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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE NOV. 19, 1873.

TIDY DOOR YARDS:—When a man wants to sell his place one of the first things he does is to fix up his front door yard. Fence pallings that had fallen off are nailed on, broken hinges are repaired, crooked walks straightened, rubbish moved out of the way, and an aspect of tidiness, which to the casual observer, is an aspect of thrift is given to the place. His wife will see to it that no cobwebs festoon the front porch or the curtains on the windows, that the shades are clean and not hung askew, and that the house has a holiday look. Time spent in this way is counted well invested and certain to tell on the price for which the owner can sell. But where the owner proposes to retain his property, is there any reason why it should not be put in first rate order? why he should not rejoice in tasteful pleasing, even picturesque premises around his house? why his children may not have fostered within them by their surroundings a love for order and neatness and beauty which they shall carry into homes of their own?

Within 3 months we rode through an agricultural region where the cornfields promised a bountiful harvest; where large and well built barns, bursting with hay, spoke of abundance, fat cattle lay in the shade chewing the cud, and the whole section wore an air of thrift and plenty. But the door yards!—they were lumbered up with old cart-wheels broken down tools, fence rails, and general rubbish, the walks were overgrown, the fences out of repair, and the front doors of the houses looked as though they were never opened, even on Sundays. In one yard, a great big rock reared its unsightly shape, naked and bald and jagged. "Why in the world doesn't he plant a Clinton or Concord grape vine round that horrid ledge?" we exclaimed, "or even a trumpetor woodbine? It might be made a very thing of beauty, the delight of every passer-by?" Another front yard was evidently the trysting spot of the family hens. Now, a fat hen, not too old, is about as good eating as is served up to ordinary mortals; we are by no means insensible to the attractions of Dame Partlett, and eggs certainly are not to be despised; but the irreverent fowl that would, after due warning, insist on scratching up our front door yard, would receive a summary invitation to supper, not where she would eat, but where she would be eaten. The Fall is a very proper time to put one's yard in good order. Trees may be set out, vines transplanted, fences repaired, walks straightened, and preliminary work all done, so that in the Spring a little attention will make everything beautiful. And then that rubbish heap! Even that may have imparted to it a look of sougness and thrift by cutting down all the weeds about, by turning into firewood everything good for nothing else, by putting it not into the corner of the front yard or at the kitchen door, but in some out-of-the way place, where it will not be the first thing that catches the eye of the passer-by. If there is no such place for concealment, set out two or three evergreens to hide it.

The back yard, too, should receive attention, and it will, if the mistress of the house is a neat woman. The order and cleanliness that stops at the threshold of the kitchen door, stops too soon—it should extend over the entire premises under the especial sway of feminine jurisdiction, including the pig pen, the hen house, and the garden.—There is always enough to be done in the house, but an hour or two once or twice a week spent by the housewife in the open air, with her children picking up stones, clearing walks, tying up vines, and making things shine, is time profitably passed, from which will come ample returns in health and satisfaction. Home is thus made attractive to all the members of the household, the blessed evangelism of beauty is proclaimed in a manner that must gain disciples, emulation is kindled in the hearts of neighbors and friends that will show itself in many a reclaimed wilderness and blossoming parterre, enriched by the creation and enjoyment of verdure and bloom, where whole neighborhoods are incited to adorn and beautify their homesteads. Every woman should be an apostle of the beautiful, and she can partly perform her mission by filling her house and her yard with flowers, by leaving on all she touches the imprint of taste and bringing her entire domain under the sway of order and neatness.

The Local Legislature of Quebec Province has been summoned for the 4th December next for the despatch of business. This arrangement will enable the House to get through a good deal of business, in the way of introducing bills, moving addresses and so on, before the Christmas holidays, and three or four weeks in the commencement of the new year will wind up the work of the session. We see it announced that the chief measure of the session will be a new election law providing for the trial of controverted elections by the Judges, and prescribing means of preventing bribery and corruption at elections. This question of is so great importance that if no other measure were introduced during the session by the Government the calling together of the Legislature would not be fruitless.

Mr. John Bright recently delivered an address to his constituents at Bermingham in which he referred to important measures passed by the Gladstone Administration since he first entered the Imperial Government above five years ago. Speaking of the demand for a change of rulers, manifested by the return of so many Conservatives, in constituencies previously held by supporters of the Government, Mr. Bright said:

"Our friends of the Opposition come to you, and say that you had better discharge the workmen that have been doing so well for you during the last five years, and more than that, that you should engage a party that has for five years done nothing but obstruct and resist those workmen. It may be a question whether you want anything more to be done; or even if you did not, it would be advisable to retain the servants that have done so well; but if you want more to be done, it would seem to me to be very necessary to retain those who are willing to do something, rather than those who, for five years past, have done nothing but obstruct."

For many years there have been projects more or less before the public for uniting Scotland and Ireland by means of a tunnel; and the scheme has recently been again put forward, this time, however, with some reasonable probability of its being carried out. A single line tunnel, 15 feet wide at the base, 25 feet wide at the maximum, and 21 feet high, the side walls of which would vary from 4 to 7 feet in thickness, is estimated by the projectors to cost nearly $23,000,000, with the approaches. The length of the tunnel would be about twelve miles, and it would extend from a point on the north shore of Ireland, near Belfast, under, the Irish sea to the extremity of the peninsula opposite in Scotland.

News from Newfoundland, informs us that the elections in that colony have resulted in a majority of four or five for the Government, a loss of strength, if we mistake not, but yet, a sufficient victory in all likelihood to enable the Ministry to go on. The question of confederation was not an issue in the contest, though Mr. Bennett endeavored to make it an issue by warning the electors that the Opposition, if successful, would bring the colony into the Dominion. The telegraph question was discussed, and as the Government is understood to be in favor of free trade in cable telegraphy, the result will generally be received with pleasure.

The Bishops of the Irish Church recently held visitations of the clergy. The spread of skeptical opinions, the relationship of science to revelation, and the alarming spread of the doctrines and practices of Roman Catholicism in the English Church formed the principal subjects of their Lordship's charges. The different Provincial Synods have carried resolutions approving of the gradual revision of the Prayer Book now being carried out by the General Synod.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the notice of a Concert to be given in the Hall, on the evening of Friday next, by the Brass Band in this place. The well known proficiency to which our Band has attained is a guarantee that the Concert will be all that is promised. We hope to see a full house.

At the recent election of a Mayor in Chicago the main issue was: shall Sunday trading, and especially Sunday liquor traffic, be allowed. The "Beer Party," as it was called, carried the election by a 10,000 majority. The new Mayor is the Hon. Harvey D. Colvin. Of him a correspondent says:

The new Mayor elect is agent of the United States Express Company, a boss-player at poker, and one of the best sampling machines in this city, equalling, in accuracy of judgment, the oldest ganger in the employ of the revenue department.

The nominations for Lambton and Napierville, the constituencies respectively of the Premier and the Minister of Justice, takes place on the 25th inst. That for Glengarry, the Postmaster General's constituency, will take place on the 24th or 25th. A contest is not expected in either case.

REVERSES.—Though we all know that riches take to themselves wings and fly away, we do not realize fully what that statement means until actual experience instructs us. Then we find comfort in reading the book of Job, in recalling the story of Crœsus, and in meditations on the mutability of all earthly things. Adversity brings to us a knowledge of ourselves. It strips from us all mere appearances, developes the real excellencies and defects of our characters, and permits us to see the foundations upon which we stand. If they are sand they will surely be washed away; if they are rock, we can say with Job, "though I die I will not remove my integrity from me." Reverses make us acquainted with our friends. We learn who are the priests, who the Levites, and who the good Samaritans, and find in the genuine and unfeigned sympathy of the last, ample remuneration for all the disappointments we may suffer from those who in the day of our calamity, pass by on the other side. As darkness shows us worlds of light we never saw by day," so when the sunshine of prosperity fades out of our lives we discover resources of comfort and delight hitherto unknown to us, and that can never afterward be taken away from us. In the auroral light of faith and hope and resignation that bathes our arctic landscape, we cease to clamor for the warmer beams that will surely come at the appointed time.

Reverses bring us into sympathy with the great masses of humanity. It is good for a man that he should know what it is to be in want, should taste the cup pressed to the lips of so many of his fellow mortals, should feel the pinch of necessity and bear upon his shoulders the burden of toil. The blade that was never tempered in the icebrook is of little worth in a hand-to-hand scuffle. The oak grows strong by wrestling with the winds of a thousand Winters. Whoever has wrought any great work in this world has been tempered in the icebrook of adversity, has been buffeted by the storms of fate, and thus has had developed within him a power before which all obstacles melted away.

"Prosperity is a great teacher," says Hazlitt, "but adversity a greater." Few there are who have proved for themselves how "sweet are the uses of adversity" that would give up all the knowledge and experience it has given them, all the strength it has developed, all the interior resources it has brought to light, for the calm and profitless serenity of prosperous days. If the heroine of "Middlemarch" had only been born poor, like Dickinson, she would have created for herself a noble and beneficent career. There are scores of young men and young women to whom the loss of wealth would be the greatest blessing. The bracing atmosphere of necessity would develope their dormant powers, awaken energies of which they are unconscious, and kindle fires of genius that now smoulder under piles of satin and heaps of gold. Upon this column may fall eyes that weep for vanished wealth and ease, that are lusterless from anxiety and sunken by reason of want, which a few years back saw in life nothing but brightness and abundance. Let such take heart and hope. The bitter draught is salutary and worketh patience; from patience comes experience; and from experience hope. The rugged paths of adversity have been trodden by all whom God has chosen for his greatest. From the depth of reverses have come the highest strains of eloquence, the sweetest songs of poetry, the loftiest soarings of piety. Only they who have been tried come forth as gold.

We presume we may expect to hear shortly from Government sources respecting a general election. As the party now in power maintains that it has endeavored every session since Confederation to procure the passage of a Reform Election Law we are justified in assuming that they have such a law ready for the endorsement of Parliament. In view of this we had hoped that before Parliament was prorogued the McKenzie Government would put this Act through, so that its provisions should apply to the impending election. Our expectations, however, were not realized. It is to be hoped the new Government will turn its attention to this matter at once. Until we have an election under a new law, the Dominion Parliament will be regarded by the world as a corrupt body.

We are sorry to have to record a sad and fatal accident which occurred on Tuesday, the 11th instant, about a mile from this place. A little child about three years of age, daughter of Mr. John Houston of the 7th line, Ramsay, was playing about the floor when she fell backwards into a pot of boiling water. Dr. MacEwen was immediately called in and did what he could for the little sufferer; but the extent of the scald was so great as to preclude all hope of recovery. She lingered until Thursday morning, when death mercifully put an end to her sufferings.

NATIVE INDUSTRY.—Particularly enthusiastic gentlemen who highly approve of the *personnel* of the new Ministry say that Mr. McKenzie has shewn himself as good a *Cabinet-maker* as he once was a stone-mason.

THE RELIGION WE WANT.—We want a religion that bears heavily, not only on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin" but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes small measures from the counter, small baskets from the stall, pebbles from the cotton-bags, clay from the paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, and water from the milk cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries at the top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half pair of shoes of good leather and the other half of poor leather, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It will not put Jouvin's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop; nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing-silk that vouches for twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and a half; nor all-wool delaines and all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with adulterated cotton; nor coats made of old rags pressed together be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand into chimneys it contracts to build of seven dollar material; nor smuggle white pine into floors that have to be paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered; nor make window-blinds with slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at, but on no account to be touched. The religion that is going to sanctify the world pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given is according to the Gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks on a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief.

We need not wonder at the exodus from Ireland when we read such statements as those given in evidence by Mr. William Bolster, one of the witnesses before the Select Committee which sat during last session to enquire into the operation of the Acts relating to diseased cattle. Mr. Bolster, who is chairman of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club, and formerly presided over the Killmallock Board of Guardians—Killmallock being in one of the richest districts in Ireland—says:—"My standing labourers have every day, when they work, 1s. a day; I give them a comfortable house, which is not very usual in Ireland, I am sorry to say; but they have a comfortable house from me, with a chimney, and well ventilated. I give them a quarter of an Irish acre of potato land, tilled, for which I charge them no rent. (Q.) And they have the house for nothing? (A.) Yes. The money value of the comfortable house "with a chimney" the witness puts at from 30s. to £2 a year, while the potato land is set down at about £5. Altogether, therefore, the labourer gets about 8s. 6d. a week, upon which to support himself and his family. When one contrasts this with what can easily be had in Canada or the States for the humblest of unskilled labour, one need not wonder that so many of the natives of the finest isle of the sea should be ever moving away to this Western World. Two dollars and a york shilling a week, when specially well treated, as by Mr. William Bolster, is not a strong tie to bind one to his native land.

Four years at hard labor in the State Prison seems, at the first sight and altogether inadequate punishment for the crime Stokes committed. If that were all, his sentence would be sadly wanting in justice to the community whose order he outraged and whose law he broke. But this is not all. He has had two years of close confinement in a miserable jail already. He has all the agitation, the anxiety the terrible mental wear and tear incident to uncertainty in which he has been placed, suspended between the prison and the gallows. It is not wonderful that he has grown sad and old and half indifferent to his fate. The he has to reflect upon the defeat of all his cherished plans, and the loss of all he counted dear in life; the shame suffering, and anxiety he has brought on his parents and relatives and friends; the the physicial and mental strain of successive trials in courts, with all costs of those expensive proceedings, and all the disgraceful notoriety and comments his act has called forth. In fact he has already suffered and endured more than four or fourteen years of punishment in a quite private, removed from all anxiety and beyond the reach of intrusive curiosity and exasperating comment; and the additional sentence of the court, though apparently light, is really severe enough to answer all the ends of justice. What penalty has this young man paid for one hot impulsive, revengeful act? His neck has been saved from the halter, it is true. But when it is borne in mind what he has had to endure already and what anguish he has brought on his parents and relatives and friends by his hot headed wickedness; how he has been tried and kept swinging between hope and fear, with the halter opening its noose into all his thoughts and dreams, it would seem that his punishment should be enough to deter any other from a similar crime. A man may escape the gallows, but he cannot get away from the avenging thunderbolt that leaps from the air and lodges in the brain.

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS IN ENGLAND.—A striking phase of the system of marriage settlements is illustrated in the case of Mr. Henry Clint, merchant and shipowner, who is now passing the Liverpool, England Bankruptcy Court. He married in 1868, and just before marriage made a settlement on his intended wife. He literally divested himself—and not only himself but his creditors—of the great bulk of his present and future estate. The deed conveyed to his wife a life policy of insurance of £1,000 and the household furniture of which he was then possessed. But these were minor and common transfers; the really serious covenant of the settlement is one which conveyed to the wife "all future real or personal estate which the said Henry Clint shall at any time during the intended coverture be possessed of or entitled to, or shall otherwise acquire." Under such a deed Mr. Clint never could become possessed of property for his own use; all that he had at the time of marriage and that he might acquire during marriage fell into the separate estate of his wife. No doubt these antenuptial settlements are a serious difficulty, but it certainly seems requisite that some notice should be given to the world of the position of traders like Mr. Clint. The people with whom he deals have no notion that he has divested himself of all his effects, and under the circumstances, any inference of his commercial status from his social surrounding would be fallacious and misleading. It is a dangerous and mischievous system that any man should be able to sign away the earnings of his whole future career, that he should become a bond slave to his wife, and there is no warrant for it in justice or the marriage laws. This particular document is not impeached as being intrinsically bad—there is no ground for such a plea, seeing that the arrangement is strictly within the present law—but it comes before the court with reference to some property which was overlooked in the drafting of the deed. The general principle deserves attention; If a man can divest himself of everything he has and everything he will ever have, there is a poor chance of creditors getting their own. It is not suggested that there is anything intentionally irregular in the case of this particular bankrupt, but the power of assigning after acquired property is one which, if generally practised, would be fraught with evil to society.

ENGLAND'S MEAT SUPPLY.—Hard times in England, coupled with the enhanced cost of living, have of late years induced thousands of the population of the Mother land, not only to seek for themselves homes in the colonies and elsewhere, but to cast about and and endeavour to fall upon countries from whence could be derived the necessaries of life which the British Isles produce, but only in a quantity insufficient for the wants of their teeming population. The demand for fresh meats having far exceeded the supply, these articles went up several years ago, almost to starvation prices, prices, indeed, at which the lower classes could only afford to use them at intervals. Economists at that time conceived the idea that from the plains of Australia and New Zealand and from the pampas of South America, the requisite supply could be procured. Upon these districts large draughts were made, but the article could not only be obtained in a salted or otherwise preserved state. Since then experiments have been made in other districts, to ensure fresh meat, but up to this it has only been attainable by the importation of live cattle which until lately proved to be not only a troublesome but also a expensive business. A Glasgow trader recently however, made arrangements with the Anchor line of steamers by which he has been enabled to import fat cattle from Canada at a profit from £10 to £12 per head. This trade is rapidly increasing and will if continued undoubtedly affect the home prices before very long. Already it is stated the prices at the great Ballinasloe cattle fair have been reduced, and as this is one of the institutions upon which the general rates depend, relief for the consumer cannot be far distant. All that is now wanted is an ocean line specially fitted for the conveyance of stock; or, very possibly, returning steamers may make arrangements calculated to render the home trip at all times almost as profitable as the outward by the conveyance of this new kind of freight. But there is another feature of the case which is calculated to still further raise the hopes of the people of England. On the occasion of the last homeward trip of the *S S Scandinavian* she took with her a small quantity of freshly killed beef and mutton as an experiment. From what we see by our exchanges the experiment was not only satisfactory, but eminently successful. Fourteen days after the carcases were slaughtered they were served up at a banquet at Bootle in Lancashire where their excellent quality was the theme of universal comment some of the speakers expressing their opinion as to the superiority of the Canadian over the English product. Captain Smith of the steamship, who was present, spoke of the great resources of Canada, upon which Messrs Rogers & Co, of Liverpool gave orders for a small shipment on their own account. Should the undertaking prove successful on a large scale there is no knowing to what proportions such a trade may not extend. It cannot fail to be beneficial both to Canada and to England, as on the one hand it will simulate our home productions and furnish employment not only for our own people, but for hundreds who may be induced to immigrate, whilst at the same time the consumers across the Atlantic will have their animal food at a far more reasonable cost than at present. The greater part of the land we have now under cultivation is made by no means as profitable as it might be, were cattle grazing more practised, whilst the lands we have almost in the state of a howling wilderness, would, if placed under cultivation, not only prove ample to supply the English meat markets, but also those of other portions of the world. It is true that the heat of summer is would in some cases difficult to preserve the carcases, but there is little doubt that by fitting the vessels with ice-houses, killing the cattle within a short distance of the ship's sides, and using other precautions the desirable end could be attained. The subject is one which deserves far more attention than it has yet received, and it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to rest without due and careful consideration.

There is a complete lull in political affairs. The excitement of a few weeks ago is over, and all parties seem to accept the present position as a natural consequences of events. A remarkable feature about the Ministerial crisis which has just occurred is the perfect calm with with which it has been received throughout the country. Judging from the fierceness and acrimony of the contest, up to the last moment, one would have expected scenes of desperation on the part of the vanquished and demonstrations of enthusiastic joy on the part of the conquerors. Nothing of the kind has happened. The change has been accepted almost as a matter of course; by the Conservatives with manly resignation by the Reformers with a modest reserve. We augur well from this disposition of the public mind. It points to a healthy recognition of the superiority of principles over men. There is another subject for congratulation. The new Ministry enter upon office under favourable circumstances. They find the country in a prosperous condition. The constitutional system, inaugurated seven years ago, has had time to work fully and produce results of substantial benefit. All the departments of the public service have been well managed and the fruits of their operations are manifest on all sides. The late Ministry have this satisfaction—that they have displayed ability and conscientious industry. It is to be hoped that the new Cabinet will take up the work just where they find it and make it their endeavour to rival the intelligent zeal of the predecessors. Of the composition of the new Government we shall say little. It is confessedly only transitional, and important changes may be expected. Messrs Mackenzie and Blake are, beyond cavil, equal to the important responsibilities they have assumed, and while reserving an opinion on their future policy, we may safely record our conviction that the Government of the country is safe in their hands.

BANKING IN NEW YORK.—The recent extraordinary state of financial affairs in New York, has turned the attention of the banking interest to the subject of the reforms in their mode of doing business, which seem to be desirable. The most important of the changes which it is proposed to make, at least so far as the public is concerned, is the total cessation of the custom of paying interest upon deposits. The reasons for this and other alterations are set forth in a pamphlet recently published, and with respect to the interest on deposits it is stated that these sums of money being generally placed in the custody of bankers only until they can be invested, and being payable upon call, all that can be reasonably expected from the banker is that he shall employ the money thus entrusted to him for the advantage of the community, and yet with so much discretion as to be always ready to fulfil his principal obligation—that of returning it to the depositor at any given moment. If, however, he is competing with other bankers for these deposits, and paying almost the full amount of legal interest upon them, the temptation to endeavour at making a profit even at the cost of placing his reserves out of immediate reach is too great to be resisted. The authors of the pamphlet say that this evil is especially felt in a country having a currency like that of the United States, since there is there a constant flux and reflux of money, according to the seasons. Thus, at a certain period of the year the Banks are gorged with deposits, for which they are compelled to seek profitable employment, and yet they have to pay all out again when the time comes for moving the crops. The old and conservative institutions for a long time resisted the payment of interest on current deposits, and after the panic of 1857, the system is said to have been generally discontinued.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Antigonish, a child three months old, the daughter of Donald MacPherson, was found dead in bed. A post mortem was held by Drs. McIntosh and McDonald, when the cause of death was found to be congestion of the lungs and effusion into the pericaidium. The private opinion of the doctors is that the use of Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup had injured the health of the child.

The general feeling of indignation in the United States was further increased by the report that the remainder of the crewof the Virginius had been shot, making in all one hundred and eleven victims. This, however, is denied. Active preperations are going on, and before many days the neighboring Republic will be in a position to demand an explanation, and enforce her demand

Thereturn of Prince Bismark to power as the head of the German Ministry is regarded as a significant following on the corespondence between the Emperor and the Pope, and is believed to indicate that the laws regulating Church and State relations are to be vigorously carried out.

A sad calamity has befallen Carleton, a thriving suburb of the city of St. John, N. N. A fire broke out about six o'clock last evening in a foundry, and at a late hour it was reported that thirty families had been rendered homeless, while the flames were still extending, driven by a strong north wind.

The risky style of building which prevails through Canada, and has been the cause of the loss of countless lives, exploded yesterday at Ottawa, in the killing of two men and the mangling of a third so that it will be a mercy if he dies.

The action for breach of promise of marriage which was brought against the late Mayor Kalbfleisch in his life time, and was sought to be continued against his estate after his death, has been finally disposed of by the decision of the Court that such an action does not survive the death of the defendant. This is a decision which we had no right to expect from a Brooklyn judge who recently held that a kiss constituted a promise of marriage. However we are none the less grateful for it. Had the decision been of an opposite character the estate of a dead bachelor might be confiscated as a punishment for a kiss thoughtlessly given by him in the heyday of his youth. It is something gained to have it definitely settled that the angry and avaracious spinster cannot pursue her prey beyond the grave.

The evidence for the defence in the Tichborne case came to an end on the 124th day of the trial, Oct. 27. There were a few witnesses to be produced in rebuttal, and it was supposed that a "special application" might be made to the Court for an adjournment, in order to give the defence time to make inquiries respecting the witness Luie, who was produced by the claimant at a very late stage of the trial, and deposed that the defendant was picked up by the Osprey. A reasonable doubt can hardly remain in the mind of any one that the claimant is an impositor, but when it is remembered that the jury must be unanimous, there is serious ground for dreading a disagreement," which would make the trial go for nothing.

How to utilize sewage is getting to be an important question. Its value is only beginning to be understood. People are afraid that its use on lands would prove offensive but Lord Warwick says that 2,000,000 gallons of sewage daily are spread over five hundred acres of, and yet it is no nusiance whatever; and he has agreed to take the sewage from the towns of Warwick and Leamington for thirty years, paying therefor upward of $2,000 a year. Probably the sewage of this city would be worth two millions a year, if a practicable method could be found of utilizing it. We let fortunes run to waste while we are squabbling over offices that do not pay and going crazy over stocks as unsubstantial as mist.

A stock company has been organized in France for the purpose of making a tunnel under the Channel, between Calais and Dover. The distance is twenty-three miles, and the material throughout is chalk, which can easily be bored with the machinery used for boring wells. it will indeed, be "walking one's chalk," to some purpose when one can go dry shod from Dover to Calais and back.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The County Inspector of Schools particularly requests all Teachers to notify him of the engagements that they have made for next year, specifying the section and salary. All those desirous of obtaining situations as Teachers are also requested to send in their names at once.

Advices received in England report a famine in Greenland from a failure of the fisheries. In one village, 150 persons are said to have been starved.

A special from Berlin to the London *Times* says Germany will increase her military reserves in consequence of the formation of fortified camps at various points in France.

We see it stated that the mining interests of Lake Superior are suffering from the revulsion in the United States. Shippers of ore are afraid to send it forward owing to the inability of consumers to pay for it. Protest after protest comes back for drafts drawn against ore shipments. Contracts are being cancelled; it is expected that ore shipments will have to be discontinued immediately, and the miners discharged. Why cannot the ore be utilized in Canada?

The financial results of the Vienna Exposition have proved anything but satisfactory. The deficiency on the 30th of September was over $12,000,000 florins, or nearly $5,000,000, notwithstanding that the enterprise had encouragement and aid from nearly all the Governments of the world.

The project of building a railway in connection with the Ashantee expedition has been abandoned as impracticable.

The London newspapers, in commenting on the Cuban executions, all express the hope that the United States will avenge the victims.

The *Herald* says small pox has again made its appearance in Montreal to an alarming extent. There are at present five severe cases in the General Hospital.

BROCKVILLE 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 per bushel	0 33 to 0 40
Oatmeal, ℔ 100 lbs	3 00 to 3 25
Wheat—Fall, ℔ bush	0 00 to 0 00
Spring	1 10 to 1 25
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 55 to 0 58
Corn	0 45 to 0 50
Peas	0 50 to 0 55
Oats	0 30 to 0 35
Barley per bush	0 50 to 0 60
Potatoes	0 30 to 0 30
Pork per 100 lb	6 00 to 6 25
Beef per 100 lbs	4 00 to 5 00
Mutton per lb	0 08 to 0 10
Lamb per qr	0 50 to 0 75
Veal per lb	0 05 to 0 06
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 22 to 0 25

RENFREW MARKETS

Wheat, Spring	$1 10 to $1 20
" Fall	1 20 to 1 30
Oats	0 40 to 0 50
Peas	0 50 to 60
Beans	1 50 to 1 60
Flour	6 50 to 7 00
Butter, roll	0 15 to 0 20
" keg	0 15 to 0 20
Cheese	0 12½ to 0 00
Pork, Mess	19 00 to 20 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 to 17 00
Hogs, dressed	5 00 to 6 00
Hay	12 00 to 16 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½ to 0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00 to 4 00
Hardwood per cord	4 00 to 4 50

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$7 00 to $ 7 50
Do. do. in bags	6 25 to 6 75
Fall Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Spring Wheat	1 20 to 1 30
Rye	0 70 to 0 00
Peas	0 60 to 0 70
Beans	1 50 to 1 60
Oats	0 40 to 0 45
Pork, Mess, per bbl	19 00 to 20 00
Prime Mess	17 00 to 18 00
Hay, per ton	14 00 to 16 00
Butter, per lb	0 17 to 0 20
Hides, per 100 lbs	5 50 to 6 00
Oatmeal	5 50 to 6 00
Cornmeal, boiled	5 00 to 5 00
Potatoes	0 35 to 0 40

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	4 00 to 4 50
Pork	7 00 to 7 50
Mutton, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Veal, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Fowls, per couple	0 60 to 0 70
Turkeys, each	1 00 to 1 25
Geese, each	0 50 to 0 00
Ducks, each	0 25 to 0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 60 to 0 70
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 20 to 0 00
Eggs, per doz	0 20 to 0 22
Butter, per lb	0 20 to 0 22
In prints, per lb	0 22 to 0 25
Potatoes	0 35 to 0 40
Tomatoes	0 40 to 0 00
Onions, per bus	1 00 to 1 10
Turnips, per bus	0 50 to 0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 40 to 0 50
Parsnips	0 40 to 0 50
Corn per dozen	0 10 to 0 00
New Onions, per barrel	5 00 to 6 00
Hay, per ton	16 00 to 18 00
Oat Straw, per ton	7 00 to 0 00
Oats, per bus	0 35 to 0 36
Peas, per bus	0 60 to 0 65
Beans, per bus	1 50 to 0 00
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50 to 0 55
Barley, per bus	0 00 to 0 00
Apples, per barrel	3 50 to 4 00
Cabbage	0 05 to 1 10
Wool	0 60 to 0 65
Peaches	4 06 to 4 00
Bears	18 00 to 24 00
Deers	6 00 to 10 00

BIRTHS.

On the morning of the 10th inst., Mrs. Wm. Shead, of a daughter.

At Perth, on Wednesday, the 5th Nov., the wife of William Meighen, Esq., Merchant, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 18th October, at Boston, Mass., by Father Grenthood, at the Church of the Advent, "Anglican," Jas. R. Chamberlain, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Jennie Cove, of Spring Hill, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia.

In Alice, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, Mr. Robert Evans, of Petewawa, to Julia eldest daughter of J. Roe, Esq., of Alice.

At Almonte, on the 25th Oct., by Rev. J. W. Manning, Mr. Adam Andrews, of Pakenham, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Thompson, of Almonte.

At the residence of Mr. Peter McDougall, Ramsay, on 28th Oct., by the Rev. John Bennett, Mr. John McDougall to Miss Catherine McEwen.

At the Congregational Manse, Middleville, on Friday, 31st Oct., by the Rev. Robt. Brown, Mr. James Kemp to Miss Margaret Affleck, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Affleck all of the Township of Lanark.

At Brockville, Oct. 30, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr McRitchie, Mr. Edward Hull Sheffield, merchant, to Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of Amos Odell, Esq., Brockville.

At the Wesleyan Church, Brockville, Nov. 3, 1873, by the Rev. Mr. McRitchie, Mr. John Bryson McIntosh to Miss Maggie J. Dulmage, both of Brockville.

In Holy Trinity Church, Pembroke, on the 28th October, by the Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, Mr. Thos Warren, of Lake Dore, to Miss Susan Martin, of the same place.

In Holy Trinity Church, Pembroke, on the 3rd November, by the Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, Mr. Wm. Craig, of Fitzroy, to Miss Frances Souisse, of Lake Dore.

DIED.

At Carleton Place, on the 13th instant, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Wm. Neelin, aged fifteen years.

At his residence, Greenock, on Nov. 1st, Mr. David Kelso aged 49 years and 3 months.

On the 4th September, at Ross, County of Renfrew, Mary Rankin, beloved wife of Edward Gibson, Esq., and youngest sister of John Rankin, Esq., of Bowmanville, much regretted.

At the Manse, Three Rivers, P. Q., on the 7th inst., in the thirty-third year of her age, Barbara Peden, wife of the Rev. James McCaul, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND. The "Glebe" Lot belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Perth, being lot Number Twenty-Six in the tenth concession of the township of North Elmsley, in the County of Lanark, containing two hundred and thirty acres (reserving the Manse and seven acres of land adjoining thereto) will be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall in Perth, on Friday, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon.

The lot will be first offered for sale in one parcel, and if not so sold, will be offered in two or more parcels to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, or secured on other landed property. The balance to be paid in ten years, with interest at six per cent payable half yearly, to be secured by mortgage on the property purchased.

This property adjoins South Street, the southern boundary of the Town of Perth, and the road leading to Oliver's Ferry extends along the entire length of its western side. There are between 90 and 100 acres under cultivation and about 50 ready for the Plough. The situation of the lot and the quality of the land makes it well worthy of the attention of the capitalists and enterprising farmers.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale, and in the meantime may be had from the undersigned.

Dated at Perth, 23rd Oct., 1873.

E. G. MALLOCH,
(7-g) Solicitors for Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS. Tenders addressed to Mr. Stewart, (Trustee), Scotch Corners, Beckwith, will be received up to December 16th 1873, for the erection and furnishing of a frame school house. Contractors to supply all materials. Plans and specification of building and furniture can be seen at the same time and place.

Address Carleton Place P. O.
Chas. Stewart,
Thos. Morris, } Trustees.
Thos. Code,
Nov. 15th, 1873. (7-g)

SMITH & STEWART, Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of Office and Fancy stationery, School Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., 14 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Opposite Russell House. (7ly

TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted by book account to Dr. C. R. Church are requested to settle immediately at the office of James Conn, Esq., Ashton. All accounts unpaid by fifteenth of December next, will be put into Court for collection.

C. R. CHURCH, M.D. C.M.
Ottawa, Nov. 15, 1873. 7-e

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. Lot No. 34 fourth con. Osgoode, 200 acres of rich clay land, 130 under good cultivation, 70 acres of valuable timber; well supplied with springs of water summer and winter; good buildings and all new; convenient to mills and market; only six miles from Osgoode station. For particulars apply to

JOHN FARQUHAR,
West Osgoode P.O.
or
JAMES COWAN, Merchant,
Carleton Place.
Nov. 10, 1873. (7-o*)

TEACHERS WANTED, FOR 1874. For Carleton Place Public School. A Male Teacher for the Second Department, two Female Teachers for the Third and Fourth Departments, also an Assistant Teacher for the High School.

Apply to R. BEL