THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.—The rapid thinning out of the forests has everywhere attracted attention, as the proper regulation of this matter has not only a direct influence on the supply of timber, but has a most important bearing on the climatic condition of the country. On this continent the latter consideration is one that cannot be overlooked with impunity, and if the low state of the water in the St. Lawrence be really attributable to the removal of the woods, the evil course of indiscriminate clearing produces, is brought home in a practical shape which cannot be neglected. The necessity of getting rid of a large quantity of timber to clear the ground for crops has led settlers to regard almost as enemies the most valuable trees, from which in the course of time, and as the country advances beyond its first rude stage, a large amount of money could have been obtained. How much timber suitable for furniture and cabinet work and susceptible of a high polish has been destroyed it would be impossible to estimate. Bird's-eye maple, black walnut and other woods which would command very high prices, have been burned to remove them out of the way, a destruction unavoidable in many cases, but which might in many others have been saved had anything like intelligent precautions been taken. It is not, however, the actual money loss of the timber destroyed that is most to be regretted. The removal of the shelter afforded by belts of wood has allowed the cold North winds to sweep over large tracts of country, reducing the general temperature, and bringing about a change of climate not for the better. In some countries the proof is undoubted that the rain fall has been so seriously affected by the cutting down of trees that their fertility has been completely destroyed, and what were formerly fertile and well watered districts being now arid and desert. The time may come when the question must be confronted here. Even now in some of the old settled parts of the country the destruction of timber has been complete and the work is extending. Year by year the lumberers have to go further back in search of suitable timber and although the quantity of timber is very great, yet it must be remembered that the area of the country is enormous and that if large tracts are denuded of trees, the existence of well wooded districts elsewhere cannot make up for this. What can be done by well directed effort to preserve as well as to improve wood lands is shown by the result of the efforts made in Germany. In that country the forests owing to recklessness and improvident treatment were becoming exhausted, but they are now in a position to supply the country's wants but also to export at a fair profit. Private and corporate forests and common lands have been placed entirely under Government forest supervisors In that country the system had worked with great success; a regular supply has been secured for the future and the utmost economy been exercised in providing for present wants. Timber of uniform quality has been one of the objects aimed at and it is stated on high authority that the timber is of extraordinary straightness and freedom from knots, so that white deal, which in other countries is scarcely valued, is there capable of being split with a knife into the finest slices and is turned to account in a variety of ways. Oak is carefully nursed for planking purposes, beech being intermixed with it, which can be thinned out for firewood, the leaves being found admirably adapted to fertilize the soil for the oak. An old scheme of Lord Glenbervie, who was the Royal Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and which was brought forward in his report for 1808, was to plant 400,000 acres with oak, then plant 1'000 acres yearly, and cut an equal quantity, believing one hundred years to be the mature age of the oak. The proposal was rejected as being too theoretical, but one of a precisely similar character has been introduced and is in operation in Germany, the results, so far, being satisfactory. We lately referred to the very handsome return obtained from a tract of pine land in Maine, in which the pine had been only planted a comparatively short time previously. The subject is one which should engage earnest attention, not only from the authorities who are entrusted with the charge of the Crown lands, but from all others who are interested either directly or indirectly. There are thousands of acres of rocky lands unfit for agriculture, but which are covered with pines. When these are cut down the removal of the shelter parches the ground, spring floods carry off the soil and they become permanently barren. Were care taken that a new growth of pine should replace that which is removed, and that could be done at a small expense, a permanency would be given to timber culture which is now awanting. There is nothing theoretical about this; it has been tried successfully elsewhere, and whatever objections which be made now, the time will come when the matter must be attended to under much more disadvantageous circumstances.—*Montreal Herald.*

DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

SPEECH IN THE FREE TRADE HALL.

London, April 3.

Mr. Disraeli, who is on a visit to Manchester, addressed a Conservative meeting in the Free Trade Hall in that city. He began by saying—"We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the kingdom; we have come together to talk of a programme for future action which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people." He then went on to make an earnest defence of monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does exercise a real influence; monarchy is an institution around which in peril and adversity the people can rally. The English monarchy costs less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between £700,000 and £900,000 stg., double the amount of the English Civil List. He closed with a vindication of the Aristocracy and a defence of the House of Lords as an essential element of Government.

There are still people who believe in the Tichborne Claimant to the extent of £5,000, for bail to that amount has been offered for his appearance on trial for perjury. It is a curious but undoubted fact that there are still men, wholly uninterested, who believe firmly that he is Sir Roger, and who would not be convinced if Sir Roger rose from the dead. They would only ask what a stupid young soldier like that could know about any matter.

Ephraim Bower, farmer, of the township of Widder, was thrown from his waggon on Saturday, and died on Sunday night from the injuries he received.

By an explosion in a safety fuse manufactory in Cornwall, (Eng.,) seven women were killed and one is missing.—Several others were severely injured, and it is feared some of them may not recover.

A man named Daniel Hatfield was literally crushed to atoms by five large logs rolling over him at Kent's lumbering camp, Carleton, N. B. He was only 26 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

About three weeks ago Mr. John Boylan, a farmer, living near Ancaster, during the late "cold spell," unfortunately got both his feet badly frozen, and it was found necessary to amputate the feet to save Mr. Boylan's life.

A reward of $20 is offered for such information as will lead to the recovery of Samuel Chisholm, son of John Chisholm, of Orangeville, a young man, 24 years of age, who suddenly disappeared from Orangeville, on the 13th of February last.

A few days ago a young boy eight years of age, son of Mr. Burkholder, of Pickering, while playing by himself with a swing made out of a logging chain in the barn accidentally slipped off, and by some means was caught by the neck, and when found life was extinct.

The earthquake of Tuesday in California was felt with terrific force in the country north of the Mojave river. At Lolepany twenty-three people were killed, and thirty-five injured. Fifty houses were demolished, and the town is in ruins. Shocks were felt at intervals for thirty hours.

In Portland County, Mich., F. Seaddin, aged 16, was tempted by an older companion to steal money from his father, that both might abscond. Both left the town, but Seaddin returned, and being told that "his father was after him with the Sheriff," shot himself near his home, although his mother was entreating him to come in.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that Mrs. Clapp, who was killed on the railway on Friday, at or near Napanee, was a daughter of Samuel T. Casey, Esq., of Sidney, and that the unfortunate woman had been slightly deranged for some time, and succeeded in getting out of her house between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and in her wanderings was caught by a passing train and killed.

Mr. Hugh Allen, Sen., one of the oldest settlers in Demfries, died suddenly on his farm near Branchton, on Monday last. He had been engaged in drawing hay from a neighboring farm, and shortly before noon he complained of a pain and oppression about the chest. He sat down to rest himself before dinner, and when Mrs. Arthur went to call him she found him gasping his last It is thought that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The Alliston *Star* records the following accidents:—Last week a man had his leg crushed by the railway cars, the limb was amputated and every assistance rendered, but the poor fellow died shortly after the operation. Another, John Foster, who resided in the vicinity of the village, went into a stable, and in lighting his pipe, as supposed, while in a state of intoxication fired the building, which was burned, and within it the unfortunate creature met a frightful and and untimely death.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last a man of the name of John Graham, son of Mr. John Graham of the Bay, Richmond Road, accidentally shot himself. It appears from what we have learned that Mr. Graham went out crow shooting, and having placed the gun on the ground with the muzzle towards his side, it accidentally went off, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Some neighbors passing shortly afterwards discovered him lying on the ground and conveyed him home, and medical assistance was immediately procured. He died on Saturday, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.—*Ottawa Times.*

Miss Hoag of Evanston, recently died very suddenly, as her friends imagined of consumption. Her physicians were of a different opinion, and decided to hold a *post mortem* examination. The result showed that a piece of needle had been driven to the heart, and is explained by the fact that the lady when 7 years of age received a fall, breaking a needle in her left breast. How it worked into the vital organ and how the victim lived so long is a mystery even to the medical faculty. The strangest part of the affair is that the needle, which was extracted by Drs. Blaney and De Laskie Miller, was an inch and an eighth in length, and of large size.

A Hamilton contemporary gives the following particulars of a recent gun accident in that city. It appears that a young man named John Saunders had been out shooting, and on returning to the city placed his gun against the front stoop of a house, and while inside saw through the window a bird which he resolved to shoot, upon going out he picked up his weapon with his left hand, the hammer came in contact with one of the steps, the gun went off, and the charge lodged in the unfortunate man's face, producing most serious wounds. Drs. Macdonald and Mullen were called in, and acting under their instructions, the wounded man was removed to the hospital, where he now lies in a dying condition. He was a native of England, and had been in this country for some two years. He was employed at the Gardner Sewing Machine Manufactory.

OUTRAGE ON A MERCHANT BY ARABS.—Recently at Mogador a dastardly attempt at assassination was made by three armed Arabs upon Mr. Broome, of Manchester, a resident merchant of Gibraltar, who, having ridden to a place much visited by Europeans, between two and three miles from town, dismounted to gather some wild flowers, leaving his mule in charge of the Moors. While so occupied an Arab approached and told Mr. Broome that there were a great many flowers lower down, and the latter unsuspectingly went some thirty or forty yards after him. Here two other Arabs appeared, all armed with the Moorish dagger. They asked Mr. Broome if he knew anything about a Sheik, imprisoned by the Governor. On his replying "No," they began to abuse Christians generally, on which Mr. Broome was anxious to get back to his attendant; but, on his endeavoring to do so, one with a gun fired on him, without effect, and the three then drew their daggers and attacked him. Mr. Broome, though armed only with a stout stick, beat off his attendants and reached his mule. He then found that he was wounded in several places, and was becoming faint from loss of blood. He, however, reached Magador in safety.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT SEA.

Mr. Jacob Fowler, the superintendent of Pilots in Bermuda, was informed at dusk yesterday that a glimmering light was visible about eight miles from the harbour, and that the light evidently proceeded from a burning ship. The superintendent immediately engaged a tug, and, in company with six of his men, started in the direction of the mysterious appearance of fire, which spread over a considerable portion of the horizon. As the tug gradually closed upon the quarter whence the light issued, the pilots could discern a flame shooting suddenly upward to an immense height, and approaching nearer they could easily discern the bare spars of a burning ship.

Within gunshot of the wreck the air was heated by the wide-spreading flames, and at one hundred feet from the doomed vessel the heat was insufferable. As the ship was

COMPLETELY ENVELOPED.

in fiercely raging flames. Mr. Fowler at first feared that all on board had perished, but a boat hailed them from off the starboard bow of the tug and a signal of distress was raised. Mr. Fowler promptly gave directions to have the tug steered toward the boat, which was reached in a few minutes. There were seven men on board, two of whom were so severely burned as to be incapable of moving. They gave substantially the following account of the cause of their misfortune:

The bark Nimrod left St. John, New Brunswick, on the 1st of March, bound to the West India Islands, with a part cargo of kerosene and naptha, the rest being composed of barreled mackerel and salmon. Several days after leaving port the Nimrod experienced very boisterous weather, and, on the 13th instant she lost a spar and a quantity of canvas during a terrific gale encountered about 300 miles from Bermuda. On the 15th the weather became steady, and the Nimrod went ahead speedily until the 17th, when it was found that the water on board was unfit for use, several of the seamen, having taken a dangerous diarhœa from using it. The captain, on that account, gave orders to put up for Bermuda, to have their casks replenished. On the afternoon of the 19th, the island of Bermuda was sighted, upon which the captain laid

A HALF BARREL OF BOTTLED ALE

at the disposal of his crew, who, in their enthusiasm, aroused by the very acceptable donation, give three hearty cheers for the "old man." At 3 o'clock, while the Nimrod was making very slow headway, the wind being very low, a loud and sudden report was heard after, and in the next moment wild flames were bursting through the rent timbers of the cabin deck. Boom after boom followed the first report like continued cannonading, and the fire was rapidly spreading. Those on deck in the fore part of the ship were so

TRANSFIXED WITH TERROR

that for moments after the terrible occurrence there was not a word exchanged among them. Their first instinctive effort was to cut away a jolly boat lashed down to the fore hatch. The two men who were severely burned ran toward the cabin with determination of rescuing Mrs. and Emma Bartley, the captain's wife and daughter, in whose home these two noble-hearted sailors spent their childhood, as they were orphans of seamen lost in the employ of Captain Barty's father. After succeeding in launching the jolly boat, the two men who had rashly ventured aft were dragged from the flames by their comrades and lowered into the boat. When the crew of the jolly boat had rowed about fifty yards from the ship

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

took place amidship, and then it occurred to the horrified men in the boat that four men, who were relieved from watch at midday, had not been called out at the time of the disaster. It would be foolhardiness to face again toward the fated vessel, for high flames filled with dense and suffocating smoke rose now over the wreck on all sides. It was then certain that ten lives had been sacrificed, viz: Captain Bartly, wife and daughter; the man at the wheel (a German, only known as "Fritz,") who is supposed to have been killed by the first explosion, which took place in a compartment of the hold, situated under the wheelhouse, which compartment was filled with kerosene and naphtha; the first mate, Mr. Walter Carson, who was in bed at the time of the explosion; Mr. Gus Bartley, the captain's son and second mate, who is supposed to have been temporarily below when the oils exploded; and the seamen, Kent, Harrat, Tool, Hicky, and Burt, all of St. Johns, New Brunswick. The flames did not subside until midnight, the tug in charge of the Bermuda pilots could safely approach and inspect the wreck. The ill-fated ship was

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE

on one side, the other side being a mere skeleton of a hull. The intense stench of burning and burned oil, and of tarred ship's gear and painted woodwork was unbearable to the most hardy of the pilots and rescued crew. The mizzen and mainmasts were burned to the two stumps, and the foremast, bereft of the upper spars and yards remained attending, a charred and dismal signal of distress. Up to this morning no vestige of the sacrificed crew or passengers was discovered.

The authorities have taken charge of the wreck, have had it towed into port, and those of the crew saved from the terrible fate of their companions have been already well provided for.

Captain Bartley was highly connected in colonial circles, and his father, the late Isaac C. Bartley was one of the most successful lumber merchants in North America, and considerably interested in the Yarmouth ship-building trade. Mrs. Bartley who met with so terrible a fate, was generally admired at home as a lady of accomplishment and benevolence. This was her first voyage, and it was made for the purpose of accompanying her daughter, whose ill health she had hoped the balmy atmosphere of the West Indies would repair.

THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT DETROIT.—A steam engine has been started to facilitate the work of sinking a shaft to the level of the Railway tunnel under the Detroit River. The excavation for this work which is nearly nineteen feet in diameter is being dug out at rate of ten feet every twenty-four hours. The earth found in the cutting is blue clay, about the consistency of stiff putty, which is very difficult to cut. The pick will lift only its own breadth of stuff. The walls are pared with an instrument like an adze, and the earth when dug out is raised in large buckets hoisted by a steel cable wound upon a drum, by which they are lifted to waggons placed upon a tramway. The walls are built up in brick, without any crib work, and the whole of the operations are carried on in a manner which indicates the most careful forethought.

ONION SETS—A NEW PLAN OF RAISING.

Mr. Pelham says that his method for the past three years has been to select a level and dry piece of ground. His ground is rich alluvial loam, but the character of the soil is of no special importance. Beds are formed two feet wide, with a path of one foot between. The "beds" are excavated to the depth of two inches—or, in other words, the path or alley between is two inches higher than the beds; the bottom of the beds is nicely smoothed with the back of a spade, so as to present a level surface whereon to sow the seed. The seed is sown so that from fifteen to twenty seeds will cover a square inch. If the surface of the beds was sprinkled with plaster or white sand, the seed, which are black, could be sown more evenly. After sowing, the seeds are covered with two inches of pure, clean sand, which brings the beds and paths to the same level. The whole is then rolled with a light roller or patted down with a spade. The advantages of this plan are, that there being no seeds or weeds in the sand, the labor of weeding is entirely saved, and the sets when matured are far more easily harvested from the clean soft sand, than from the hard-baked surface which most soils present after a season's rain and sun on a surface that can not be stirred.

I consider this plan of raising onion sets most valuable to the market gardener, as a very little space devoted to this purpose will save him a heavy expense in the purchasing of onion sets. Few market gardeners can grow them in the ordinary manner, unless at an expense greater than they can be purchased for from those who make a business of growing them. But the price paid for sets the past six or eight years has been so high that many market gardeners have abandoned growing them. Last year I paid about $150 for sets sufficient to grow an acre. By Mr. Pelham's method, I think that the same quantity may be grown at an expense of from $30 to $50.

A farmer in Linsday swallowed nitric acid in a bar room thinking it was something more agreeable.

It is reported that there is great scarcity of hay in Manitoba, and that cattle are dying in large numbers.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in the township of Wakefield, and several families have already lost one or more of their number by the terrible disease during the past week.

The severity of the cold snap in Nova Scotia may be judged from the fact that Halifax harbour was frozen over—an occurrence which seldom happens more than once in a lifetime.

Letters appear in the Chicago papers warning persons against going to that city in search of employment. So many have gone to supply the expected demand that there are now more than can get work.

The complaint is general that the fall wheat has been winter killed to an extent which threatens severe loss to the country. In some parts it is reported that fully eighty per cent of the seed sown last year will yield no return.

The latest report respecting the Tichborne claimant was that he was to have been bailed out last Wednesday, but since then he has not been referred to in the despatches, and it is to be presumed he still lies at Newgate.

$100,000 worth of plant is now on the ground for carrying out the work of improving Grenville Canal. The operations are being pushed with great energy, and it is believed that it will be ready for traffic on the opening of navigation.

A gang of burglars, eleven in number, were getting on finely with a bank safe at Manchester, Ohio, a few nights ago, when their keg of powder exploded, killing two, wounding one, and somewhat discouraging the others.

The United States authorities have recovered two steamers belonging to the Venezuelan Steam Navigation Company of New York, which were seized some time ago by the insurgent forces of Venezuela, and they have been restored to their rightful owners.

New York has hitherto boasted of having the fastest trotting horse in the world, equal to doing a mile in 2m. 17½ sec.; but Cleveland comes to the fore with an extraordinary animal which is said to have trotted his mile in less than two minutes.

It cannot be said of Glynn, a member of the House of Commons for Shaftesbury, that he has taken up the time of that body since he took a place therein. The other night he arose to speak for the first time in 15 years, and was loudly applauded as he was getting up But when he got well on his legs, and opening his mouth, gave vent to a motion to adjourn, the enthusiasm knew no bounds and the House of Commons adjourned.

The New York *Tribune* publishes another letter from Professor Agassiz.—His deep sea soundings have brought to the surface a new crustacean which seems to stand outside of all previous classifications. This creature, supposed to be related to the trilobites of the carboniferous era, is likely to be an important addition to discoveries already made, as it will, possibly afford a link in the missing connection between the past and the present. The new crustacean also helps to fulfil some of the predictions which the great naturalist made before sailing.

The coming summer bids fair to witness an unprecedented rush of American travel to Europe. Already the choice berths are engaged on the main steamer lines as far in advance as August, and the time is not unlikely to come when a pallet on the floor of the grand saloon may be deemed a desirable purchase. One occasion of the rush is that lurking fear of further hostilities which limited last year's travel, and that deficit must be made up this summer. Moreover, Paris is now more herself than last season.

A singular migration takes place every spring from Boston, according to the *Globe* of that city. A great many wealthy citizens make off to other towns in order to evade taxation upon their personal property. Two hundred of such deserters, says our contemporary, with an average of half a million of taxable personal property each, will take one hundred millions from the city valuation. But the number of rich men who move out of town every year to avoid being taxed is said to be far in excess of this, and the amount which Boston loses by this curious flight of rich citizens is said to be from two to three million dollars. Laws have been passed to lay hold of the carpet-baggers, and it is an indictable offence to wilfully and designedly change or conceal one's residence with the object of escaping taxation. The evasionists seek some village where the taxation is merely nominal, and there abide till the tax gatherers have gone by.

LANARK COUNCIL.

Middleville, March 15, 1872.

Council met, agreeably to adjournment, a full muster present. The usual formal business being transacted, the communications mentioned below were presented and read:

Petition of John Reacroft, an indigent cripple, for pecuniary aid.—$4 granted. Petition of John McCoy, for money to procure chains to secure the floats of the floating bridge on the 12th concession line, the wooden pins hitherto used for that purpose having always failed, and thus incurring the drifting to pieces of the bridge. Account of G. L. Walker & Bro., for printing and advertising.—$13.20; ordered to be paid. Petition of John Tooley, for certificate to obtain a tavern license.—Granted. Circular from Inspector of Asylums, &c., in relation to the Institution for the blind. Petition of J. Ramsbottom, praying the application of the Statute Labor of himself and brother, for the present year, to aid in opening a short portion of the 9th concession line, to afford him access to a public highway. Petition of A. Rankin and others, for the use of the Town Hall, gratis, for the purpose of Penny Readings, under the patronage of the Sons of Temperance, in the vicinity of Middleville.—Granted.

Council went into Committee for the purpose of appointing certain municipal officers. Council reported, and recommend that the parties mentioned below be entered in the by-law for the appointment of Pathmasters; and further, that the persons appointed in the year 1871 to the offices of Poundkeeper and Fence Viewers, remain permanently in office until circumstances requiire new appointments to those offices.—Report adopted.

PATHMASTERS.

1st Concession line.—James Prentice, James Boyle; 2nd line—John Miller, Samuel Wilson, Stewart Baird, Thomas Molineaux, James Nichol; 3rd line—Peter Kerr, Wm. Drummond, John McInnis, Thomas Graham; 4th line—George Gillies, Robert Anderson, Edmund Anderson, Henry Bulloch; 5th line—Charles Woods, John Affleck, Thomas Bulloch; 6th line—John Burns, William Miller, Peter Lawson, Sen., George Affleck; 7th line—Richard Hickey, William Creighton, Richard Stead, William McArthur; 8th line—William Finlayson, William Roger, Stephen Easdale, Jas. Watt; 9th line—James Malowney, Andrew Campbell, Jacob Matthews, Robert McPhee; 10th line, Edward Sullivan, James Quin, Silas Knapton, Robert Penman, Sr.; 11th line, John Boyde, John Moulton, William Aitkin, Thomas Downie, Ira Price; 12th line, Abram Code, Benjamin Tennant, Benjamin James, 13th line—Joseph Halpenny, James Kellough, Wm. H. James.

The blanks in the by-law were filled as per Report of Committee; read three times and passed.

Moved by Mr Thomson, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that the petition of John McCoy be granted, and that petitioner and Councillor Halpenny, be commissioners to procure the necessary chain, superintend the application thereof, and call upon the statute labor of the road division in which the bridge is situate, to perform the labor necessary in repairing it. Adjourned to 4th day of May. WM. SCOTT, Clerk.

Lanark, 20th March, 1872.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Pakenham, March 23, 1872.

The Council met at ten o'clock. Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, O'Neil and Steen. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained. Mr. Woods gave notice that he would, at the present session of Council, introduce a by-law apportioning the Statute Labor in the present year.

Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, that the use of the Town Hall be granted to Mr. Bates and others, of Arnprior, for one evening, for the holding of a Concert.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Steen and Woods, the by-law apportioning the Statute Labor, was read a first time.

The Council then adjourned for one hour. Pursuant to adjournment the Council resumed. Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, O'Neil, Steen and Lowe.

On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Steen, the by-law appointing township officers was amended by adding the name of John Green to the list of Pathmasters, and was then read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Woods and O'Neil, the same by-law was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Messrs. O'Neil and Lowe, the by-law apportioning the Statute Labor was read a second and then a third time short and was passed.

On motion of Messrs. Woods and Steen, William Lowe and James Connery were appointed a Commission to contract for the delivery of cedars for a bridge on the 7th line, opposite the 5th lot.

The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a.m., then to meet as a Court of Revision.

JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 6.

Bank of Montreal—228, 228½.
Merchants Bank—133, 133¼.
Bank of Commerce—134, 135.
Ontario Bank—111¼, 112½.
Bank of Toronto—205, 207.
Royal Canadian Bank—108 108½.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No. 1 Super. bbls	$7.25 to 7.50
do. in bags	6.25 to 6.75
2nd quality	
Grain—Fall Wheat No. 1	1.40 to 1.50
Spring "	1.30 to 1.50
Rye	00 to 00
Peas	0.80 to 1.20
Beans	1.75 to 2.00
Oats	50 to 60
Pork, Mess, per bbl	18.00 to 17.00
Prime Mess	14 50 to 15.50
Hay, per ton	12.00 to 14.00
Butter per lb	16 to 18
Hides, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50

RENFREW MARKETS.

Renfrew, April 4.

Wheat, Spring	$1 20 @ $1 25
" Fall	1 20 @ 1 30
Oats	0 00 @ 0 50
Peas	0 80 @ 0 90
Beans	1 50 @ 2 00
Flour	6 50 @ 0 00
Butter, roll	0 12 @ 0 15
" keg	0 00 @ 0 15
Cheese	0 12½ @ 0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00 @ 0 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 @ 15 00
Hogs, dressed	6 00 @ 0 00
Hay	16 00 @ 14 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15 @ 0 00
Apples, per bbl	4 25 @ 0 00
Oatmeal	6 00 @ 0 00
Cornmeal, bolted	4 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes	0 30 @ 0 35

Corrected weekly by W. Halpenny, Produce and Commission Merchant.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, ℔ bbl	$ 6 00 to $ 6 25
No. 1	5 75 to 6 00
Oatmeal, ℔ 200 lbs	5 25 to 0 00
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	1 35 to 1 40
Spring	1 30 to 1 35
Corn	1 00 to 1 00
Peas	60 to 65
Oats	33 to 36
Beans	1 50 to 1 75
Pork—Mess ℔ bbl	16 25 to 16 50
Beef	6 50 to 8 00
Mutton	7 to 10
Poultry, ℔ pair	60 to 75
Butter—No. 1 firkin	17 to 20
Eggs, ℔ doz	18 to 20
Potatoes	20 to 25
Hay	10 00 to 14 00

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wheat, Fall, ℔ bush	$ 0 00 @ $ 0 00
Wheat, Spring, ℔ bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Flour, per bbl	5 95 @ 6 10
Barley ℔ bush	0 50 @ 0 50
Oats, ℔ bush	0 34 @ 0 36
Pease, ℔ bush	0 82 @ 0 85
Potatoes, ℔ bush	0 30 @ 0 35
Pork, ℔ bbl	15 25 @ 15 50
Butter, ℔ lb	0 20 @ 0 21
Eggs, ℔ doz., unpacked	0 20 @ 0 20

A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs or colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse all, thick wind and heaves.

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.—About three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of several years, a young lady named Ishor, living with relatives on Michigan avenue, was married in this city to a young man named Taylor, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when Taylor received a telegram from Lynn, Massachusetts, that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour had left the city, calculating to return within ten days at the farthest. He wrote one letter back, and on Monday his bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small pox somewhere on his route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not regained her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow.

The wind, on Mt. Washington, Tuesday, March 5th, was the highest ever recorded there, being at the rate of 132 miles per hour, or a pressure of more than 87 pounds per sq. inch. 60 miles an hour has been considered a very high wind at that station during recent gales.

BIRTHS.

At Des Joachim, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. George Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

At Wilberforce, on the 29th ult., Mrs. A. W. Edwards, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. John Cunningham, merchant, of Pembroke, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. Carswell, at Carleton Place, on the 8th inst., Mr. Alexander McLean, of Ramsay, to Miss Matilda McNab, of Carleton Place.

At Carleton Place, on Monday, the 8th instant, by the Rev J. Carswell, Mr. Alexander Joseph Rea, of Ashton, to Miss Elizabeth Donlop, of Carleton Place.

At the residence of Robert Leech, Esq., 9th line Beckwith, by the Rev. Henry Austin, B. A., James Liddell, Esq., Baker, of Carleton Place, to Catherine Lummux, of the Township of Kitley.

At Galt, on the 2rd of April, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, A. M., of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Loughlan, to Miss Susan Porter, all of South Dumfries.

In Hespeler, on the 22nd ult, by the Rev. William Williams, at the parsonage, Puslinch, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of the same place.

In Hespeler, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. William Williams, Mr. Richard Campbell, to Miss Martha Ann Barber, both of Puslinch.

By the Rev. Mr. Jones, on the 26th of March, at the residence of the bride's father, 7th concession of Elizabethtown, Mr. Joseph Rath, of Augusta, to Miss Caroline Hawkins, eldest daughter of John Hawkins, Esq.

On the 2nd of April, at the residence of the bride's father, in the Diocese of Albany, by the Rev. J. A. Preston, of Cornwall, Robert Brewer, Esq., of Ottawa, to Electa Jane, daughter of Daniel Barnhart, Esq., of Barnhart Island, St. Lawrence County, New York State.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. D. Gordon, Mr. Sam Ridout, of Thunder Bay, to Miss Mary Campbell Smith, of Ottawa.

At Newburgh, on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. C. Phillip, jr., A. K. Aylsworth, M. D., of Newburgh, to Miss Jamesanna, daughter of John Black, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.

In Ottawa, on the 5th instant, Andrew C. Wilson, Editor of the "Daily News" aged 34 years.

At Brockville, on the 28th ult., in the 34th year of his age, Thomas R. Sheffield, merchant.

At Kingston, on the 2nd inst., the relict of the late Samuel Chatterton, of Brockville, in the 64th year of her age.

At Inverness, Scotland, of typhoid fever, on Monday, the 1st instant, Harriet, wife of Captain H. F. Turner, Royal Engineers, and eldest daughter of the Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor of Ontario.

At his residence in Torbolton, on the 24th March, John Drummond, son of Malcolm Drummond, of Beckwith, aged 64.

On the 26th of March, 1872, aged 53 years, Samuel Patterson, of Eganville, Inn-Keeper, universally regretted. His death resulted from injuries that he received at his own door on the 9th instant, by the upsetting of a load of firewood on him. Deceased was a native of the Parish of Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

In Beckwith, on the 27th March, Margaret Smith, beloved wife of William Moore, aged 75 years.

She was born near Castle-blayney, in the County Monaghan, Ireland. She emigrated to Canada in 1823, and settled in the township of Beckwith with her husband, and lived there until her death. She was brought to God under the powerful preaching of the Rev. James Brock; the Light of the Spirit broke on her dark mind, and she wrestled with God until she obtained Salvation by the remission of sins. She remained a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church until the day of her death. She was an affectionate mother; and we may well say with Solomon, she looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.

LUMBER FOR SALE. The subscriber having on hand some 20 M. feet of Dry Maple and Rock Elm, cut in sizes to suit Carriage Makers or Founders, offers the same at reasonable prices. Parties wishing the above quality of Lumber will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine the same, or apply by letter to
27c J. H. BREDIN, Carleton Place.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND. The South West half of Lot 26, in the 12th Concession of Beckwith, will be offered for sale by Auction, at Cornell's Hotel, Carleton Place, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock p.m., if not previously disposed of by private sale. Situated about one mile from the Ashton Railway station. The above land was owned by the late James McNeely.
BRICE MCNEELY, } Executors.
27-g* WM. EDWARDS, }

COURT OF REVISION. The Court of Revision for the Municipality of McNab, for the year 1872, will hold its first sittings in the Town Hall, at Balmer's Island, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 6th day of May next.
Distribution of Statute Labor in the afternoon.
A. HAMILTON, Township Clerk.
McNab, April 6, 1872. 27g

COURT OF REVISION. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th of April, at ten o'clock a.m., as a Court of Revision.
THOMAS COULTER, Township Clerk.
Ramsay, April 8, 1872. 27g

NOTICE. The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Pakenham, will be held in the Town Hall, of the said Township, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock a.m. All parties interested are requested to take notice and attend. After the adjournment of the Court of Revision the Council will meet for general business.
JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk
Pakenham, April 5, 1872. 27g

LEWIS HOUSE. The subscriber desires to inform the Travelling Public that he has leased the premises on Buell or Railroad Street, known as the Dominion Hotel, where he will be happy to see and accommodate customers From his long experience in the Hotel Business in Almonte, Perth, and Sand Point, he is confident of being able to make his guests comfortable. ☞The Lewis House is situated only a few steps from the Grand Trunk Depot.
W. C. LEWIS.
Brockville, April 2, 1872. 27cg

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT ONCE
1000 BUSHEL OF POTATOES,
Must be clean and picked. Garnett, Chillies or Peach Blows preferred.
J. R. MCLAREN.
Carleton Place, April 6, 1872. 27g

BEES. A few hives of Bees for sale at this office.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FARM STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, DOUBLE & SINGLE BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

I have received instructions from H. H. Dickson, Esq., to offer for sale by Public Auction at his Farm Lot 5, Concession 7, Pakenham, on THURSDAY, APRIL 11th, 1872, the following very valuable stock, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, &c., &c.

STOCK.—2 span working horses, young, 1 span fancy driving horses, matched, 1 single working horse, 1 brood mare, with foal, 4 year old colts, good pedigree, 1 Ayrshire bull, 2 years old, 1 Ayrshire bull, 1 year old, 3 first-class stall fed oxen, 16 choice milch cows, 2 two year old steers, 4 year old steers, 3 two year old heifers, 1 ram, 18 sheep, two year old, 20 sheep, one year old, 2 choice brood sows, 7 hogs, a large quantity of superior brood poultry.

IMPLEMENTS.—1 Reaper and Mower, complete and new, 1 Horse Rake, best make, 1 Little Joint Thresher and Separator, 1 R. & R's Patterson Thresher and Separator with Circular Saw Horse Power and Jack attached, 1 Grain Crusher, the best in use, 2 Hamlin's Improved Fanning Mills, 3 Ploughs, 1 Set Iron Harrows, 1 Set Wood Harrows, 1 Cultivator, 1 Drill Plough and Weeder, 1 Potatoe Digger, 1 Turnip Sower, 1 Roller, Phillip's make, 1 Grain Cradle, complete, 1 Cheese Press, 4 Scythes, and Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Grapes, Forks, &c., &c.

VEHICLES.—1 new Double Covered Carriage, splendid article, cost $400, 1 double Covered Buggy, 2 double Lumber Waggons, 1 Single buggy, 1 Double Spring Stage Wagon, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 Cart, Cutters, Sleighs, Wheelb