies,	R. W. Halpenny,
David Cram,	Joseph Cram,
Wm. Kelly,	Wm. McDiarmid,
Richard Scott,	Robert Waugh,
J. S. Anable,	Colin McLaren,
Hugh Moore,	Wm. Patterson,
William Moore,	Wm. Wilson, C. M.,
Robert Lewis,	Donald Stewart,
D. McIntosh,	John F. Cram,
Wm. Moffatt,	Wm. Morphy,
Patrick Galvin,	A. McArthur,
Wm. Pattie,	Robt. Metcalf,
Jacob Lesley,	N. Lavallee,
A. H. Tait,	J. E. Murphy,
M. Murphy,	D. P. Bogart, M. D.,
Colin Sinclair,	

In conformity to the foregoing petition, I hereby call a Public Meeting of the Ratepayers of Carleton Place, to be holden in the School House, in this village, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m., when all interested are required to take notice and attend.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Reeve.

Carleton Place, June 10th 1872.

REMOVAL. The subscriber would respectfully inform the people of Carleton Place and vicinity that he has removed to his new Store, next door to PATTERSON'S CABINET SHOP, and hopes by close attention to business, keeping a good stock, and selling at moderate prices to largely increase his Grocery and Liquor business.

ALEXANDER SIBBITT.

Carleton Place, June 10, 1872. 36

CARLETON PLACE RIFLES. Parade at the Drill Shed, on Wednesday and Friday, June 12th and 14th, and on Monday and Wednesday, June 17th and 19th, at 7 o'clock p.m. Every man must attend. All stores must be returned at once by those whose term of enlistment has expired.

36-c D. MCPHERSON, Captain.

A SHEEP strayed into the premises of the subscriber. The owner can can have it by proving property and paying charges.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

Ninth Con. Beckwith, June 5th, 1872. 36c*

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE NEWCASTLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

The attention of farmers and all others interested, is asked to the following list of Farm Machinery, which we offer for the coming harvest.

WOOD'S MOWER
AND WOOD'S SELF RAKE REAPER,
for simplicity, perfection of construction, durability, portability, lightness of draft and efficiency have no equal. No other Reaper leaves so compact a bundle and one so easily handled.

THE HUBBARD
Changeable Speed Mower
AND *Self-Rake Reaper Combined*,
The most desirable combined machine in use.

JOHNSTON'S SELF-RAKE REAPER,
with all the latest improvements, acknowledged by all to be the best Reel-Rake Reaper made.

THE ITHACA WHEEL RAKE
(steel teeth) is the best hay and stubble Rake in use. Thousands sold and giving perfect satisfaction. No farmer can afford to be without one.

In addition to the above we also manufacture
Threshing Machines, 8 and 10 horse power,
Grain Crushers,
Power Straw Cutters,
Gang Plows,
Common Plows, and
A variety of Agricultural Implements.

EARNESTLY DESIRING to supply every customer PROMPTLY, and to make every machine GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION we suggest the propriety of intending purchasers ordering early. For catalogue and full particulars address The Mrssey Manufacturing Co,, Newcastle, Ont., or the local agent for your section. John Roberts, Carleton Place, D. McIntyre, Balderson, Thos. Elliott, Arnprior, Robert Smith, Bristol, P.Q. Repairs kept at Carleton Place by P. Struthers. 36-cg

THE CHEAP DRUG & BOOK STORE.

HOLLIDAY & McVEAN,
RETAIL DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

Offer the best and the cheapest stock of all merchandise in our line in this section of the country.

We take pleasure in guaranteeing satisfaction to all parties who may favor us with their orders.

IMPORTERS OF & DEALERS IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,	Dye Stuffs, all kinds,
Coal Oil, best quality,	Paints,
Hair, Nail and Tooth brushes,	Linseed Oil, boiled & raw
Feeding Bottles,	Turpentine, Japan,
Nursery requisites,	Olive oil,
Perfumery, Combs,	Sewing Machine Oil,
Fancy Goods & Soaps,	(Glyns,)
Wall Paper, in great variety,	Glass and Putty,
	Varnishes,
School Books and Stationery,	Dryers,
	Paint Brushes,
and all School requisites,	and all
	Dry Colors,
Standard Works always on hand,	&c., &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes only.

Campbell's Quinine Wine, Campbell's Cod Liver Oil, Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites, Depew's Medical Victory, and all popular patent medicines on hand.

Horse and Cattle Medicines always on hand, and of the best quality.

If you want Goods of the best quality, at the lowest possible rates go to HOLLIDAY & McVEAN'S.

Liquid Dyes—Green, Blue, Orange, Purple, Mauve, Magenta, Scarlet, &c

Lamps and all lamp furnishings. A select stock of Ladies and Gent's Gold, Silver and Jet Jewellery.

Farmers take Notice—A few barrels of Superphosphate of Lime, to be sold at a low figure.

Agents for Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s Perfected Spectacles. Physicians prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully compounded. Give the new firm a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HOLLIDAY & McVEAN.

Carleton Place.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES AND PUMPS.

THE subscriber has now on hand a large and well assorted Stock of the undermentioned goods, which he now offers to sell cheap for cash or approved credit, cart, spring, and fire steel; band, bar and hoop iron, mechanic's tools, cutlery, bolts and screws, latches, locks, hat and coat hooks, files, planes, cross and hand saws, cut, pressed and finishing nails, spades, shovels, manure and hay forks, hay and manure fork handles, pots, kettles and spiders, glass, paints, putty, machine, paint and coal oil, coach and furniture varnishes, turpentine, Main and Drier's cistern, well and force pumps, lead and iron pipe, all sorts of cook and box stoves, first class steel plough, very cheap, points to fit. Tinware, wholesale and retail. Particular attention paid to roofing and eave-troughing. I hold also the patent right for Carleton Place, Beckwith, Ramsay and Almonte, for Archer's patent non bursting conductor pipe, warranted not to burst in any climate. No house should be without them. Water Lime and Plaster of Paris, special price to builders and contractors. Cut Nails cheaper than in Montreal. Orders received by mail promptly attended to. Remember the place, Bridge street, three doors north of the river.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Carleton Place, June 12, 1872. 36-ly

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION. In accordance with instructions received from Headquarters, No. 6 Co., 41st Batt., V.M., will parade at Pakenham, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 6 o'clock a. m., to proceed to Prescott, for 16 days drill. In order to maintain the reputation hitherto attained for proficiency, it is hoped the members will unanimously respond to the call. On Saturday, the 15th inst, a shooting match will be held at the Pakenham Range to which those who performed their annual drill in 1871, and those who intend doing so in 1872 are eligible, and at which a silver cup and several money prizes will be offered for competition. Dinner to be served at 2 o'clock in the Drill Shed.

36 JOHN O'NEIL, Captain.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, Prov. of Ontario, Co. of Lanark. } In the County Court of the County of Lanark.

In the matter of William Johnston, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Perth, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

By JOSEPH JAMIESON, His Attorney ad litem.

Dated at Almonte, in the County of Lanark, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1872. 36-p

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Take notice that the Partnership heretofore existing between James McCuan and John McGregor, under the name, style and firm of James McCuan & Co., of Arnprior, as Lumber Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against the said firm to be sent to James McCuan, Arnprior, who will sign in liquidation, and all debts due to the said firm to be paid to the said James McCuan.

Arnprior, May 23, A.D. 1872.

JAMES McCUAN,
JOHN McGREGOR.

Witness: W. H. JONES. 36