THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Prorogation of Parliament.

FULL REPORT.

London, 10th.—The following is the full text of the Queen's speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The time has arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a term of repose which has been honorably earned by your devoted assiduity.

I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which has arisen between my Government and the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claims for "indirect damages," under the Treaty of Washington, was settled by a spontaneous declaration of the arbitrators entirely consistent with the views announced to you at the opening of the session.

In connection with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed Acts necessary to give effect to the Treaty within the Dominion, and the arrangements contemplated by that instrument are therefore now in progress, and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to perfect concord between the two nations.

Since I addressed you at the commencement of the session, I have received from France formal notice which would bring to an end the Commercial Treaty of 1860. That Government, however, has indicated its desire for further communication. In any correspondence on the subject I shall be guided by my earnest anxiety to secure attention to the sentiments of my subjects, by the friendly feeling which has so long united the countries, and by my conviction of moral as well as material benefits derived by continued free intercourse between them.

I had great satisfaction in concluding with Germany a Treaty in conformity with the provision of the Act of 1870 for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in framing similar arrangements with other powers My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectualy with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa I have cheerfully given my assent to an Act of the Legislature of Cape Colony for the establishment in that colony of what is now generally known as responsible Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

My acknowledgements are due to you for the ample provision which you have made for the varying exigencies of the Public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its care of legislative improvements, I notice with gratification the main additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws. The Act in reference to outrages of natives in the Islands of the Pacific Ocean is well designed to provide for the more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of offence at which it is aimed, and to promote the ends of humanity and the honor of the empire. The Act for the localization of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend indispensible aid in effecting these important reforms, which have been approved by the Parliament. The Act which establishes the ballot, will assist to secure alike the independence of vote and the tranquility and purity of elections for member of Parliament. Although you have been unable during the present session to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of the House of Commons, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of municipal elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils, and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections. By the Scottish Educational Act you have made provision for the further extension and great efficiency of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep rooted convictions of the people, and with the principles of religious freedom.

The act for establishing a Board of Local Government in Ireland, modelled on the English statute of 1871, supplies the machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions. The measure for the amendment of an act of uniformity, based upon careful inquiry, and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offence or shock, introduced useful modifications into the ancient system of Divine worship, to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached. The Public Health Act though it does not embrace all enactments which could have been desired, has, by the establishment of an efficient and duly organized Local authorities done much both for the enforcement of the present sanitary laws and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of legislative provisions on the subject of the act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery. It will relieve a numerous class of suitors in that court from the risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and likewise tend to increase the stability of our Finances. I am gratified to find by the act of Regulation of Mines that you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of a large portion of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry. The enactments embodied in the measure for the Regulation for the Licensing System constitutes a sensible improvement upon the existing law. I trust the several Regulations for Police which they include will be found conducive to public order.

I am able to speak favourably both of the tranquility and prosperity of the Inland Revenue. While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope it will be borne in mind that periods of unusually rapid changes in the prices of commodities and in the value of labor are likewise periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation and forethought.

In bidding you farewell I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God and imploring their continuance."

THE PROVINCE OF CRITICISM.

Whether the subject of criticism be a picture or a book, the opinion of any one person is worth very little. It may happen to be right, but that is all. Accordingly, we are free to confess that the professional critic might be regarded as a superfluity but for a consideration which ought to make the artist very tolerant of his existence. He starts a discussion which, it is to be presumed, the artist wishes to be held. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that his is the final opinion on the subject, simply because the artist himself never reads or hears any other. A certain number of slavish people, no doubt, accept his *ipse dixit* for a time, but it is probably only for a short time, whilst others set it aside from the first. The artist or author has his own childish vanity to think if he wants to hear, much more read, every word of praise accorded to him up and down the world. It should suffice him that he knows, or thinks, his work to be good, and to perceive, by certain signs, that it is slowly making its way. "I never," said Goethe, "accept from the public praise I have not already bestowed upon myself," and though the saying may sound conceited to some years, he was quite right? and every man of genius who respects himself entertains just those sentiments, and no others. If a man has a base itch for notoriety, for immediate success, and for a certain pyrotechnic popularity, he ought to understand that he is playing not a steady, but a gambling game; but he must be prepared to lose as well as to win. The critics so keenly complained of are the real and most efficient aids in promoting such vulgar desires. Doubtless they cannot withhold notoriety, but they can confer it. That is the limit of their power. The author or artist who works in the true spirit of his art lets such hasty and immediate judgment, for praise or for blame, equally go by him like the idle wind. "Foolish," wrote Wordsworth, "must he be who can mistake for the voice of the people, which constitutes fame, a local acclamation or a transitory outcry—transitory though it be for years, local though from a nation." Artist and authors should love their work and respect themselves, and leave critics, whether professional or otherwise, their absolute right to say what they think, aware that such utterances are but the very roughest drafts, which posterity will revise if the thing criticised has the stuff in it to survive stupid deprecations or not less stupid eulogiums.—*London Daily News.*

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, AUG. 21, '72

NORTH LANARK.

NOMINATION FOR THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

CALDWELL & ROSAMOND NOMINATED.

The nomination of a candidate for the Ontario Assembly, in the place of Mr. Galbraith who has been elected to the House of Commons, took place in Almonte on Saturday last, and considering the busy season of the year, the meeting of the yeomanry of the riding was a large one. Sheriff Thompson, Returning Officer, presided, and after reading the Writ, and the usual formal documents, John Patterson, Esq., proposed Mr. Bennet Rosamond as a candidate, seconded by Mr. Richard Driscoll.

Daniel Galbraith, Esq., M. P., nominated Mr. William Caldwell, seconded by John Scott, Esq.

The movers and seconders proceeded to recommend their candidates and made lengthy speeches with their usual ability, and were followed by the candidates. Mr. Rosamond spoke for a considerable time, going over the several points which have been matters of public discussion for weeks past. We did not report his speech, and trust our readers will be as well pleased with us for not doing so, as it is now patent to all the electors, having, during the late canvass for the Dominion Parliament, been delivered in all the School Sections in the riding. Feeling sure of a general support from his own party, he professed himself a Reformer, and we leave it for the electors to decide, whether or not they believe his pretensions. Our readers know that we have no faith in his political principles.

Mr. Caldwell spoke at considerable length, and showed good talent and ability for the responsible position to which he aspires. As he is a young man, comparatively unknown as a politician, to many of the electors, and has not had time, since the issue of the Writ, to canvass the riding, we give as full a report of his speech as our space will admit. We do not agree with him in everything to which he refers, but he is a promising young man, of good habits, good education, good ability, and will make a faithful and worthy representative of the riding. He has the confidence and will receive the support of the Reform party, which should be united in this election. The following are the principal points in his speech:—

I have to-day the honor of being nominated a candidadate to fill the vacancy caused by your election of Mr. Galbraith, to represent you in the House of Commons. I have, further, gentlemen, the honor of being a candidate of the Reform party, and I can assure you that I consider it no small matter, but a thing of very great importance to me, that the leaders of the Reform party here placed such confidence in me, so young as I am, and who may be said to be as yet almost untried, and I trust that my future conduct, if elected as your representative, may be of such a nature as to assure you that that confidence has not been misplaced. As a Reformer myself, and as the candidate of the Reform party in this Riding, I have no hesitation in asserting that there is as much cause to-day as there ever was of having our broad party line drawn around the adherents of our good Reform cause. I we look beyond the mere names themselves of Reformer and Conservative as distinguishing the two parties of the present day; if we look beyond these to the different actions of the two parties, we will find that in one party we have the supporters of a good, honest Government, whose great object is the advancement and developement of our country; while in the other party we have supporters of a Government whose chief object seems to be the advancement of themselves, and the keeping of themselves in power. To attain their present position in Ontario the Reform party have had a hard battle to fight. Public opinion, and public sentiment had to be educated to the fact, and the public mind made alive to the necessity for a change of Government; and you are all aware how hard a task it is to awaken the public mind from a settled state of lethargy. The people will bear long, will bear much, and bear patiently, until taxed with too heavy a burden, until the last straw is added, and then, once awakened, nothing but a sweeping reform can satisfy them. Such an awakening we have had in Ontario, and no better evidence need be adduced of the insufficiency of the Sandfield Government for the wants of the country, than the sweeping majority carried by our present Reform Government at its last parlimentary session. We are called by the opposite party, Reformers, Grits, Obstructionists, Brownites, &c., and, as a still further reproach, they cast up to us that we are led by the *Globe* newspaper. These, gentlemen, they consider terms of reproach, and cast them at us as a reproach; but so far from being ashamed of the names, the names themselves are such as we should be proud of. Reformers we certainly are, and our Government have proven they are such not only in name, but also in act. Witness their great reforms of last session, and see how they wrested the public monies from the hands of the five men who constituted the Sandfield Macdonald Ministry, and placed the money at the disposal of the representatives of the people, that is, at the disposal of the people themselves; and surely we have the right, and we only have the right to say how these monies which have been accummulated from us, are to be disposed of. Again, our Reform Government determined that our Parliament should be composed only of men who truly represented the people, that is, that no man shall have it in his power to buy his seat in that Parliament, and take his place there, representing neither the majority he had bought, nor the minority who were against him—consequently they passed a very strict election bill, and introduced the trial by judges of contested elections. These gentlemen, are glorious reforms, reforms that had to be fought for; and, gentlemen, when they call us Reformers, we should bear in mind that it is the proud title of the supporters of good government, and the names should call to our remembrance the great victory we have won. Why we were called Grits is more than I can tell; but I can easily see how well the name applies to that band of honest men who fought steadily the battle of Reform, who had the uphill work of contending against superior members, and of awakening the public sentiment to the necessity for a change; yet by their perseverance, energy, and grit, were successful in removing the incubus of bad government from the Province, and introducing the reforms they had so long agitated. That we are Brownites, and followers of the *Globe* newspaper, is also cast up to us. Now to have such a man as George Brown for a supporter, and such an advocate as the *Globe* newspaper, is a credit to any party, and something that any party might well be proud of. When we have such a man as George Brown, who has contended and struggled for good measures, who has adhered to the party amid all the petty jealousies that naturally arise in every party, and who through all has been the firm friend and adherent to Reformers and Reform principles; and when we have such an advocate as the *Globe* newspaper, that is not the hireling of any party, but that takes the Reform side on the true patriotic principle that Reform measures are the best for the interests of our country; when, I say, we have such a man and such a paper devoted solely to the furtherance of good government and Reform interests, we may well be proud of both; and instead of it being a reproach to us that they are with us, it is high time that the Reform party should show by some fitting testimonial, in what high estimation they hold Geo Brown and the *Globe*. I am not ashamed gentlemen, to own that many of my views have been moulded by the *Globe*; as well might I be ashamed to own that my opinions of our Reform Government have been formed by its own acts during the time they were in opposition and since their accession to government—Gentlemen, it would be folly in me to speculate as to what I would do if elected as your representative. I can only say that it will always be my aim to act to the best of my judgment for the general good of the Province, and for the particular benefit of this county, when I can do so with justice to myself and others. There are questions to be brought up at next session of Parliament, in which the people of this county will of necessity take an unusual interest, viz. Aid to Railways, and the Municipal Loan Fund Indebtedness; and whatever part I may have to take in these questions towards securing the rights of this county, I trust that my desire to secure our interests will always be tempered by my sense of justice to others. To sum all up, gentlemen, if you elect me as your representative, I shall enter the Legislature as a supporter of the present Government. I have every confidence in them, to believe that they will carry out those measures best suited for the good of our Province; but I trust, gentlemen, that you have sufficient confidence in my judgment to give me this credit, that I shall do nothing blindly. I shall only add, that if elected, I shall feel it an honor to have such a Party to represent, and such a Government to support.

A meeting of the Reform Central Committee of the North Riding of Lanark, was held in Almonte, after the nomination, John Scott, Esq., in the chair, W. Robertson, Secretary. On motions duly made and carried, the following gentlemen were added to the Committee, viz., Jonathan Francis, John Ryan, John Sturgeon, and John Stevenson.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that the Secretaries of the various Township Committees be requested to notify the several sub-committees that they will be expected to act in the present Election contest in the same manner and to secure even greater results than was done in the last election.

Mr. Galbraith moved, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that meetings be held during the following week as follows:

AT APPLETON, on Monday, at Seven o'clock p.m.

ALMONTE, Tuesday, at 7 p.m.

PAKENHAM, Wednesday, at 7 p.m.

CLAYTON, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

MIDDLEVILLE, on Friday, at 7 p.m.

The adjourned meeting of the Teachers' Association of the County of Lanark will be held in Perth, on Saturday, August 24th at 1 p.m.

NORTH WEST NEWS.

(*From the Manitoban.*)

A new brickyard is to be opened immediately on the Ross estate.

We note the arrival of Mr. Brashaw, Registrar of the U. S. Land Office at Pembina. He came down here for a little run.

Adjutant General Ro has arrived here, and will shortly inspect the Provisional Battalion and the several rifle companies of the Province.

We regret to learn that the grasshoppers have made their appearance in the region south of Badingley, and have completely destroyed the crops in the Boyne settlement. They are now moving on Headingley.

We had a visit the other day from Mr. Hugh Foulke, one of the teachers in the Friend's Institute, New York. He was on a summer trip to Duluth, and hearing so much of Manitoba, he resolved to visit it, and now expresses himself as amply repaid for the journey.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrived here on Wednesday on his way to the Pacific coast; and after a couple of day's sojourn started for the West. M. Jones, chief of the commissary department, accompanied him as far as the Portage.

Mr. Simpson, Indian Commissioner, paid the annuities to a large number of Indians of this neighbourhood during the week, and distributed the waggons and gorgeous apparel to which the chiefs and braves were entitled under the provisions of the late treaty. He will pay off the bands resident at the Portage, the Stone Fort, Pembina, and Lake Manitoba at once.

The Rev. Wm. Moore, of Ottawa, Commission of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church, arrived on Monday by the International. He comes to bear the fraternal greeting of the assembly to the Churches and missionaries in this Province and on the Saskatchewan. He intends to start for the west early next week.

Fort Garry, Aug. 14.—Chief Justice Morris arrived by steamer last night, and at four o'clock this afternoon the oaths of office were administered to him by the Lieutenant-Governor. The members of the Government, Donald A. Smith, M.P., the American Consul and a number of the leading men of the Provinces were present.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A YOUNG MAN WOUNDED IN THE SIDE.

We regret to learn that what promised to be unalloyed pleasure at the picnic of the Canadian Engine and Machinery Company's employees on Saturday was marred by a stabbing affray, of which no danger is apprehended, though the wound inflicted in the melee is painful, and presented at first sight a serious aspect. So far as we have been able to learn, it seems that an aged man named Wm. Crindle, "half seas over" (to use a mild term) and very snappishly disposed, when in that anything but delightful condition, was "acting the fool" throughout the day, and his nonsensical conduct as a matter of course attracted several of the rising generation, bent on fun and frolic. Anxious to cause the "old man gloquent" to continue his antics for their amusement, they teazed and annoyed him, until getting out of sorts he drew a jack knife, and somewhat unexpectedly made an assault upon a young man named Reddy, wounding a little above the haunch bone, being about an inch in length, and requiring three stitches to close the profusely bleeding flesh. The knife was taken from Crindle, who was at the same time arrested, and on the return of the steamer he was given into the custody of the authorities at the village of Portsmouth.—*Kingston News.*

Ireland has shown a good deal of railway enterprise of late. The engineers commenced operations last month for the construction of a new railroad from Clonmel to Fethard. An extension line from Enniscorthy to Wexford was opened the 26th July. A few days previously a new railway, fifteen miles in length, costing £120,000, and constructed at the sole charge of the Duke of Devonshire, was opened for traffic.

A sad accident occurred on Friday last at Lock's Sash Factory, Smith's Falls. A lad named Robert Foster, son of Mr. George Foster, Merchant Tailor, in attempting to put on a belt while the machinery was in motion, was caught by the arm and whirled about the shaft until one arm was completely torn off and one of his legs broken. Amputation of the injured arm was rendered necessary, and was performed by the physicians in attendance, Drs. Anderson, Allen, Horsey and Chambers.

The Geneva Tribunal, it is said, heard counsel on three points: What constituted due diligence in law? What was the value of the Confederate commissions held by the cruisers? And what responsibility was entailed upon England by their entering her ports, and how far their coaling in English ports rendered England liable. The counsel on both sides addressed the Tribunal on these points.

The Commissioners who were appointed to inquire as to whether the refuse from saw mills interfered with the navigation of the Ottawa River by filling up the channels have come to the conclusion that it does not, but that it will in time prove detrimental to its safe navigation.

A telegram from Fort Garry dated Wednesday says: Chief Justice Morris arrived here yesterday, and was formally sworn in to-day by the Lieutenant Governor at the Government House in presence of some thirty gentlemen.

Yellow fever must have broken out in the West Indies, as a Spanish vessel of war, which arrived at New York from Havana, had sixteen cases on board.

An old bachelor, at a wedding feast, had the heartlessness to offer the following toast—"Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to the earth."

Minutes of McNab and Pakenham Councils received; too late for insertion this week.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR,—The last issue of the Almonte GAZETTE contains a rather rich communication on the "Duty of Farmers." The writer, in true Rosamond style, desires the electors to throw aside all "political differences," and test their strength against the men in the "back Townships," (I suppose he means the western section of the Riding,) and combine together, Tory and Reformer, to elect a "local candidate;" boasts of our wealth and numbers, and consequent ability to elect whom we please; blames the farmers in Ramsay and Pakenham for not doing their duty in the last contest; and would lead us to believe that we are indebted to Mr. Rosamond for any increase which may have taken place in the value of our farms, or their products, during the past ten years. When I read the article, I concluded that the writer supposed the readers of the GAZETTE were fools, who could be easily imposed upon, (and indeed, sir, I am inclined to think that the wise editor of that paper is of the same opinion, judging from the course which he has pursued during the late elections,) if he could hope to convince us that all our increased advantages flowed from the money-making establishment which Mr. Rosamond superintends in Almonte. A great change, favourable to the farmers in this Riding has undoubtedly taken place during the past fifteen years, but we do not owe it to either Mr. Rosamond's enterprise, or to the enterprise of any other individual. I have no desire to ignore the benefits a farmer derives from living in the immediate vicinity of a populous village. But I would tell "An Elector" that if our farms, beef, mutton, eggs, &c., have increased in value, we are indebted for that increase to the establishment of Railway communications through the Riding, connecting us as it does with the outside world, and bringing a cash market for our farm produce to every man's door, and to the facilities afforded by the Railway, are attributable in some measure not only the increased prosperity of the farmers in North Lanark, but also the prosperity of the village of Almonte, and notably that of Mr. Rosamond; and if carrying on a private business, from which the general public receive an indirect benefit, entitles a man to public confidence, then there are several gentlemen in Almonte who have just as good a claim to the suffrages of the electors of North Lanark, on that account, as Mr. Rosamond has. Mr. Rosamond uses only imported wool in his manufactory, and the cloth made there can be purchased at as cheap a rate by the farmers near Sarnia, or Gaspe, as we can obtain it, who live within a gun-shot of where it is made. Of what especial benefit then is Mr. Rosamond to us We will probably be told that Mr. Rosamond pays a large amount weekly to his employees which is spent in the neighbourhood. True: but four-fifths of those earnings pass into the hands of the merchants and grocers in the village, to pay for imported goods. Mr Rosamond is honourably endeavouring to build up a fortune for himself. His business necessarily requires him to employ help, and, so far as he is concerned, that is done in his own interests, and not in the interests of the farmers of Pakenham and Ramsay; therefore, "An Elector" will have to base Mr. Rosamond's claim for support on some other grounds. 'An Elector" must have thought we were very gullable, indeed, if he expected to persuade us that we were indebted to the manufacturing enterprise of Mr. Rosamond for our present improved condition.

It is the intention of a large majority of the farmers of North Lanark, to send a man to represent them in the Local Parliament on whose political principles they can depend, and not simply because he happens to reside in any particular locality in the Riding. Mr. Rosamond's profession of Liberal principles must be regarded as very doubtful, when we found him last election, and again find him this election, fighting against the Liberal Party. Let "An Elector" give us some valid reasons for that—The late election in the South Riding of this county illustrates to us how our political opponents "throw aside their political differences." If the electors in the village of Almonte desire to abnegate all political principle, and pitt themselves against the rest of the Riding, for the purpose of securing a "Local" representative, the sooner we know it the better. They may rest assured that the evidence of such a spirit existing in Almonte will beget a kindred spirit in the Townships, and the weakest must go to the wall. It is, however, gratifying to know that a respectable number of the village electors do not participate in that spirit, but rather desire to act cordially with the great body of the Reform electors in the Riding; and it should be their duty to curb and repudiate the attempts made by their local Press, and local scribblers, to encourage and foster a spirit of antagonism, in election matters, between the people of the village and the people of the country.

I am, yours, STEADFAST.

Ramsay, August 19, 1872.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Almount, Orgust 7teenth, 72.

DEER EDITUR,—We hed anuther grand jewbelee tu-day. We air feelin jewbelant ovir owr own gratenes Almount kan suplie the Dominyon with men which, tu use a frenologikal expreshun, air hie in lo prinsipal, and with hoom the prinsipal of selph is alwaze upermost. We air prowd ov men ov that karakter, and kno that we kan lake with konfidens tu them alwaze tu taik a leedin part when owr sivil, or religis libertis air in dangir. Tha wil be evir fourmost in evry grate reporm whare privit inturest leeds the wa, and with moral kurage, and kristian fortytood, how the hed and bare the chane ov 'King Momon.'

But awl men hev there hoby, and pollyticks is agane the boby horse ov awl. Agen our kandydate is troted intu the feald, (Almout is hevy on the trot) by hoom? By the old and tride jockeys hoo atendid him thru awl hiz koarse ov tranin in the last kontest? Kno!—Nu and raw rekroots brot him for inspeckshun befour the peepel. The wun who led him in by the haltar, sed:

It gives me a grate deal ov pleshure and satisfakshun, and gloryfikashon, and with a dew sens of the unmitigated and rumbusticated responsibilite devolving upon my dignyfied selph upon this austeer okashun, to presipitait myself or raithir owr kandydate, with peri frastik sirkumlokushun befour this respektabel asemblage.

And as I hev alrede in owr papr told pharmers thar dute tu thro aside awl politikal differinses and jellyses, and kombind and entwind tugethur tu elekt a lokil representativ, and not let the men out in the townships hev the onir ov sendin anuther. We Almounters air by far the most richest, and most numerus in point ov numbirs, and I don't sea why we shouldn't be unabel tu send won. And altho he her a leen and hungre luke, and a certain author sez let no such man be trustid, yet sinse I kame to Kanady hesn't he devourd yure befe, and mutin, and egs, and wood, and turkeys, andsoforay; and I wood now ask yu pharmers if the lumberin operashuns ov Mr. Kaldwel, or the pharmin operashuns ov Mr. Galbreth hes ever dun enything tu devour yure befe, or mutin, or egs, or wood andsoforay? And the only anser yu wil be shel tu giv wil be kno.

Selphishness guverns the warld. (An individewal in the krowd heer sez, "only sum ov its inhabitants.")

Luke to bibel histore. How glad the Israelites war and how prowd tha felt when Aron maid them the golden kalf tu wurship. Here is a grater than Aron's kalf—a fool grone shoddy kalf with gold surroundins. Aint yu prepard with me to tu faul doun and wurship? It hez ever bean the grate and sum ov my ambishun tu be brot in kontakt with anamiles ov this deskripshun, who may hav at thar disposal sum small ophis ov pekuniare valew, and therefour I hope yu will be prepaird tu support this my idol in this kontest.

Heer the individewal who brot up the rare, sed:

Gintlemen fur the life ov me I don't sea, altho I'm only suportin the hind quarters ov the animile why I don't okupie az prominent a posishun az the man holdin the haltar. And altho I didn't diskriminate till a very resent periud ov time that my valewable servises wood be brot intu rekisishun on this momentus okashun, yet fur the life ov me I dont sea why yu shoodn't awl sea az I sea. And fur the life ov me I don't sea why yu shoodn't awl fall down and wurship.

And altho pollyticks in owr grate Dominyon iz a thing wurthe ov owr stade and konsiderashun, yet in Ontario whar the powers that be air awl powerful, fur the life ov me I don't see why owr kandydate shoodn't alwaze be with the kroud even if it shood be tu do evil. And fur the life ov me I don't sea why I shood be expekted further tu illuminait my vews tu so intellegent a kommunity ov the respektable inhabitants ov the sity of Almount.

Sevral other elokwenses wair then delivird, aftur which we wair addresed in owr komitie room by owr kandydate az follows:

Onse more intu the ditch, deer freads, onse more,
Well kloze theze fals up with owr empty hotels,
In pease there's nothin so bekums a man
Az modest stilnes and sobriety;
But when the blast ov pollyticks blows in owr eres,
Then imitait the ackshun ov the swil tub,
With stagerin gate, and overheated blud—
Disgise fare natur with hard flavored whjsky
Then lend the I a teribal aspekt,
Let brandy, rum and gin be freely given
These drive men's soles to h—l but non to Heaven
But futur weal or futur wo we spurn,
The presint uze while prezent serves our turn.

Kum then, deer Unkel John az first on list,
I hope that sling is sweeten'd to your taste,
And yu, frend Richard, (by sum kald krazy)
I trust n'll drink until yure I's gro hazy.
And yu, my aged sire; oft in the days ov yoar,
Hev I yu whitened, and yu, me, whitewash'd o'er;
And tho, as each to other, we stand sun & father;
Yet, by the wurd defete, we now stand bruther.
Drink az yu oftin drank and bee not backward,
And nair agin tak temprans fur a watchwurd.
Ah, Dokter, deer, yu tru and faithful vasal,
Oft bak to bak we've stood in menny a dirte tussel,
As frends, we hope tu drink, no matter how it iz,
Long may yu liv to say, "and so it iz."
And now my kizen Jeamie, both poit and trew kristian,
When yu a woman kiss, be sure there's no one listenin,
Tu kis is sometmies blis; but sometimes sinful,
This thought ta me haz oft bean vere pane ful.
Sez Jamie in return, od man but yere a limmer,
Tu heer yu talk yure neither rake nor sinner,
Od man kry quits, and let us taik our drappie,
Nere borow truble, when we ken be happe.
But now confushun began to rain supream;
Each had sum favurit dodge, a klever skeam,
By which tha ment tu work, and kun ful well,
They'd oust the old pharmer and his frend Kaldwell.
Owr songs and tostes now rent the midnight air,
And Bruther J——n sang dolefule—"Vacant chair,"
At this awl started, rubbed I's and tride to pull their nose off,
Each seazed a hat and so did

UNKEL JOSEF.

THE RAMSAY VOTER'S LIST.

Editor Carleton Place Herald.

SIR—As there happened to be a number of the electors of Ramsay inadvertently omitted to be placed on the voter's list for 1871, and which I regret very much, I deem it expedient to make some explanation about the error, which, if not satisfactory as regards the disfranchisement of the electors, may be satisfactory so far as to show that there was no intention or desire on my part to cause any one to be so disfranchised. Many persons are not aware that when a voter's list is made out, and which must be done every year, a copy is to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County, and another copy is to be retained in the office of the Clerk of the municipality; this plan guards, that one copy shall be a check on the other, thereby preventing any undue liberties to be taken with them. It also serves as a sort of registry whereby any person who may require to see the names of the voters may at any time have an opportunity to do so, and at a trifling cost get a certified copy. The List referred to was made out about a year ago and the copy duly sent to the Clerk of the Peace. Some time last winter it was understood that an election for a member to serve in the Dominion Parliament would take place at some convenient season of the year. It was pretty well rumored that the writs would not be issued until the month of September. In view of this I prepared the voter's lists of 1872, and went to much trouble and some legal expense in order to have a very correct list made out, expecting that the list of 1872 would be the one used. In the meantime I was not aware that the list of 1871 showed any omissions. The first notice I had of an omission being on the list was through Mr. W. Templeman, who came to my office one evening a few days previous to the nomination to ascertain if it was true that Mr. Alexander Sinclair was omitted. Upon turning up the list I, to my surprise, found it was so. I then commenced and made an examination of the assessment roll of 1871 and found there were several others also omitted. I immediately wrote to E. G. Malloch, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, offering to place in his hands an affidavit that that there were several qualified voters whose names, through some unforseen or inadvertent manner, were omitted to be placed on the list, and wishing the privilege of getting them on, as I then understood that it was the list of 1871 which would be used at the said election. He very kindly turned up the law on the subject and favoured me with the following answer, which you will see prevented me from being able to do anything to make the list correct:

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,
Perth, 24th July, 1872.

Thomas Coulter, Esq., Ramsay.

DEAR SIR,—I fear the list will have to go as it is. If I could assist you in any way to make it straight I would gladly do so, but the 10th Sub. Sec., of Sec., 7 of the Election Act of 1868-9 (Ont.) says that no person shall be admitted to vote unless his name *appears* on the list returned at least *one month* before the date of the writ. And *Sec.* 8 provides the only remedy for amending the list, and it must be done before the *issuing* of the writ.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) EDW. G. MALLOCH, C. P.

As some seem to be of the opinion that it was the list of 1872 which was used, I must here correct them and say that it was the list of 1871. Had it been the list of 1872, we would have had none of this trouble. I endeavored also to get out early in the year the list of voters for 1872, fully expecting that to be the one which would be used at the election. As to the cause why the omissions were made, I can only answer, that in making out the list, the names require to be put down alphabetically, and that in selecting the names in this manner I may have omitted some, and then also in going to the column of qualification I may have taken inadvertently the wrong column, thereby causing the name to be left off. You have now an unvarnished statement of the whole affair, which has been so very annoying to some of the respectable electors of Ramsay, and I can only say in conclusion that I do not think any person felt more annoyed or embarassed than,

Your humble servant,
THOMAS COULTER,
Town Clerk

Ramsay, 12th August, 1872.

For the C. P. Herald.

On Friday the 16th inst., the friends of the principals concerned, to the number of between three or four dozen, met at the house of our respected Judge, John G. Malloch, Esq., of Victoria Hall, Perth, the occasion being the celebration of the marriage of Miss Malloch, to the Rev. Thomas Hart.

Occasions of this nature are generally the signal for joy and gladness; but these feelings on that day were alloyed with those of sadness, as the bride and groom were about to leave our midst for the distant Province of Manitoba. The ceremony, which was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Dr Bain, of Perth, was followed by a sumptuous lunch. After justice had been done to the viands prepared by the generous hostess of "the Hall", the officiating clergyman, in a few words, expressive of the warmest attachment, proposed the health of the happy couple, which was responded to with much fervour, and followed by a hearty "three times three."

We must congratulate "the man of her choice" in winning the affections of "such a life-long ally," and we cannot do better than reiterate the words of Dr. Bain in proposing his toast: "May God bless them, and conduct them to their journey's end, and through life, in peace and safety." COM.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE 11 CLAREMOUNT STREET.
Off University Road,
Dublin, 27th July, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR—The numerous friends I have assisting me in obtaining farm laborers and servant girls for Canada, write to me and tell me that from the 15th of next month they could get a good number of farm laborers and domestic servants if they were assisted to the amount of £3, leaving them to pay £1 5s, of course they giving a written engagement to pay the £3. If inside a month I get money to advance I would guarantee to send over 100 of each class mentioned, the £4 5s passage will work well. I am sending some every week, but it has not yet had time to prove itself. Next spring, if they are continued, an immense number will take advantage of them. I had some difficulty convincing them that they would not have to repay £2 1s or be in any way bound when they would land in Quebec; they thought it was somewhat like the Ottawa Valley Emigration Society's assistance. I am glad to have to tell you that I have got copies of letters from the emigrants of last April and May, speaking favorably of Canada and promising to send for friends next winter; all being well I will have them published in pamphlet form, meantime I will have them inserted in the daily papers here. Let not the farmers of Canada complain of help, let them send the money here and I will send men and girls. I had letters from Mr. Donaldson crying for men and women to "come over and help them." I wrot eto get up a similar society to yours in Ottawa, and that I would send them a supply. I answered him as Jupiter answered the wagoner: help yourselves and others will help you. In next Tuesday's *Belfast News Letter*, I will have a letter from a very intelligent carpenter, a Mr. Overend, who went out last May and has written to me sending passage money for his wife; he is settled at Pembroke, and likes the country very much.

Yours truly,
CHARLES FOY.

W. J. Wills,
Immigration Agent,
Ottawa, Canada.

CIRCULAR TO TRUSTEES AND TEACHERS.

After a long delay—a month behind the proper time—I have succeeded in making out all the cheques for the Legislative grant to the schools of this county, and forwarded them to the several Township Treasurers. The plan that I have adopted is this: when all the Reports are in for a Township, I make the apportionment, and send the cheques to the Township Treasurer, with instructions to him to exact a Trustees' 'order,' addressed to me, in every case, before payment, and in the case of male teachers to retain the sum of *Two dollars* half-yearly as their subscription to the *Superannuation Fund.* These orders and the Superannuation money he remits to me. No Teacher, need make application to the Treasurer without the Trustees' order, properly drawn out, addressed, signed and sealed.—Trustess will also bear in mind that it is their duty to see that each male Teacher has contributed his regular subscription to the Superannuation Fund, before they settle with him. If they fail to do this, and the Teacher escapes payment, the amount will be deducted from the next cheque issued to the section. On the *Tenth* day of *July*, when all the half yearly Reports should have been in, and when I should have been able to go on and finish up the work of apportionment, *four* Townships only were complete. Of the remaining *ten* Townships the Reports came in at wide intervals, and some did not reach me until the *Eighth* day of this month. Now Trustees are bound under penalty, to send in their Reports both half yearly and yearly, within the prescribed time, *i. e.*, the half-yearly within *ten days* of the close of the schools; and the yearly not later than the *Fifteenth* of *January*. If they fail to do this, they become *personally liable* to their section for any loss that might accrue from their negligence. They are also liable to be fined for signing *incorrect* and *incomplete* reports. Now, whereas it is not my desire to see the law enforced in such cases of neglect, still I say that it is a just provision, and should lead Trustees, and Teachers too, to be more punctual and careful, with their annual and semi-annual Returns. As it has been since my appointment to the office of Inspector, the work of apportionment of money which I could do in a week or less, if the returns from the various school sections throughout the county were sent in promptly, is extended over a month, and I am deprived of my only opportunity of a holiday in this manner. Let me see more punctuality in the future. I am aware that in some few cases Teachers and Trustees have alleged as the excuse for delay, that they have not received the Blank Form of Report. If such is really the case, I am at a loss to know where they go to. I mailed them this year on the *Twenty-first* of *June* (addressed in each case to the Trustees), to the post office of every school section in the county, checked them off as I addressed them, and counted them when I put them into the post-office, so that I am *positive* that they were sent. If however, in future, any Teacher, after enquiring of the Trustees, or otherwise, ascertains that the report has not reached the school section, I wish him to make application to me *before the school closes for the term*, when another one will be sent, and in no case should the Trustees allow the Teacher to go away from the section until they see that the Report is properly made out and handed in to them, so that they may examine it, sign it, and transmit it to the Inspector within the prescribed time. While on this subject of Reports, allow me to draw the particular attention of teachers and trustees to the annual reports to be sent in next January. No annual report will be accepted unless every column is properly filled in, and the financial statement correct and properly balanced. The annual reports for 1871 were as a whole, very incomplete; many were returned for correction, and many more should have been. It is a perfect impossibility for the Inspector to make out the annual statistical report to the Department, unless the teachers and trustees do their work faithfully in the first place.

In making my last tour of inspection, I drew the attention of Trustees, in most cases, where necessary to the inadequate school accommodation I found, and insisted upon such accommodation being furnished as the law requires. Let me again direct the attention of trustees to this subject, and call upon them to examine the requirements of the law and the requirements of their respective sections, and to make immediate provision to supply all deficiencies, in order to secure the Legislative grant to their section, and relieve themselves from personal liability in this matter. Some have already taken the initiative in this step of progress, others are prepared to do so, but remember that none will be allowed to escape unless very satisfactory excuses can be given for the existing deficiencies of their school premises. I expect to begin my next visit about the first of September, and to see all the schools again before the close of the year. I shall expect to find that the warning has been taken, where it has already been given, and that all interested in the welfare of education in this county have taken active steps towards the erection of commodious school houses with convenient premises and suitable outbuildings, a credit to their respective sections,