

now proposes in his desperation to sweep the whole of the Province into a single arrangement for a new Commission of three judges, who are to perambulate the land from Dan to Beersheba, searching out all the iniquities that have taken place, and putting the seats of all the members of this house at the disposal of those who choose to be an objection to many Commissions. I have no objection to many Commissions, but the hon. gentleman pleases to ask for, but I very much doubt whether some highly respectable gentlemen on the other side are ardently desirous of such a Commission. (Laughter.) I extremely doubt whether many of these gentlemen would be so ready in their heart of hearts to gratify the several objects of the hon. gentleman for proposing such a scheme. Well, Sir, when he proposes it we shall discuss it. I have no objection to as many Commissions as he pleases, but I want to have one that will do speedy justice. If this Commission is to perambulate the land, and to go to the several objects of the hon. gentleman, I have no objection to the constituencies were dealt with. But of course the hon. gentleman will take the Ministerial candidates first. But this proposal, which is thrown out as a bait to lead the House away from the point, is simply another instance of the hon. gentleman's conduct, while the hon. gentleman exhibits in his argument to this house. One moment the Election Committee is the palladium of our liberties; the next moment a Commission of three men, to be chosen by the hon. gentleman, goes to the point that being pressed, the enormous expenditure on the part of the Opposition, he was driven to do what he would gladly have avoided. Sir, I have pointed out that the hon. gentleman's scheme was concocted when he refused a party to go for the hon. gentleman to point out that he knew that the consequences of that refusal were that he would spend money, and intended to spend money. Before he and Sir George Cartier left Ottawa, as appears by his own evidence—before this frightful expenditure on the part of the hon. gentleman, and all before the writs were issued, the hon. gentleman was already preparing these and other means for influencing the people of this country. (Cheers.) On page 104 of the evidence, he says:— "When Sir George Cartier and I parted in Ottawa, he went to Montreal and I went to Quebec, and the leading members of the Government, we were anxious for the success of four Parliamentary supporters at the elections, and I said to Sir Geo. Cartier that the fiercest contest would be in Ontario, where we ought expect to receive all the opposition votes, and I said to him, 'I will go to the polls, and our friends at the polls.' I said, 'You must try and raise such funds as you can to help us, as we are going to have the chief battle there. I mentioned the names of a few friends to whom he might apply.' Sir Hugh Allan told me that he was not to be engaged in all these enterprises which the Government were bringing forward." At that early day he had seen that, to carry Ottawa, he would want more than his personal presence, more than his personal influence, more than the personal influence of Sir George Cartier, and he was then preparing to make the arguments which in the open face of day a man may fairly address to his fellow-countrymen—that he wanted Sir Hugh Allan's money. (Cheers.) By that early day he had pointed out to Sir George Cartier the importance of getting Sir Hugh Allan's money, and he said alone, "What is the hon. gentleman's plan? What is his money?" He says the Minister pretend that he has all got from all sources for the elections? He says he got some friends in the west and from various quarters to contribute money to promote the election, but he said to a degree indicated. That was only a portion of the election fund which was obtained by an abuse of the trusts and power of the government. In addition to the political subscriptions of their friends at the time the Minister confesses he thought of Sir Hugh Allan, and he said to Sir George Cartier, "The enterprises which the Government were forwarding, amongst others the Pacific Railway." Sir George went to Montreal and he found that instead of Sir Hugh in his present frame of mind at all likely to "shell out" as he expressed it, he had been told that Sir Hugh was not in a position which enabled the ruin, and which he intended to use for the purpose of raising, politically the Government of the day; they would yield to his terms. (Cheers.) This great contractor, this powerful man, had got behind the scenes, and he was the confidence of a number of leading men who were given or withheld from the Government as he decided. At that moment he was exercising that influence in an unfriendly spirit, at that moment he was raising a spirit against the Government, and he was doing this by his views; at that moment he was exciting discontent and suspicion in the ranks of their supporters, and was making his power felt, as the evidence shows. This friend as the hon. gentleman called him, was far from being a friend, he was willing and honest, and he declared it, and he was to be used in connection with his name in any sense; he was willing to sell his influence and calm down the spirit he had raised, if he could only be secured in the object of his desires. (Cheers.) I am not going to investigate the whole question now far Sir Hugh Allan's letters are evidence in this case, but I think any man of common sense will agree with me that letters written at the time, with perfect frankness, upon the subject of the transactions going on, are, where they are not dishonestly contrived or falsified away, the best evidence of what the facts were at the time the letters were written.

Concluded next week.

ACCIDENT NEAR LYNN.—Some time about the 1st ult., a man supposed to be of unsound mind, and who had been wandering in the neighbourhood of Lynn and the Tin Cap for some time previous, was shot and nearly killed by a farmer, on the property of one of the neighbouring farmers, and so severely mauled by the animal that he died in two hours afterwards, nothing being known with regard to his friends or relations. He was buried at once in the Episcopal cemetery. Mention was made of the fact that the coffin, together with some Christian name undistinguishable, was found marked on one of his arms, in India ink, but no other means of identification were found upon his person. The parties who performed the last offices for the dead are anxious that his friends should be furnished with the above information.

—A Gossip.

The Bessemer saloon which it is expected will become passengers for the Montreal and New York service is rapidly approaching completion in England.

A number of petit jurors were the other day fined \$10 each in Kingston for being absent from their sittings when called by the court.

Weekly Circulation 3,000.

The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.00 per annum in advance.
\$1.00 if paid within six months.
\$3.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.

LOWEST RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Payable in Advance.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 75 cents, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion.
Six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and 30 cents each subsequent insertion.
Above ten lines, 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Quarterly column, 12 months, \$30 00
do do 6 months, 20 00
do do 3 months, 12 00

Will be charged quarterly if desired.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS of six lines and under, inserted for \$4.00 a year; 10 to 10 lines, \$5.00.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulation of the Carleton Place Herald, in the most prosperous, wealthy and intelligent sections of the Province of Ontario, renders it the best medium for all who wish to make their business or wares known to the public in a way which will insure prompt and profitable returns.

If you want a good family newspaper, free from disgusting, vulgar trash and insignificant advertisements, a paper which you need not be ashamed to place in the hands of your family, subscribe for the Herald. And if you desire to give general publicity to your business, advertise in the Herald.

JOB PRINTING done in good style, and on the lowest terms.

JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE NOV. 12. 1873.

It is becoming unpleasantly evident that the recent commercial panic in New York and other American financial centres is going to produce fruit more bitter than was at first anticipated. People were disposed to take a very hopeful view of the situation just at the time it was most prominently forced on their attention; but in the confusion which prevailed most of them overlooked the intimate relations existing between the financial and the industrial enterprises of the country. These are now coming to the front, and in a manner calculated to carry consternation to the homes of thousands entirely innocent of any connection with the stock gambling and financial speculations that were the immediate cause of the trouble. It was at first thought that most of the financial concerns that went down with the crash would shortly resume business. It is, however, becoming a pretty well established fact that but very few of them will ever be able to do business again. There is, therefore, a stringency in the money market that is daily enlarging its dimensions while it is shutting the doors or at least reducing the operations of factories of nearly every kind all over the country. Not a day passes now without bringing news from some of the manufacturing towns in the Atlantic States that working time has been reduced, or wages cut down, or doors closed altogether. Coming just at this season of the year this state of affairs is well calculated to cause wide spread distress among the operative classes, whose daily bread depends so very largely upon their daily labour. Thousands are already out of employment or only working half time; and it is said by many that the worst has not yet come.

The Tribune says the hard times, of which we warned our readers are already upon us and the signs of them may be read by the most ignorant to whom the reflex action of capital and labor and current of trade are inscrutable mysteries. They can see that a sudden paralysis has fallen on business; that half the meat is left on the butcher's stall; that the dry goods stores with their purple and fine linen are almost empty of customers at the busiest season of the year; that rubies and diamonds are left to blaze unnoticed in the jeweller's cases, and worst of all, that in every manufacturing town thousands of unemployed men and women are swarming ready for starvation to-morrow. The millionaire broker looks up his cheek book when the millionaire manufacturer, comes for a loan; and the tradesman's wife draws her old hundred or two out of the savings bank and confides it to a stocking or teapot. Both of them, as indeed all of us, are convinced that there never was more money in the country than now; better crops, more foundation for solid prosperity, yet every man looks askance at his neighbor. There may be no reason for the panic; so much the worse; as a shrewd financier said recently, "You can't fight a reason; but this is a prejudice." Yet there is after all some reason for the prejudices, or whim, or terror, whatever we may call it; and we have to look for it in the factitious basis on which all business has been carried on among us for years; the fever for speculation; the restless ambition which drove every man, and still more, every woman, to live in a style befitting a larger income than he or she possessed. That the first failure was that of a man trusted for his integrity and high principle may account for the electric rapidity with which the chill of alarm penetrated through the country to quiet country towns and farm houses, where great financial operations were unknown, but where Jay Cook literally represented the religious part of the Government. If there was something rotten in this part of the State of Denmark, what part is sound? who can be trusted?

In that distrust is the secret of the hard times: in no failure of crops or other rational cause beyond our own consciousness of misleading. We stand like gamblers arrested with the cards in our hands, crying each other suspiciously. Perhaps the suspicion may last long enough to make an effective law. We have a wretched law, the mechanic as a mechanic; the laborer's scanty wages will go to buy bread, instead, of a sleazy shirt for his wife's Sunday wear. In short we shall all be driven perforce to conduct our business on prompt cash payments, instead of interminable delay on paper—no debt, no debt, instead of sham. Whether, when the panic is over, and the money actually in the country oozes out into its accustomed channels, we shall go back to our false system—to building, care for himself, toppling gilt palaces on sandy foundations, to be blown to a cinder, the mechanic as a mechanic and real, biting poverty which may of us must eventually not fail their salaried effort, but leave caution and fair dealing as their wholesome fruit.

Many of our readers are already weary of the resignation of the Ministry which took place on the 5th instant, the announcement of which was made, immediately after in the House of Commons. After the events of the previous week it was quite plain that the Government could not stand, and, indeed, except to those who had a personal interest to blind their judgments, this was evident from the second day of the session. In truth it was hard to believe after the 13th of August, and after the facts of that day had been supplemented by the confession of the Prime Minister before the Royal Commission, that any Parliament would debate itself so much as to sustain the late Ministry. But the unexpected turn of affairs in Prince Edward Island at the recent elections added a most valuable contingent to the majority already created on the Opposition side in the older provinces of the Dominion. It is that at first, the facts arising out of that election were, as so many others have been, audaciously controverted, and the accident of the introduction of the Island representatives by Ministerialists for a moment gave authority to the pretension, but those who were well informed at Ottawa knew that the predictions of the four gentlemen who made the Prince Edward Island majority were all on the Liberal side. Sir John A. Macdonald spoke as if he expected down to a late hour to have a majority adequate to the carrying on of the Government, and thus hinted that the declarations of Mr. Smith were the determining cause of his resignation to-day. But we suspect that really his hope was that of saving off the crisis a little, and taking the chances which might turn up from the beginning of the session: We doubt if there was ever a moment in which a division would not have resulted in a defeat by some majority though possibly a very small one. As to the new cabinet there is little positively to be said, Mr. McKenzie received by his Excellency with the greatest cordiality, and at once accepted the task of forming a Cabinet. He left his Excellency with the impression that he would have at his hands the full measure of constitutional confidence and support.

The *Montreal Gazette* in a very candid article in reference to the political aspect of affairs in Canada, says, the new Government to which the destinies of Canada are entrusted are entitled to the greatest possible consideration. In the estimation of all true lovers of Canada there can be but one feeling, that of a desire for the progress of the country, and for the promotion of its interests, politically and materially. Mr. Blake, in his speech, characterized by some unfairness, but a speech nevertheless of which Canada may well be proud, laid down the principles upon which the incoming Government is to be judged. They cannot complain if accepting the doctrines laid down by Mr. Blake, they are judged by those high principles of morality upon which he so eloquently descended. The true policy of the Opposition will be to yield to them the fullest opportunity of developing their policy. If that policy should turn out to be in the interests of Canada the great mass of the people will be prepared to sustain them; but they must remember that in accepting office they accept it with great expectations justified by their own professions as to their conduct in the future. For our own part, as independent journalists, we promise them a fair and frank consideration of the policy which they submit to Parliament.

The papers of the Mother Country which were at first disposed to side with the party in power, have at length come out in severe condemnation of the Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose acts in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway they declare to say the least of it were not as an English Minister's ought to be, above suspicion. They further more ask a very pertinent question, how many more subscriptions such as that of Sir Hugh Allan may there not have been. The Ministry we may reasonably suppose, judging from recent developments, put every public undertaking in the past, through the election fund mill, which doubtless had from many of them, far heavier returns in proportion, since so much was received from Sir Hugh Allan. The Government must almost be expected to have had success in the very unpromising undertaking of sucking blood from a stone, and it is more likely that other schemes

and far more remunerative. They were, of course, far less troublesome, and in only one or two cases did the cat get out of the bag; but these instances clearly showed which way the animal had jumped.

The following are the names of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet as announced in the House on Friday, by Hon. Mr. Holton. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Dorian, Minister of Justice; Mr. Blake, Minister of the Privy Council, without a Department; Mr. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Cartright, Minister of Finance; Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Christie, Secretary of State; Mr. J. Burpee, Minister of Customs; Mr. D. A. McDonald, Post Master General; Mr. Coffin, Receiver General; Mr. Fournier, Minister of Island Revenue; Mr. Ross, Minister of Militia and Defence; Mr. B. W. Scott, member of the Privy Council without a portfolio.

Very extraordinary news, has just become public; it appears that the outgoing Ministers have made a number of most important appointments on the very eve of their resignation, and apparently even after their resignation was announced, though it is hard to understand how they could then have been in a position to advise the Governor-General. However, several of them were actually in the House at the moment when the Premier announced that since the previous evening he had been convinced that he had lost the confidence of Parliament. The appointments in question are those of Hon. Hugh Macdonald to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Mr. Haviland, only the other day made a Senator, to a Judgeship in Prince Edward's Island; Mr. Tilley to the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick and Mr. Crawford to the Lieut.-Governorship of Ontario. Except Mr. Haviland, all these gentlemen were in the House at the resignation, which they had no right to be, if they held these appointments; and two of them are actually Ministers against whom the House has just passed the gravest verdict ever rendered against Ministers in a British Parliament.

There will be universal rejoicing at the abatement of yellow fever in Memphis. Perhaps no city in this country has ever suffered so severely from the life-withering scourge. The decimation has been appalling and those who are now returning will see little reason for some time to come but memorials of sorrow and suffering. The Lady of Tears, who figures in the melancholy visions of De Quincey, will long retain her abode in the unfortunate city, and her bitter cries of lamentation and mourning will invade every car. There will be vacant chairs, familiar faces gone, loved voices lost from the chorus. With the arrival of winter it is to be hoped that commercial energy will be revived and activity restored to the now deserted mark. But there must remain many vacancies that can't be filled and many funeral shadows to darken the lives of those who have survived so many loved ones. First came the cholera, then came the devouring fever. Both did fatal work. But left deep and cruel scars. Yet both are gone, and we trust that the survivors will not abate one jot or tittle of heart and hope, but will devote themselves with unabated zeal to the work of rebuilding what has been broken down and of restoring that prosperity which has been lost.

SAD DROWNING.—The News says on Tuesday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock a boat, with 6 men in it, left Pigeon Island, where they had been fishing, to come to Kingston. While about half way between Pigeon Island and Nine Mile Point the boat suddenly disappeared, and the occupants were seen no more. The names of the persons, so far as we could learn, were James Eccles, William Davis, and Louis Cadotti, with three Americans, whose names are not known. The boat was found bottom up at Nine Mile Point, and was a total wreck. It is supposed that she foundered during the severe gale of Tuesday, and the men were thrown overboard by the pitching. The heavy sea running prevented her righting again, and in consequence three were drowned. Mr. Eccles was well known in Kingston and was much respected.

Death has been an unusually frequent visitor amongst the English Judges during the last twelve months, several legal luminaries having been called away, the majority of whom have answered the dread summons after but a very short warning. The last, and by no means the least, to respond to the call was Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who died on Saturday. He was the son of Mr. B. Bovill, of Dursford Lodge, Wimbledon, of whom nothing special has been recorded. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practiced for some years on the Home Circuit. In 1855 he was made Queen's Counsel and in the following year a Sergeant-at-law and a Bench of the Middle Temple. He was appointed Solicitor General in June of the same year by the late Lord Derby; at that time he occupied a very exalted position, as in November he was elevated to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas with a salary of £7,000 per annum. From 1857 to 1861 his elevation he represented Guildford in the House of Commons, where he made his mark as an order of right standing.

A keen controversy has for some time been going on in the Australian Colonies as to whether to steam communication with Britain. The Western Colonies, with the city of Melbourne at their head, took possession of the Suva route by arranging a contract with the "Peninsular and Oriental Company," from the benefits of which New South Wales and the Eastern colonies, including New Zealand, were excluded. The latter had no alternative but to open the route via San Francisco. For this purpose, representatives from New Zealand and New South Wales have been in London for some time past, negotiating arrangements with Lord Kimberley for a four-weekly mail from both ends. The representative of New Zealand favoured the plan of giving the contractor and subsidy to an American Steam Company to carry this mail to and from San Francisco, which would then be transmitted to London and Australia respectively. The other representative objected, and stood out for an English Company. The latter has succeeded in carrying his point, Lord Kimberley guaranteeing the safe carriage of the mails from San Francisco to London. This has caused a good deal of ill feeling and has led Melbourne and the other Western colonies to arrange with the American Company for a line to suit the West. What will be the issue of the competition is not easily foreseen. In the meantime the English vessels begin running under the contract about the end of next month. The struggle between the English and Americans for the trade of Australia.

The story of the burning of the steamer "Bavaria" adds one more to the melancholy catalogue of disasters in which human lives have been sacrificed. The steamer it appears, was off Oahu and fourteen miles from land, when two explosions were heard close to the engine room; smoke was seen issuing from the middle of the boat, and in an instant she was one mass of flames. Whether anything was done, or whether it was possible to check the spread of the fire, has yet to be learned. "Save yourself who can" became the order of things, and there was a headlong and selfish rush made by the crew to the three boats, one of which was lost, it is plain, through haste and bad management. Into the remaining two crowded the most of the crew and two of the passengers, a man and a boy, leaving the remaining four passengers, three ladies and a gentleman with the Captain and nine of his crew—fourteen persons in all—to a cruel fate. The ladies were accommodated in the cabin forward, and the fire cut them from the stern of the vessel, where the boats were, and no attempt seems to have been made to rescue them. In one of the boats were the mate and eleven crew, and it is said they had hard work to keep afloat, it being nearly full of water. Whether this was owing to its bad condition, or its being overcrowded, remains to be ascertained, as the weather does not appear to be responsible. This boat, it is reported, made some attempt to rescue Captain Carmichael, who called the second mate by his name "Charley" but he was lost, although a boy near him was pulled on board and saved. The other boat under charge of a French Canadian pilot, Napoleon something, contained nine persons in all, and it is stated that its crew exhibited good cowardice in not trying to save the ladies and the others, the boat is alleged to be quite capable of containing them, so perished in addition to the nine who escaped in it. Fourteen human beings were thus deserted and left to an awful fate by fire or water. Assistance was soon approaching the scene of the disaster some time after the boats left out too late to be of any use.

The accession of Prince Edward II. to our young Dominion, apart from commercial, fishery and shipping advantages, promises through the characteristics of its representative men to be a source of strength. Coming into the union, at such an eventful period in our Parliamentary history, and taking for the time a part in the politics of the Dominion, on the course that they would take in the subject of much speculation and comment since the debate on the Address began, and their decision, or the decision of a majority of them, was even said to be one stage of the debate to be likely to turn the balance of power on either side of the House. It is said that the men were counted on by the government who expected their support and who were much disappointed when they found the votes of P. E. Islanders would not be hard to induce to spread a blight of corruption, for either love or money.

A bad temper is a curse to the possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is to be found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to it with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasure thought snuffed away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of scorpion—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is deadly, and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma wherever this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly that while we ought not to let the blight of others' passion on us, we should not be unwilling to spread a blight upon the skin, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates. One string out of time will destroy the music of an instrument, and the same might be said of the human body; so that we should be careful not to do ourselves ill, and not expect it to drive us to think of a faintly not sufficient because of the bad temper of any of our inmates.

Of the fall of the MacDonald Government the New York *Tribune* says:— "This conclusion will be greeted by all friends of good government as a victory for right principles. It was never denied that the Canadian Cabinet received enormous sums of money from the Canadian Pacific Railroad contractors and that this money was spent in the election canvass is admitted, the only defence put forth is that it embodied in the able and ingenious speech of Sir John A. Macdonald and in the proposed 'vote of confidence' in the House; is that the general management of public affairs by the Ministry has been prosperous to the country, and that the lavish use of money in elections has never been confined to the Canadian Tories and is sanctioned by British precedent." On this ground the MacDonald Ministry stood; on this they have been defeated. Public opinion in Canada, like that in the United States, sets the seal of disapprobation on public men who banish morals from politics, and the management of Governmental affairs. The lesson is worth much to the world.

Before the resignation of the late Government, John Crawford, Esq., M.P., was appointed Lieut. Governor of Ontario, in the place of Lieut. Governor Howland; and the Hon. L. S. Till, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick in the place of Lieut. Governor Wilms. The retiring Governors have held office a few months beyond the prescribed time but we do not doubt that the appointment of their successors will be received with satisfaction.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new Post Offices were established on the first of October: Golden Lake, County Renfrew, Post Jeffrey, Postmaster; Priory, township of Marysburgh, County Prince Edward, George R. German, Postmaster; Tranore, the township of Hagarty, County Renfrew, Peter Foy, Postmaster.

We have been requested to intimate that Dr. Mostyn has been obliged to leave home for a short time on account of ill-health. The Dr. has been very unwell for two weeks past and requires rest from his duties. We trust he will soon return with renewed strength, and be long spared to take his professional rounds.

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued an address, in which he expresses himself determined to improve the condition of the laborers, keeping in view the agricultural and industrial interests of the Island, advising moderation and declares his determination to govern the country in accordance with the wishes of the National Government.

James D. Centre, one of the jurors in Stokes' trial, was sentenced to two days imprisonment and a fine of \$250 in contempt of Court in speaking too freely of the case while the trial was in progress.

Five of the men recently arrested in France for the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the niece of President MacMahon, have been convicted and sentenced to various terms imprisonment.

Two coal trains on the Intercolonial Railway came into collision at Springfield junction, N. S., on Thursday, and both engines and tenders were badly smashed.

We are informed that O'Donnell, Magistrate who issued the warrant for the arrest of Lepine at Fort Garry was dismissed by the late Government.

It is stated that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been appointed Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Commission in the place of Mr. Aquila Walsh, who it is said, has either resigned or been displaced.

The latest reports from Africa state that Dr. Livingstone is a prisoner in Central Africa, held by a savage tribe and is unable to pay the ransom demanded for his release.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are sorry to hear the death of one of our old subscribers, much respected man—Mr. Angus McDermid, of Beckwith. He lived in that part of the Township called the "Derry", and returning home after making a visit to one of his brothers, on the evening of Monday last, when he was, seized by apoplexy and died of a sudden stroke which deprived him of life. He was found on the road between his own house and Prospect, a few minutes past, quite dead but still warm. He has many years resided in that neighborhood and was known as a man of strictly temperate habits and regular living.

The marriages of the Duke of Edinburgh to Princess Maria of Russia is to be solemnized according to the Church of England and the Dean of Canterbury goes to Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

MANITOBA.

Active steps have been taken with view to the incorporation of Winnipeg as a town.

A young Man's Christian Association is to be started in Winnipeg.

Firewood is not likely to be scarce this winter. Besides the large amount of wood in the saw and lumber yards, Prince Rupert is bringing up each week large quantities from the direction of the Stone Fort.

The *Manitobian* says:—"A large quantity butter has been brought into this Province by flat boats. This is certainly some strange in a country where there is no such thing as banks for carrying on the dairy business, good. Our farmers must live up to it, and prevent this sort of thing."

The prairie fires this fall have been very destructive in some parts of the Province. This week the inhabitants of Headingley were obliged to go to the prairie to fight the devouring element. They were not, however, successful, several parties lost large quantities of stock amongst others, Mr. Wm. Tait lost 11 loads.

Coal, an article of fuel has been scarce in Winipeg, and it is used in several houses in Winnipeg. The coal was imported at a heavy cost from Duluth, its price here being from \$30 to \$40 upwards. At that price it cannot be looked upon as a luxury, but to be enjoyed by the richer classes alone. It is a pity that it is not used when we may expect to see it in general use and not an imported article. S. S. says the *Minibob*.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Carleton Place, Nov. 7, 1873.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present Councillors Wilson, Graham, Morphy, and Taylor. On motion Dr. Wilson was appointed to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the by-law to extend the limits of the village of the village of Carleton Place, from Bell street to the River Mississippi, be now read a second time. Carried. The by-law was accordingly read a second time.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the by-law to extend now read a third time should be passed. The bylaw was accordingly read a third time and passed.

Two bonds in relation to the purchase of a part of the lot owned by the trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this place were read and approved by the Council.

Moved by Mr. Morphy, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that the Chairman grant an order on the Treasurer for the sum of \$45, being payment for the land purchased from the Trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this place, in the village of Carleton Place for the extension of Napoleon street. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of M. J. S. Anable be accepted, and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the balance due him, of \$177.75.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Morphy, that the account of J. O. Cromwell, P.L.S., be accepted and paid and that the Reeve grant an order on the Treasurer for the same, \$204.00.

Mr. Morphy gave notice that he would at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law for the Municipal Council to elect a Municipal election, and also appointing a Returning officer.

Mr. Graham gave notice that he would at the next meeting of council introduce a by-law to regulate and enforce the cleaning of streets and roofs of houses from snow and ice and other obstructions.

The council adjourned until Friday the 21st November, at 7 o'clock p.m.

CHARGE OF SCENARIAS.

ESCAPE OF THE PRISONER.

We mentioned, last week, that a fire at Mr. Elliott Johnson's, at Farrell's Landing was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A young man named Alexander Burns was called in question by the act, and, after a preliminary examination, was placed temporarily in the lock-up here.

He was examined before A. Jamieson, James Lindsay, Esq., in this village on Tuesday, and on the evidence produced was committed for trial before the District Court of the County of Hastings. He was to be taken to Pembroke, where he was to be held in custody, pending his escape, while still in the village, soon after being taken out of lock-up. It is to be hoped the committing magistrates will take care that this matter will be brought before the District Court of the County of Hastings. If an example is once made of a constable who lets a prisoner escape—especially when charged with serious a crime, due precautions will be taken in future, so that all prisoners will be conveyed, without fail, to their destination.—*Mercury*.

OSKANA, NOV. 6.

The steamer "Caribian" took fire last night, about 8 o'clock, when opposite Oskana; she was on fire, and the boats were lowered; both of these reached land, containing 22 persons altogether. There were fourteen remaining on board, who are almost without a doubt lost. Among the fourteen are Captain Carmichael, of Toronto; the Captain of the "Caribian," Captain Constable, of Montreal; Wm. Spence, of Lachine; also 3 lady passengers, Mrs. Sibley and daughter, of Brockville, and Miss Ireland, of Kingston; Mr. Hillyear, of Wear, of Chatham.

The Mormon Hawkins, who had two wives, and was prosecuted by his first wife for adultery in the District Court, convicted and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, obtained his liberty last Friday by judgment of the Supreme Court, based on the English law, that the United States Marshal cannot serve in a cause under the statute of the Territory of Utah.

Mr. James Ellis, of Pakenham, has just sold 3,000 lbs. of butter, of manufacture, at 25 cents per pound, realizing the handsome amount of \$750. Mr. Ellis is the champion butter producer of this section having taken prize for his butter at the Victoria, Oshkosh and Fitzroy Agricultural Exhibitions.—*Mercury*.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef, per lb.	4 00 @ 4
Pork, per lb.	5 00 @ 7
Mutton, per lb.	0 07 @ 0
Chicken, per lb.	0 10 @ 0
Poultry, per couple	0 60 @ 0
Turkeys, each	1 00 @ 0
Geese, each	0 50 @ 0
Ducks, each	0 50 @ 0
Fowls, per b.	0 50 @ 0
Fowls feathers, per b.	0 30 @ 0
Eggs, per b.	0 10 @ 0
Butter, per lb.	0 20 @ 0
In potatoes, per b.	0 25 @ 0
Tomatoes, per b.	0 30 @ 0
Onions, per bush.	1 00 @ 0
Turnips, per bush.	0 50 @ 0
Carrots, per bush.	0 40 @ 0
Peas, per bush.	0 10 @ 0
Corn per bush.	0 10 @ 0
New Orleans, per barrel	5 00 @ 0
Hay, per ton	7 00 @ 0
Straw, per ton	2 00 @ 0
Oats, per bush.	0 35 @ 0
Beans, per bush.	0 80 @ 0
Peas, per bush.	0 50 @ 0
Barley, per bush.	0 50 @ 0
Apples, per barrel	3 50 @ 0
Wheat, per bush.	0 80 @ 0
Wool, per bush.	0 80 @ 0
Peaches	4 00 @ 0
Bonbons	2 00 @ 0
Butter, per lb.	0 06 @ 0

PENNBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl.	\$ 6 75 to \$ 7 00
Do. do. in bags	6 50 to 6 75
Spring Wheat	1 25 to 1 30
Rye	0 60 to 0 65
Oats	0 50 to 0 55
Peas, Mott, per bbl.	10 00 to 10 50
Hay, per ton	16 00 to 16 50
Butter, per lb.	0 06 to 0 07
Eggs, per dozen	0 50 to 0 55
Apples, per bush.	0 50 to 0 55
Oranges, per bush.	0 50 to 0 55
Peaches, per bush.	0 50 to 0 55
Potatoes	0 25 to 0 30

BROOKVILLE MARKETS.
Flour—Extra 100 lbs. \$3 25 to \$3 50
No. 1 Fall 3 50 to 3 75
Buckwheat Flour 1 75 to 2 00
Buckwheat meal 1 50 to 1 75
Oats 40 to 45
Wheat—Fall, # bush 1 00 to 3 00
Spring 1 10 to 1 25
Rye 1 10 to 1 25
Corn 40 to 45
Peas 50 to 60
Oats 50 to 60
Butter 1 50 to 2 00
Potatoes 30 to 40
Pork per 100 lbs 6 00 to 6 50
Hog 5 00 to 5 50
Mutton per lb 0 08 to 0 10
Lamb per lb 0 08 to 0 10
Veal per lb 0 08 to 0 10
Butter in rolls per lb 0 25 to 0 30

RENEW MARKET.
Wheat, Spring.....\$1 10 @ \$1 15
Flour.....1 20 @ 1 25
Oats.....40 @ 45
Peas.....50 @ 55
Beans.....1 50 @ 1 75
Butter, roll.....15 @ 20
Keg.....15 @ 20
Chickens.....12 @ 15
Pork, Mess.....14 @ 17
Prime Mess.....14 @ 17
Hogs, dressed.....0 00 @ 0 05
Hog, live.....50 @ 60
Eggs, per doz.....12 @ 15
Apples, per bu.....3 00 @ 4 00
Hawwood per cord.....4 00 @ 5 00

BIRTHS.
At Glen Elie, Beckwith, on the 24th Of the wife of Mr. JAMES MARRIOT.
MARRIOT.
At the residence of the bride's maternal Carleton Place, on the 29th November, 1873, by the Rev. William Baser, Mr. JEREMY F. CHAFFERTON, Conductor C. C. R., to Miss MARRIOT.
On the 7th inst., at Carleton Place, by Rev. L. Halcroft, Mr. JOHN McPHERSON the Township of Georgetown, to Miss SPENCER Link, of the City of Ottawa.
DIED.
At Montague, on the 6th inst., Mr. daughter of Mr. JAMES GAY, aged 36 years. At Upper Wakefield, on the 3rd inst. in Clarissa Gay, aged 25 years, beloved wife of Rev. C. Gay, Parish Priest.
On the 27th of October, Ann, Wife of James John Wilson, of Montague, aged 77 years.

DEPORTS.
We have to announce the same office please take notice that all notes and accounts due will be sued—without a further delay.

Grand Concert.
THE CARLETON PLACE BRASS BAND will give a Grand Concert in the Town Hall, on Friday night, the 2nd of November, for the purpose of procuring, some of the best Musical Talent of the County. For particulars see programme. Tickets for admission, 50 cents per couple. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE ALBION HOTEL.
The undersigned wish to inform the public that they have leased the hotel last occupied by A. McCaffry, at Sand Point, Carleton Place, on a new and improved style. The best wines and liquors are on hand. Good sheds and stabling, and share of public patronage solicited.
WILLIAM C. BOWERS, ROBERT AYERS.
Sand Point, Nov. 10, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Moore's Hotel, Frankton, on Friday the 21st Nov., two hundred acres of land in the Township of Carleton Place, known as the Glenelg property, which has been purchased, some of the best Musical Talent of the County. For particulars see programme. Tickets for admission, 50 cents per couple. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE.
That valuable property situated in the Corporation of the Village of Carleton Place, consisting of all fifty acres of choice land, on which erected a good frame house, two large barns and a carriage house, and other buildings necessary for a first class farm. The property is known as that of the late John Clark, and is offered for sale whole or in part to suit purchasers. Application to be made to John Clark, of concession Beckwith, or to Nell Stewart, of Carleton Place, or to William C. Bowers, of the estate of the late Peter Clark, of Carleton Place, 10th Nov. 1873. (6-4)

CLARK'S HOTEL, FRANKTON.
The undersigned having removed to the stand formerly known as Burrows Hotel, Frankton, and having a large hall now prepared to accommodate the travelling public better than ever. A good closed yard with sheds and stabling. Most desirable for the accommodation of the regulars to be had at the rate.
THOMAS CLARK, Nov. 1873. (6-4)

GLASS CUTTERS.
Our Glass Cutters have a new and improved diamond glass, but instead of a diamond glass, they have a small hard steel revolving wheel, the sharp edge of which is set at the wheel, and the wheel is turned by the hand. They are durable, and will give entire satisfaction. Most Hardware dealers keep them, or will send us for them if we cannot get them. They are sold for one penny, by mail, prepaid, on receipt of three pence.

MILBURN'S PALES COMPANY.
No. 76 Beekman-st., New York.

TENDERS WANTED.
Tenders will be received up to the 29th Nov., 1873, 12 o'clock noon, for the building and erecting a new Catholic Church in the Village of Almonte. Trustees will not be bound to accept lowest or any tender. Plans and specifications will be shown at the office of the undersigned—the building to be of stone.
JOHN PATTEN, Chairman Trustees Almonte Nov. 12th, 1873.

TEACHER WANTED.
For School No. 1, in the Township of Beckwith. Apply to the Trustees.
JAS FLOYD, AGENT, MCGRAW, HENRY LEE, Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1873.

TEACHER WANTED.
For School No. 4, in the Township of Richmond for the ensuing year; a male teacher holds a Teachers' Clear Certificate, to teach in the Senior Department.
Address EDWARD LEBLANC, Sec. Tr. Clayton, Nov. 5, 1873.

POUNDS AT THIS OFFICE
abandoned of clean goods feath.

FOR SALE.
That valuable property consisting of parts of lots Nos. 10 and 11 in the 12th concession of the Township of Carleton Place, containing 100 acres of land, well fenced and watered, with a stone house, frame barn, and good out-buildings erected on the premises. A fine opportunity to erect a Steam mill of any description. For particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN CLARK, of Carleton Place, Nov. 6, 1873.

TENDERS.
Wanted, for the construction of a Cut Stone Building, in the Village of Almonte. Plan and Specification to be seen, at the office of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, to be received before the 30th inst. Tenders to be made to
THOMAS WANTED. For School No. 1, in the Township of Beckwith. Apply to the Trustees.
JAS FLOYD, AGENT, MCGRAW, HENRY LEE, Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1873.

Direct to Write L. A. P. O. 1873.

70
75
80
00
40
35
40
40
40
40
50
55
55
55
60
60
20
10
75
75
06
25

20
20
20
20
60
60
60
60
20
20
00
00
00
00
00
00
50

ct,

ah
lah
liss

the
ia, of,
hia

ary,
ars,
st.,
ster
on,
ue,
-
se
ec-
ny

t

ss
rt,
st
in
ne.
ck,

ler-
blic
ely
at,
lass
ways
A

(-ly)

der-
ion,
day,
own
asand,
as at

c.

erty
vil-
bout
are
rns,
abac
late
in
Ap-
ith
art,
enis-
am.
)

n,
ved
ows'
rns,
yle
en-
als
and

)
ass
dle
the
med
of
-
atis-
em,
ep-
end
five

be
con-
ew's
The
the
ha-
eder-
s.
)
rool
of

KEVE.

S.
say,
ding
geof

v.
(-ti)
ton
tere,'
arna
10
It is
euse,
the
toppi
mar-
don.
ce)
(-e)

in
rec-
eci-
un-
nat.
nat.
reco-
lecto-
tha-
the