

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL TO CARLETON
PLACE.

September 7th, 1874.

Last week, when it became known that Carleton Place was to be honored by a visit from His Excellency the Governor General, a public meeting was called by the Rev. John Graham Esq., to decide upon the manner of his reception. Official notice having in the meantime been received that the train would only remain a few minutes at the depot, it was decided that it would be useless to get up any expensive demonstration. However, this being the last place visited in his tour it was clear the citizens could not let him pass without showing some expression of loyalty to the British Crown, and Her Majesty's Representative. This it was decided by the meeting should take the form of an address, to be presented on behalf of the inhabitants, and a committee was therefore appointed to prepare it. Another committee was also appointed to make all necessary arrangements for his reception, and if possible to secure the attendance of the Band, and of the Carleton Place Volunteer Company as a Guard of Honor. At a subsequent meeting of the committee R. Bell Esq. was chosen to read the address for the citizens. It was also agreed that the school children should be in attendance and also present an address.

The official notice gave Monday evening at 6 p.m. as the hour of arrival, and for a couple of hours before that time a stranger could easily have told that something more than usual was going on, as the bugle was sounding for the Volunteers, the Band was having its final practice, endeavoring to excel all previous efforts, while those having a less active part to take, but still bent on showing their loyalty, were donning their holiday attire and hurrying to the junction. The school children assembled to the number of about five hundred through their Spokesman to the fore, determined not to be behind in honoring His Excellency and Lady Dufferin with their loyal address.

At 6 p.m. the train arrived, and immediately on its coming to a stand it was entered by R. Bell Esq., who received the Vice-Regal party and Salute. His Excellency soon appeared on the platform where he was received by the Guard of Honor, consisting of No. 5 Co. 41st Batt., under command of Capt. R. W. Bell, with a General Salute, they presenting arms and the Band at the same time playing God Save the Queen. He then inspected the Guard of Honor, and requested Capt. Bell, to convey to the men the great satisfaction it gave him to inspect so fine a company. He was immediately escorted to the raised dais on which the addresses were to be presented, when R. Bell Esq., stepped forward and read the following address:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

My title please Your Excellency:—

We, the Inhabitants of the Village of Carleton Place, and vicinity, desire to extend to your Excellency and Lady Dufferin a cordial and hearty welcome to this part of Canada; and to assure you of the ardent and devoted loyalty of its inhabitants, to the person and Government of Her Majesty the Queen; a sovereign whose benignant sway extends over at least one-fifth of the human race.

The sincere and hearty manner in which your Excellency has been received in all places visited must have been very gratifying to you, as it has been pleasing to us; and we trust that your whole tour, of which this is the closing scene, has been both pleasant and profitable.

Although your Excellency had previously taken great pains to acquire a knowledge of the country and its resources, your present tour cannot but have deepened the impression of its vastness and importance, for notwithstanding the "high latitude" and great western longitude formerly attained, and the large area gone over, very much still lay behind.

Our country extending as it does, from "Ocean to Ocean" must afford ample scope for the prudent, skillful, and industrious emigrant, who really desires to improve his condition in the world. Indeed hundreds of instances could be pointed out in this neighbourhood, of persons who came to the country almost penniless, and had for some time to struggle hard for existence, but who now have, not only all the necessities of life, but to luxuries in abundance.

Canada from its great extent, and abundant resources, will yet, we believe, furnish happy homes, for at least a hundred million of the human family; and we think we do not over-estimate its capabilities, when we bear in mind the fact, that on the eastern continent, nearly the whole area of the five Great Powers of Europe (which exercise a controlling influence on the destinies of the world,) is north of the latitude where we now stand.

Not in our position, geographically, a serious objection to the country, when we look at our great resources, in our fields and our fisheries; our forests and our mines; our unlimited waterpowers for manufacturing purposes; and our breeding healthy climate; too far north, to be pure, to produce some of the tropical fruits; but, as all history proves, admirably adapted for the production of men.

We trust your Excellency may long continue to administer the affairs of this great country; and that every

blessing both spiritual and temporal, may rest upon yourself, Lady Dufferin, and family.

R. BELL.

On behalf of Inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity.
September 7th, 1874.

Lord Dufferin in reply said:—
Mr. Bell, I have great pleasure in returning thanks for the loyal and eloquent address which you have just presented me with, and also for the preparations you have been good enough to make for me. I have listened with interest and pleasure to the enumeration of the advantages of your locality, and as I am accompanied by the minister who is the superintendent of Emigration, I think it would be well to hand over your address to him for distribution among those intending emigrants who are casting wistful eyes to your Dominion.

Among your many advantages, I am glad to know this part of Canada is noted for being very productive of men, and indeed if the productiveness may be judged of by the large gathering of people and the happy band of smiling youthfulness, I think it probable that Her Majesty will soon reign over a much larger number than the many hundreds of millions you have named.

Mr. D. F. McNab read the following address:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.
My title please Your Excellency.

We the pupils of the High and Public Schools of Carleton Place, sincerely welcome Your Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

And we also gladly embrace this auspicious opportunity of expressing our hearty loyalty to our Gracious and Noble Queen; and our warm regard for Your Excellency, as her worthy and honored Representative in our fair Dominion.

Deeply thankful for the cordial interest you have uniformly taken in the Schools of Canada, we wish to assure you, that, with the blessing of Our Heavenly Father, we shall endeavour to use our educational facilities in such a manner as to show that we have been encouraged and stimulated by the kindly words and excellent advice, you have so often addressed to Canadian children.

Though our knowledge is yet elementary, we have already learned that we live under the most glorious Banner, and enjoy the best Laws in the world. And we therefore, desire, as young Canadians, to repeat our loyal attachment to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and our warm devotion to the good Old Flag, that for a "thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

Hoping you may long be the justly popular and deservedly esteemed Governor of the Dominion, we desire in closing to express our sincere respect and best wishes for Your Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

D. F. McNab.

Signed in behalf of the pupils of the High and Public Schools.
Carleton Place, Sep. 7, 1874.

I have listened with great pleasure to your address and am sure that the propriety of its dictation tells well in favor of your instructions in Eloquence. You are good enough to say that you hope I may long remain the popular Governor of this country—now though popularity is a very nice thing, and a man in my position must and should endeavor to be popular, he may fail and perhaps deservedly fail. At all events whatever may be the amount of my popularity with the adults I hope there will never be any reason why I may not be popular with the children.

Immediately after the completion of the addresses and replies several presentations took place, after which the Vice-Regal party again went aboard the train which sped on its way to Ottawa.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father Duhamel, of St. Eugene parish, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, and that the Rev. Father Racine, of Quebec, has been appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke.

An epidemic among horses has broken out in St. John, N. B.

Mount Etina is again in a state of eruption.

The Oswego Times is accountable for the death of a child, the third, then we peruse the dictionary as a delusion and snare. Three of the commissioners to apportion the contributions of the public in aid of the Mill River sufferers apportioned \$100 to a man who had lost his life, and then received \$75 of it in settlement of an old account that two of the commissioners held against him, and they allowed one of their number \$35 for a suit out of clothes which he had furnished to another destitute victim of the disaster. But there was something more about these commissioners. They allowed and paid out of their female neighbors \$100 for a week's board of half a dozen of the sufferers. This is the kind of Mill River dam charity commissioners they have in Massachusetts.

The commonest offenses and the lowliest ministrations of life require the amplest ideal resources for their proper fulfillment, as the day mooses that fringe the rock require all resources of earth and heaven for their production.

Boston is well known for economy. We have evidence in the following: As proof of carelessness on the part of a steamboat proprietor, it is stated that an antiquated steamer in New England always carries a supply of wooden planks with which to close up the holes that frequently appear in her worn out bottom.

THE WONDERS OF A HEN'S EGG.

The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from Sturges's Reflections: The hen has scarcely set on her eggs when she has already begun to show signs of head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horseshoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fifth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a snow folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterward in the ventricle. At the end of the twenty hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Towards the end of the fourth day, the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears towards the fifth day. At the end of seven hours, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterwards, the intestines, and bones, and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and thirty-first hour, the incubation, the bill opens, and the flesh appears on the breast. In four hours more, the breast bone is seen. In six after this, the ribs appear forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gill-bladder. At the one hundred and thirty-fourth hour, the chicken is taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eight, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets somewhat and grows considerably till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

The celebrated Mungo Park served an apprenticeship in a doctor's drug shop in Selkirk, and during his study of the physical compounds, the following episode occurred:—
An old well-known burgher stepped into the shop one day, looking in an excited manner at the boy, said "Mungo, is the doctor in?" "No, sir," "Oh, he's not in?" "But I'll draw the tooth for you if you want it drawn." "You call it?" "Did you ever draw any teeth?" "Yes, I have, sir." "Faith, I'll rather come back again and see the doctor than lippen you." The old gentleman went off and ere long returned with the old question "Mungo, my man, is the doctor in now?" "No, sir, he's not come in yet." "What am I to do? I'm nearly dead with the pain." Mungo, as you perfectly do not know, I have drawn teeth afore this?" "I really have, sir," said the boy, "I've got the apparatus and take out mine, how many?" "Tak' care be canny." The youth extracted the tooth, and after the old gentleman had got over the shock it caused, and found himself relieved, he complimented him on the skill he had shown, and had drawn the tooth with his teeth he had drawn before operating on himself. "Thirty thirty-two!" said Mungo. "Thirty-two! Faith, I think it's a guide only. Where in the world did all the folks come from?" "Oh, I took them all out of one man!" "I wonder the man let you pull them." "He couldn't prevent me." "How?" "Because he was dead!" The old gentleman sprang from his seat, ejaculating, "Mersey on us," and hurriedly left the shop.

KINGSTON, Sept. 1st.—Dr. Barker, coroner, held an inquest on Monday morning on the body of the infant child of Rebecca Thompson, a patient in the General Hospital, whose death, it appears from evidence, was caused by the consequence of premature birth, produced by instruments used by a young man named Spencer. Miss Thompson's doctor in the hospital, testified that the child was born under the fact that the child was alive at the time of its birth. The child only lived for about twenty minutes. The act was performed by Spencer in the hospital. The following is the verdict of the jury:—We the Coroners on jury, sworn to determine the cause of the death of an infant, the body of which we have seen, do believe that the death of the infant was caused by premature delivery produced by instruments used by David Spencer on the body of Rebecca Thompson, and that the said instruments were used under the instructions of Dr. Nash, of Pictou, and we hereby recommend that the Coroner do issue a warrant for the arrest of the parties concerned."

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SAVING MANURE AND LABOR.

Almost anyone has it in his power to keep up the fertility of his soil, if he does not lay out too much work, and undertake to do more than he can do. It is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, at has not money to employ others to work for him, he is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no sorer way to keep poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than