COAL OIL EXPLOSION.

A WOMAN BURNED TO CINDERS.

About nine o'clock last night the alarm of fire sounded from box 19, St. Antoine Street, to which locality, without the slightest delay, the firemen hastened along at the top of their horse's speed. Arrived at the locality indicated it was found that a fire was raging in one of the rooms in the house of Dr. Duncan McCallum, a few doors along St. Antoine street. The firemen rushed in and found one of the rooms and its contents

IN FLAMES,

and the people of the house in a terrified and distracted state, their energies, what few of them remained, being directed to the task of quenching the flames, which played around the body of the servant girl, who lay at the door in an unconscious condition, and from whose body the fire was surely and speedily

LICKING OUT THE SPARKS OF LIFE.

The firemen never paused, but set themselves to putting out the flames, on and in the neighborhood of the dying girl, whose screams were most piercing and heartrending. Dr. Drake was soon upon the spot, followed by, Dr. Tabb and Reid, who did their best to allay the excruciating sufferings of the unfortunate female, to whom they administered chloroform, to make her

END AS EASY AS POSSIBLE,

as there was no hope of saving her life. Dr. McCallum, who had been out visiting a patient at the time came in, and concurring in the opinion of his colleagues assisted them in every way possible in their mournful and hopeless task. His grief was of the most poignant nature, as was also that of the rest of the family, who had the

HIGHEST OPINION OF THE GIRL.

The sufferer's name was Mary Toole, or O'Toole, aged 35 years of age, and one theory of the accident is believed to have been that she was lying on the sofa reading, when the lamp, which was on a table adjoining, exploded, setting fire to her clothing; all of which was burned on her. In her agony she must have ran round the room, and at length reaching the passage fell to the ground, her poor body, a few minutes before so full of life and activity, presenting a

MOST SICKENING SPECTACLE.

She lingered until nearly twelve o'clock before life was pronounced extinct. The flesh had peeled off her arms and legs; in fact, the only part which was not a cinder was a small patch on one of her cheeks.

ANOTHER OPINION

as to the cause of the sad occurrence is that as she lay on the sofa she was taken with an epileptic fit, to which she was subject and in her struggles upset the lamp, thus causing her untimely end.

THE DAMAGE,

with the exception of the fatal result, is comparatively trifling, the fire not having spread beyond the room and passage.

It is a wonder that more coal oil accidents do not more frequently happen this hot weather, as the coal oil in general use is only

PUT TO A LOW TEST,

whilst the temperature in the shade has several days been upwards of 95°. This is reaching within a few degrees the dangerous point, in fact, the immediate proximity of a light would be even sufficient to cause an explosion. In connection with this we may call attention to the gross disregard of the very proper provision of the law, limiting the number of barrels in store in town to five barrels in any one building. Warnings have not been unfrequent of late, but, perhaps, a most scandalous infringement of this most sanitary law, is the fact that at the present moment a large number of barrels of this highly dangerous fluid are from time to time deposited on the street in which our largest warehouses are situated. Many of the barrels being in such a state from the present intense heat that the oil oozing out between the staves might be easily ignited by a cigar end or match carelessly thrown away by a passer by. In such a case not only would the contiguous buildings be in danger of destruction, but the whole shipping also, in which case the loss of life and property would be most fearful to contemplate.—*Montreal Herald.*

In the British Parliament, a bill has been introduced for the protection of children employed in Agriculture, which applies, in a modified form, to the fields and farm yards, the principles which have long been applied to British factories and workshops. The bill provides that no children are to be employed under eight years of age, nor under ten, unless they have previously been a year at school; and none between ten and twelve years of age, unless they spend part of their time at school. A system of dividing the time of children between labor and school, giving them alternately a day at work and a day at study, has been tried with success among the labourer's children, on the estate of Mr. Baget, at Ruddington. The result was, that the boys who thus alternated farm work and school were found to learn more than those who were always at school, while their work was better done than that of boys who gave their whole time to labor.

Cooly labor is largely employed in the British West India Islands, as well as in the Spanish, as a substitute for colored servitude. In the thirty-seven years from 1835 to 1871, inclusive, there were 137,981 cooly emigrants introduced into the British West Indies, and in the twenty-nine years from 1843 to 1871, there were 346,101 coolies from India introduced into the island of Mauritius. During 1871, British Guiana and the British West Indies received 6,163 coolies. The coolies are found to be much more useful and willing to work on the plantations than the liberated colored men. Many of the latter have acquired an ambition to work for themselves, and those who have not won't work for anybody.

Lower Province papers publish a letter received from General Butler announcing that the Secretary of the United States Navy has sent three war vessels to the fishing grounds to protect American fishermen, in view of possible necessities; and requesting that fishermen, in case of any trouble, apply at once to the commander of these vessels to investigate the matter on the spot.

A special telegram from Baltimore informs us that Greeley's nomination was unanimous, with the exception of Delaware and New Jersey, which divided, nine voting for Greeley and nine for Bayard.

The hearing of the appeal in the House of Lords on the Mordaunt divorce case has been adjourned *sine die*, in consequence, it is understood, of the absence from England of Sir Roundell Palmer.

The Committee of Inquiry appointed to decide upon the best rifle to be introduced into the Turkish army have declared in favor of the Henry-Martini weapon.

A GLASGOW PROFESSOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

When the studies of a philosopher, and especially of a mathematician, have been described, his discoveries recorded, and his writings considered, his history has been written. His private life is generally unvaried, filled with speculative inquiry, amused by scientific reading, variegated only by philosophic conversation, unless when its repose is broken by controversy, an incident scarcely possible in the history of mathematicians. Dr. Simson, the famous Glasgow mathematician, loved to amuse his leisure hours, and unbend his mind in the relaxation of society, and from the simplicity of his manners and the kindliness of his disposition, as well as from his very universal information, he was ever a most welcome member of the circle which he frequented. He lived in his college chambers to the last, but received his friends at a neighboring tavern, where a room was always kept at his disposal. He attended a club near the college, and in good weather its members dined every Saturday at Anderston, a suburb of Glasgow. In these meetings his chair was always reserved for him, being left vacant when he happened to be absent. It is also said to have been his habit to sit covered. He was fond of playing for an hour or two at whist, and of calculating chances, at which he generally failed; but he was on the whole a good player, though he was not very patient of his partner's blunders, nor did he always accept a bad hand of such partner with philosophic meekness. He was fond of music, and sometimes would sing a Greek ode to a modern air. Professor Robinson says he twice heard him sing "a Latin hymn to the Divine Geometer," and adds that the tears stood in his eyes as he gave it with devotional rapture. His voice was fine, says the Professor, and his ear, most accurate. That he did not always interrupt his geometrical meditations in the hours of relaxation is very plain, not only from the singular anecdote related of his discovery of prisms, but from the date of "Anderston" attached to some of his solutions, indicating that they had occurred to him while attending the Saturday meetings of the club in that suburb. In all his habits he was punctual and regular, even measuring the exercise which he took by the number of paces he walked. Anecdotes are related of him when interrupted by some one on his accustomed walk, and after hearing what was said, continued at the number he had just before marked, and surprising his acquaintance by speaking the next number aloud. He was exceedingly absent; and the younger part of the University pupils were wont to play on this peculiarity. It is related that one of the college porters being dressed up for the purpose, came to ask charity, and in answer to the Professor's questions, gave an account of himself closely resembling his own history. When he found so great a resemblance adds the story, he cried out "What's your name?" and on the answer being given, "Robert Simpson," he exclaimed, with great animation, "Why it must be myself!"—when he awoke from his trance. Notwithstanding his absent habits, he was an exceedingly good man of business; he filled the office of Clerk of the Faculty of the University for 30 years, and managed its financial and other concerns with great regularity and success. Like all minds of a higher order, he not only had no contempt for details, but a love of them; and while clerk he made a transcript with his own hand of the University records, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Senatus Academicus. In 1750 being turned of three score and ten, he found it necessary to have an assistant, when Dr. James Williamson was appointed his helper and successor. The University passed a resolution fully recording in detail his services to the college and to science at large, and pronouncing a warm but just panegyric upon him. He continued for ten years in the pursuit of his favorite studies, and the enjoyment of the same social intercourse as before. His health, which through his life long had been unbroken, remained entire until within a few weeks of his death, and he died on the first of October, 1768, having almost completed his eighty-first year.—*Lord Brougham.*

The Governor General seems to have been pleased with the appearance of the volunteers and their various arrangements at the different Ontario camps.—He distributed the prizes to the best shots at Kingston a few days ago, and in addressing the Brigade observed: "He was, besides, a member of the militia force in his own country, and had taken a deep interest in it from the first. A few remarks from him, therefore, on this occasion, he hoped would not be out of place. Before coming to this country he had heard much in praise of the Canadian Volunteers, but had to confess that he was agreeably surprised at the splendid phisique of the men, their steadiness in the ranks, and the efficient manner in which they went through the various military movements of the day. As Her Majesty's representative he had rejoiced to find that she had such an efficient army to defend this part of Her empire, for he doubted not that, if the occasion should ever arise, they would all go promptly in defence of their homes and country.—He would not soon forget what he had seen to-day. The steadiness with which the men marched, and their soldierly appearance, were worthy of all praise, and, though not familiar with the details of military science, he could not but notice the excellent manner in which the various corps performed their movements. He would take great pleasure in reporting these facts to Her Majesty's Government, and to the Commander-in-Chief and of congratulating them upon the possession of so fine a body of troops in this part of the Empire, of which they ought to be proud. He knew that soldiers did not like long speeches, and he would therefore close his remarks by sincerely thanking them for the pleasure he had experienced in reviewing them to-day.

Workmen who have been excavating in the vicinity of the new Presbyterian Church, Dartmouth, during the past few days, have exhumed large quantities of human bones. It will be remembered by those familiar with the early history of the Province that about the year 1745 a fever broke out in a French fleet, then lying in the harbor, which swept away hundreds of the seamen. The commanding officer, who also fell a victim, was interred on St. George's Island. Large numbers of the seamen were buried on the Dartmouth side, and it is probable that it is the remains of these unfortunate men which are now being brought to light, after a repose of a century and a quarter.

Mr. Dewe, the inspector, is busily engaged in the improvement of the mail facilities in British Columbia.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the South Riding of Lanark

GENTLEMEN,—

After a period of eleven years, during which I have enjoyed, as your representative, your unwavering support and generous confidence, which I believe, I still retain, it is with deep regret that it becomes my duty to intimate to you that I will not, at the approaching General Election, become a candidate for your suffrages.

I have found the wear and tear of political life, the management of one of the large receiving Departments of the Government, and the anxiety, labor, and attention requisite for the discharge of the duties of a member of a Cabinet charged with the well-being of the affairs of the Dominion, too great a strain on my constitution, and I have therefore been compelled, in obedience to the decided representations of my medical advisers, to withdraw, for a time at least, from active public life.

This decision has not been a hasty one, as upwards of a year ago I tendered my resignation, but was prevailed upon by the friendly urgency of the Premier and my colleagues to withdraw it, in the hope that I might be enabled to continue in the discharge of my duties. Time has shown, however, that the hope has not been fully realized, and I have been compelled again to ask for a release from the honorable position of a member of the Government of the Dominion. This has been acceded to, and I have been offered and accepted the position of Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba, to which new land I propose shortly to proceed, in the belief that, in helping to mould the institutions and develope the resources of that country which will soon be thickly peopled, I will find a wide field for usefulness in the future, and be, moreover, fully restored to my wonted health. Under these circumstances I have to bid you farewell, and to thank you for all your kindness to me in the past.

In retiring from political life, I do so at an auspicious period.

The consolidation of the Dominion, under the statesmen who have wisely guided its rising fortunes has gone on steadily—the vast North West and the rising Province of British Columbia have been added to Canada—the revenue is ample to meet all demands upon it, and the country in all its interests is prosperous.

Under such circumstances I return to private life, confident that the Dominion has entered on a bright career, and assured that, as years roll on, the wisdom of the policy of uniting the scattered British Provinces of North America under one control (which, as you will recollect, I advocated at my first election in 1861), will be amply proved, and Canada, growing in strength and power, will be recognised as the right arm of Britain, and the bonds of affection and sympathy between our country and the Parent State will day by day grow stronger.

Again thanking you for your past confidence, and wishing you and yours all of good,

I have the honor to be,
Your obed't serv't,
ALEXANDER MORRIS.

Perth 9th July, 1872.

It will be gratifying to the surviving Parishioners of the late Rev. Michael Harris, A. M., for, thirty-three years Rector of Perth, to learn that a handsome monumental stone has been erected in the burial ground of St. James' Church, to his memory and that of his amiable wife, by his son-in-law, Colonel Crawford, M. P., at a cost of over $200. A subscription, some years ago, was set on foot by his parishioners and friends in the adjoining missions, to erect to his memory some such well-deserved tribute of esteem but, through mismanagement, but $22 reached the treasurer. As such a sum in any shape from his former congregation would neither do honor to the memory of the departed nor be creditable to their own liberality, we trust that this trifle may be made the nucleus of a fund to place a handsome stained glass memorial window in the chancel of the new church, thereby beautifying the building, shewing a becoming reverence and affection for the memory of the deceased Rector, and in this way more directly honoring God. An opportunity is now afforded for doing this, as funds are being collected for the ornamentation and beautifying of the fabric of the church, and to which object a stained glass memorial window would much contribute. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rector, Rev. R. L. Stephenson or the Church-wardens, St. James Church, Perth.—*Expositor.*

No less than eight cows have died in the government pasture, attached to the barracks here, during the past hot weather. Cow doctors say that they died from sunstroke, but never in our capacity as journalists have we recorded or heard of "bossy' *coups de Joleil* attacking animals. It is strange those that have died are fat,—fat enough to butcher. A similar mortality among cows is said to have prevailed lately at Locollo, but we have been unable to verify this collateral statement. One of the animals that died was cold all over, sometimes before death. If the head were hot this would indicate sunstroke. We believe the cause to be want of shade. If a shed were built, closed only to the south, it might stop this mortality—or even if the animals were allowed access to shady trees. One animal only showed she was sickening by her milk falling off; and the the next day she died. We would suggest bleeding as a cure, and the shed as a preventive, and meanwhile sympathise most heartily with the sufferers by this strange occurrence.—*St. Johns News.*

GRANDPARENTS.—Oh, the delight of being a grandparent! To have nothing to do with mending, and scrubbing, and reproving, but only with excusing and extenuating, in the light of which long experience gives, showing us how to pass lightly over trifles, and how to postpone grave rebuke for grave occasions! Many a child has been ruined by that constant iteration of complaint which is sure to burden both ear and conscience. Grandparents know that when people call their loving forbearance and discretion "spoiling children," they can well afford to smile at the mistaken accusation.

A despatch from Aden announces the arrival there of Stanley, and says he will start to-day for London in company with the son of Dr. Livingstone. Stanley is bearer of letters from Dr. Livingstone for the British Government, and his family and friends. Stanley states that when he left the interior of Africa Livingstone was unwell, but he was nevertheless determined to proceed with his explorations, and will not return home until he has completed the great work of ascertaining the source of the Nile.

CRICKET.—The return match between the Mississippi Boys, of Carleton Place, and the Lanark Cricket Club, was played on the Carleton Place Cricket Ground, on Saturday last, 13th inst. The match resulted in favor of Lanark by 14 runs. Messrs. Wm. Pattie and J. J. Glass acted as umpires. The following is the score:

LANARK CLUB.—FIRST INNINGS.

G. Foley, b. Wilson	7
D. Young, b Wilson	0
W. Doherty, run out	5
W. Dorroway, b. Moffatt	5
R. Watchorn, c Horn, b Moffatt	8
D. McDiarmid, c & b Moffatt	0
J. Gemmill, c & b Wilson	1
F. Dinwoodie, not out	10
T. Wilson, c Moffatt, b Wilson	0
J. Dousette, b Wilson	0
T. Caldwell, c Sumner, b Wilson	1
Wides 1, byes 2, leg byes 2	5
	42

SECOND INNINGS.

F. Dinwoodie, c Sumner, b Wilson	14
G. Foley, b Moffatt	0
D. Young, b Moffatt	16
W. Dorroway, b Wilson	3
W. Doherty, run out	3
R. Watchorn, c Sumner, b Wilson	1
D. McDiarmid, b Moffatt	1
J. Gemmill, b Moffatt	7
T. Caldwell, b Wilson	12
T. Wilson, b Wilson	3
J. Dousette, not out	0
Wides 2, byes 3, leg bye 1	6
	71

MISSISSIPPI BOYS.—FIRST INNINGS.

C. Patterson, b McDiarmid, c Foley	2
A. Peden, b McDiarmid	12
R. McDiarmid, stumped out	1
A. Wilson, b McDiarmid	7
G. Adams, c Foley, b Dinwoodie	3
D. Moffatt, c Young, b Dinwoodie	0
A. Horn, b McDiarmid	5
F. Murphy, b McDiarmid	0
R. L. Bond, b McDiarmid	0
G. Sumner, not out	4
P. Peden, b Dinwoodie	[illegible]
Byes 3	[illegible]
	37

SECOND INNINGS.

G. Adams, b Dinwoodie	4
D. Moffatt, b Dinwoodie	5
A. Peden, c Foley, b McDiarmid	20
R. McDiarmid, b McDiarmid	14
G. Sumner, c & b McDiarmid	10
C. Patterson, b Dinwoodie	0
A. Wilson, b Dinwoodie	2
R. L. Bond, c Doherty, b Dinwoodie	1
A. Horn, b Dinwoodie	1
F. Murphy, not out	0
P. Peden, b McDiarmid	1
Byes 2, leg byes 3	5
	62

Lanark Club, both innings .. 113
Mississippi Boys, both innings 99

Majority for Lanark ..... 14 runs

The Writs for the Dominion Elections will be issued on the 15th inst.

Earthquakes occurred in Iceland simultaneously with the recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

"Boy, you are not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that," was the reply.

It is said that Chicago alone, in the next three years, will require 800,000 tons of iron for building purpose, to say nothing of other uses to which it will be put.

Centreville, 12th.—A man named Joel Huff dropped to-day while driving in his buggy, near the Camden Roman Catholic Church in Centreville. Sunstroke was the cause.

Hamilton, July 12th.—William Mercer Wilson, of Simcoe, was last evening elected Grand Master of Canada. There is a large gathering of Masons here at present and the proceedings have been unusually interesting.

A Massachusetts judge has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons of Cambridge, that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one!"

A colored woman at Georgetown undertook to make a little child eat some dry bread recently, using her thumb to assist in forcing the food down. As the result of her humane efforts the child choked to death, after suffering terrible agonies for fifteen minutes.

Wellington, 12th.—Yesterday the house of Mr. Frank Macdonald was struck by lightning and two girls hurt. One young woman was very badly burned about the face; the other, a small girl, had her boot completely torn from her foot without much damage to the girl.

A most searching inquiry is being instituted by the Hamilton Jury, empannelled to enquire into the cause of the death of the unfortunate children at the beach on Dominion day, on which occasion a wharf gave way, precipitating a large number of people into the water.

The little son of Charles Hurdman, of Aylmer, Q., was accidentally killed at that place on Friday evening. The child attempted to climb on one of the Union Express waggons while in motion, but failed, and the heavy wheel passing over his head killed him instantly.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the House of Commons, the Speaker of that House has given a general increase of salary to the officers and servants. A number of the civil officers and clerks are to be placed on the superannuation list during the ensuing month.

Brudenell, July 11th.

A Prussian woman was murdered on the 6th inst., in the woods about two miles from Brudenell. An examination was held yesterday by Judge Doran of Pembroke, and several others. Verdict was "That the deceased came to her death by being wilfully murdered." There were several wounds on her body and neck.—Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

A leading wine firm of San Francisco give it as their opinion, that it is almost certain that the vintage of the present year, though somewhat reduced by frosts in some localities, will foot up much greater than that of the previous year. They estimate that 8,000,000 gallons of wine will be made, besides the large quantity of grapes manufactured into brandy.

We learn from a reliable source that two successive attempts were made during the last two nights but one, to throw from the track the express train going east somewhere between Shannonville and Napanee. Ties were used in each case, one of which being caught by the engine was nearly cut through. The matter has hitherto been kept quiet with a view of detecting the culprit. No language can properly convey, as no statute law has provided a proper punishment for this crime.—*Belleville Ontario.*

In the end of May last, says the *Free Press*, Mrs. Parker, of Stukely, lost a fine cow which had become the prey to bears. Failing to come home at night when called, next day it was found she had been almost all devoured. Apparently there had been a long and severe fight, for the trees in the vicinity bore marks of the struggle. A whole family of bruins must have shared in the repast, so little was left of the poor cow. Nothing similar has happened in Stukely for fifty years.

RAMSAY COUNCIL.

RAMSAY, 10th July, 1872.

Council met this day, at 2 o'clock p. m. Present, Councillors Drummond, McCreary and Snedden. Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

Mr. P. Drummond presented the petition of an indigent woman, praying for assistance to obtain the necessaries of life.

Mr. Drummond gave notice that he would at the next meeting of Council introduce a by-law to regulate the commutation of Statute Labour at seventy-five cents a day.

Moved by Mr. McCreary, and seconded by Mr. Snedden, that the sum of ten dollars be granted to the woman whose petition has been received to-day, and that Mr. M. Foley be a commissioner to see the same properly expended; and that the Reeve be and he is hereby authorized to grant an order on the Treasurer for the same, in favor of Mr. Foley. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Drummond, and seconded by Mr. McCreary, that the by-law subdividing the township of Ramsay into polling subdivisions, be now brought up a second time, and passed. Carried.

The council adjourned until Saturday, 3rd August. THOS. COULTER, Township Clerk.

WHIPPING HORSES.

I would caution all who train or use horses against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing or stimulating the passions, and then, from necessity, crushing the will through which resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this; and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability judgment and skill of the horseman as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and care should be taken not to rouse the passions or excite the will to obstinacy. The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate on the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse as well as in training a child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing still in his stall. I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill-usage especially with fine blood horses, and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases may be cited, as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck and giving apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond. Remember the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and cause irreparable injury.—*Wagner's Education of the Horse.*

SOMETHING ABOUT WOMEN.

Mr. Warner writes in the "Black-Log Stories" in *Scribner's Monthly*: Woman is perpetual revolution, and is that element which continually destroys and recreates. She is the experimenter and suggester of new combinations. She has no belief in any law of eternal fitness of things. She is never content with any arrangement of her own house. The only reason the mistress could give when she rearranged her apartment, for having a picture in what seemed the most inappropriate place, was that it never had been there before. Woman has no respect for tradition, and because a thing is as it is, is sufficient reason for changing it. When she gets into law, as she has come into literature, we shall gain something in the destruction of all our vast and musty libraries of precedents, which now fetter our administration of individual justice. It is mandeville's opinion that woman are not so easily touched with the unspoken poetry of Nature; being less poetical and having less imagination, they are more fitted for practical affairs, and would make less failures in business.

I have noticed the almost selfish passion for their flowers which old gardeners have, and their reluctance to part with a leaf or blossom from their family. And they love the flowers for themselves. A woman raises flowers for their use.—She is destruction in a conservatory. She wants the flowers for her lover, for the sick, for the poor, for the Lord on Easter day, for the ornamentation of her house. She delights in the costly pleasure of sacrificing them. She never sees a flower but she has a desire to pick it.

MARRIED AT SEA.—The propellor Fountain City, from Chicago to Buffalo witnessed a very pleasing ceremony on Sunday morning last, at Miss Lucy Dean and a Mr. T. S. Tremple of Chicago were happily married by the Rev. G. P. Nicols, of Milwaukie. They met on board on Tuesday morning, as the boat left Chicago; were introduced on Wednesday entangled; and when at last on Thursday Mr. Temple proposed, Miss Dean was only too happy, the document was as stated above. May they, as the books say, "live happy ever after.

An unusually lively and acrimonious scene diversified the dull decorum of the British House of Lords on the 17th of June. The Ballot bill had been sent to them from the Commons, and their lordships, after accepting the principle of the bill, spent seven hours in cutting it into little bits and throwing all the valuable bits away. They changed the compulsory secrecy provided for it into an optional secrecy, struck out the clauses prohibiting the clerks from telling how any person voted, and otherwise made the bill useless. When this had gone on for some time the Lord Chancellor said that the Tory lords were "spoiling the bill." The Marquis of Bath at this flared up, and cried out that the Lord Chancellor "never rose to speak without showing acrimony and bitterness, and imputing base motives to his opponents." Earl Granville could not stand this, and rebuked the Marquis for his "ignorance," and said that the Tory lords were "accustomed to exercise despotism in the House." The Duke of Richmond hereupon boiled over, and affirmed with great heat that he had "never before heard so personal a remark," and that Earl Granville "had no right to tell me that I exercise despotism, and to impute to me motives which would render me unworthy to sit in this House."

A wealthy man in Pike county, Ind., recently died, having left his property to all the widows in a radius of eight miles from his residence.

BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILROAD AND DANIEL GALBRAITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON PLACE HERALD.

SIR,—The proceedings in the last sitting of the County Council show plainly the shuffling, cunning, dishonest course Mr. Galbraith has pursued towards the Counties with the B. & O. Railroad. The municipalities borrowed from the Government $800,000 and through their Councillors handed it over to the B. & O. R. R. Co. This sum with the interest now amounts to nearly one and a half million of Dollars. Every one knows the Railway Company have paid us not a cent of this money, and the Government holds us responsible for it. Already we have paid a part of the interest and our share of the Clergy Reserve moneys has been detained—some eighty or ninety thousand Dollars. Here is close on a hundred thousand Dollars we have already paid, with over a million of Dollars yet to pay and very little prospect of getting any of it back. While these negotiations were going on Mr. Galbraith whispered words of encouragement in our ears, but used his influence at the same time in behalf of the Company. Soon Mr. Galbraith is made a "director". In this way the eight hundred thousand dollars was gently laid first upon our shoulders, but the burden has increased to nearly double the weight and is weighing us down and pressing us so hard that we are unable to assist enterprises that would benefit us as others are doing. By the action of Mr. Galbraith we are crippled—tied down—unable to move the big burden which he tries to fasten on more tightly—securely riveting the iron yoke as will be seen from his last moves in the County Council. Every word he utters in the matter only mystifies us more and more. His "amendments" or measures are all in favor of the Company. See his last "amendment"—the kind, obliging, benevolent director's last effort. Mr. Caldwell moved to have the matter tested at once to collect our money at once from the Company, but our complaisant, high-souled, honest Councilor, Reeve, &c., the member for North Lanark in Ontario, pressing towards Ottawa with all his might, proclaiming honesty, patriotism, truth, justice and all the other cardinal virtues of a good christian, while denouncing corruptions and robbery in unmeasured terms, moved in "amendment"—instead of pressing the matter—"that a committee be appointed to demand for this Council from "the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Co., information with respect to the present position of the Company as far as regards its "proprietorship, (does he not know?) annual "revenues, working expenses, outlay for rolling stock and other such expenditure as "may be necessary in the economical management and working of the road, (how "mindful of the Company's interests) and "the amount of surplus earnings annually "to the Company: together with the disposition of such surplus earnings, and what "provision if any has been made by the Company for the payment of the Government "claims against the municipalities on account of the indebtedness of the Counties "to the municipal Loan Fund, &c., &c." What does he mean by all this? why not put it into the hands of a lawyer at once as Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Code, Mr. Lees and Dr. Mostyn want? But no, he wants to give them another chance to rob us. It is not enough that we should loose what we have paid already, almost one hundred thousand dollars, but we should let Bolckow and Vaughen first come in and get paid which would swallow up the earnings of the road and let us, the poor municipalities wait patiently, trusting for some miraculous interposition of Providence on our behalf, or if not this miraculously delivered that under the wise statesmanship of Messrs. Blake and McKenzie, the debt may be forgiven us. Now a great many of the electors never trouble themselves about him, believing that an able and honest man is guiding their affairs till the inexorable creditor takes them by the throat saying "pay us that thou owest." No plausible promises from the lips of the humble, honest, self-sacrificing Galbraith will satisfy the exacting creditors, but "fork over" the million and a half of dollars in hard cash, or we will collect it as we collected the interest a short time ago, and if the R. R. Co. owes you anything make them pay up. Galbraith, you said we had a first mortgage on this road, you are one of the "directors", you are our councilor, at your suggestion we borrowed the money from the Government and handed it over to them, make good your promise, collect the claim from this Railway Company, and pay it over to the Government, and let us be out of debt at once and for ever. Now his own actions prove he is not trying to make the Company pay. He is baiting you with promises of to-morrow, procrastinating the chance, that may not be offered again, wishing you to send him to Ottawa, whatever the consequences are he would advise you to let Bolckow and Vaughen get paid first. He best matters so muddled up now that he really does not know who the Company are. Judging from his "amendment" we can arrive at no other conclusion: "Its proprietorship," as if there was an uncertainty. Pretty question for an honest servant of the people to ask to embody in a resolution. It is like a story we heard of a man sent out into the country to sell "sewing machines". He met a customer on the road and stumped him to buy. The man did not want one but his brother did, he had ten dollars which he would pay now and his brother would pay him the balance at some future time. The bargain was concluded, the man paid the ten dollars and carried off the machine. The vendor went home to give an account to his master of the business he had done, but he forgot the man's name he had sold the machine to, he had forgot to ask, he never thought of such a thing, the all important thing who the man was, was he good, &c. He did not know who the man was, could not identify him if he met him, lost for his employer the twenty-two dollars balance at all events. This is something like the way our servant manages our Railway matters. This is the man that now comes before you soliciting your suffrage, tells you to elect him to the House of Commons, he parades before you his integrity and honesty, a Reformer of the Reformers, a slavish follower of Blake and McKenzie, guided by the infallible Geo. Brown, the "Globe", reads it, commits it to memory, swears by it, in fact feeds upon it, votes by it. The man in Mr. Galbraith has entangled the municipalities with a debt amounting to between one and two millions of dollars. He won't even press the payment of these claims, want assist you to get them, will do nothing for you, consoles you by saying Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughen are in as bad a position as you are and "you should have a fellow feeling with them", poor men, for their goodness in lending this Company their hundred thousand dollars while you have only lent the Co. the trifling sum of over a million, only let them be paid first, let them get everything and all will be well. In this way he has been hoodwinking us for years, "pulling the wool over your eyes, clinging more closely to the Company, accepting more willingly their gilded baits "director", "stockholder" and "sub-manager". In trusting to Mr. Galbraith you are leaning on a "broken reed", a man without ability, that is without prudence, skill, forethought, full of a multiplicity of unmeaningless words. Too cowardly to come boldly out on any question his chief forte lies in the dark, secret doing of Conventions. He organizes them and puts them in motion while he stands in the background your humble servant apparently uninterested, cannot make a move without the consent of his friends, is perfectly resigned to do as they bid him. From Clayton to Middleville and from Middleville to Lanark he spreads out his sentinels, his little secret spies, imps and correspondents. "Tites Oates", (Outis) the notorious, to the equally notorious Postmaster of Lanark, with these aids, with Blake and McKenzie, the Globe, Geo. Brown, conventions, requisitions, &c., this gentleman hopes to get a seat in the House of Commons and says to men of noble minds, able statesmen who have concluded treaties, created a Dominion, battled all their lifetime for the noble principal of right, stand by these are the statesmen that he the sycophant of Blake and McKenzie terms a "free lance", "unscrupulous", "dishonest", unworthy to be called a "Reformer" such as I am and ever will be. From such silly blunders, "Good Lord deliver us."

ELECTOR.

Almonte, 10th July, 1872.

James McHenry says when the case of the Erie Railway Company against Gould is brought to trial, other large frauds than those charged by the old management, will be developed.

The Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, presided at a meeting the other day in London in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SUDDEN DEATH BY HYDRATE OF CHLORAL, A NEW POISON.

Yesterday afternoon, an Englishman named Clifford, boarding with his wife at Mrs. Gordon's Richmond Terrace corner of Kent and Richmond streets, died suddenly from the effects of an over-dose of hydrate of chloral. The deceased, who was a carver by trade, came to this city from Toronto about a month ago and failed to get employment. He was much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and about three weeks ago he relinquished their use, but substituted in their place doses of a new narcotic stimulant, named hydrate of chloral, which is similar in its action to chloroform, producing oblivion and slumber. We understand that this species of stimulant is being extensively used now, and is taking the place of opium. It is generally administered to produce sleep, but by its repeated use an appetite for the stimulant is formed which is not easily relinquished. It is generally given in doses of from fifteen to twenty grains. It acts on the brain, and a large dose speedily produces insensibility, and a comparatively easy death. A jury was empannelled on the above case to-day, by Coroner Nelles, Mr. Geo. Peters being chosen foreman. The jury returned as their verdict, that the deceased came to his death from an over-dose of hydrate of chloral, administered by his own hand; and the jury recommend to the druggists the propriety of putting hydrate of chloral among the list of poisons, and subjecting the sale of it to the same restrictions. The deceased was in somewhat straightened circumstances, and it is stated had threatened to take his life some time ago. The recommendation of the jury with regard to the sale of this new stimulant and poison will meet the approval of all right thinking people.—*London Herald.*

At Carleton Place, on the 5th inst, the wife of R. W. Halpenny of a son.

At Carleton Place, on the 9th inst, the wife of John Clark of a son.

MARRIED.

At Christ's Church, Ashton, by the Rev. R. D. Irwin, Henry Slack, Esq., of the Township of Torbolton, to Annie, eldest daughter of J. Y. Shore, Esq

DIED.

At Brockville, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Matthew White of a daughter.

At Brockville, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Alfred Stelden Manhard, to Miss Susan Sarah, youngest daughter of Wm. Doyle, Esq.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No. 1 Super. bbls	$7 50 to 8.00
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	1.00 to 1.20
Beans	1.75 to 2.00
Oats	75 to 80
Pork, Mess, per bbl	18.00 to 19.00
Prime Mess	15 00 to 16.00
Hay, per ton	20.00 to 25.00
Butter per lb	20 to 25
Hides, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, ₩ bbl	$ 7 00 to $ 7 25
No. 1	6 50 to 6 75
Oatmeal, ₩ 200 lbs	5 25 to 0 00
Wheat—Fall, ₩ bush	1 35 to 1 40
Spring	1 40 to 1 50
Corn	1 50 to 0 00
Peas	90 to 1 00
Oats	50 to 60
Beans	1 50 to 2 00
Pork—Mess ₩ bbl	18 00 to 18 50
Beef	7 00 to 9 00
Mutton	08 to 10
Poultry, ₩ pair	50 to 1 25
Butter—No. 1 firkin	12 to 15
Eggs, ₩ doz	15 to 00
Potatoes	30 to 35
Hay	20 00 to 00 00

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$1 20 @ $1 50
" Fall	1 20 @ 1 35
Oats	0 00 @ 0 60
Peas	0 80 @ 1 00
Beans	1 50 @ 2 00
Flour	6 50 @ 7 25
Butter, roll	0 12 @ 0 15
" tub	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	20 00 @ 00 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15 @ 0 00
Apples, per bbl	4 25 @ 0 00
Oatmeal	6 00 @ 0 00