Arnprior, from the house of Messrs. Savage, Lyman & Co., Montreal, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington McLachlin on the occasion of their marriage, with the best wishes for their happiness and prosperity, by the employees of Messrs. McLachlin Brothers, Arnprior.

NEW YORK SWINDLERS.

THE SAWDUST GAME—THE SEWING MACHINE TRICK—THE MARRIAGE METHOD OF RAISING THE WIND.

Many novel and ingenious methods of earning a subsistence without labor have lately been brought to light. The most notorious of them is what is called the "sawdust swindle," the exposure of which has developed some very interesting and curious facts. The originators of this scheme have for the past years flooded the country with circulars offering counterfeit bills at a low price. After forwarding the purchase money as requested, all the applicants receive are small, neat wooden boxes which contain small pieces of cast iron wrapped in shavings or imbedded in sawdust. When the dupes write and ask for an explanation they receive a mysteriously worded circular, headed "caution," informing them that the Police have obtained a clue and are on the track, and the box containing the iron and sawdust is merely a "blind," and the dupe is earnestly requested to keep "dark" for a time to save himself, and when the thing has blown over, the real counterfeits will be duly forwarded. This is a trick, of course, as is only resorted to by the swindlers to keep their victims quiet while they ensnare others in the same fold.

James Fisher and Charles Hinckley, who carried on a very extensive trade at No. 39 Nassau street, cleared thousands of dollars from country dupes by this sawdust swindle. They traded under the names of Fisher & Co., King & Son, Owen Bros., &c. They occupied five rooms on the top floor of the premises. They started in September, 1870, and when ready they advertised for good penmen to write addresses at $2 per thousand. They engaged ten young men, chiefly new arrivals from Europe. These men were locked up in one room, and supplied with envelopes and bundles of letters. Each man wrote on an average 800 addresses per day, and was kept at work five months. During these five months 195,000 circulars were mailed all over the country, offering to supply counterfeit money. In one room were nine young girls, folding circulars, inclosing them, and stamping the envelopes. These girls earned about eight dollars per week each. They were also locked in a room where none but the principals ever entered. In a small room was secreted the packer. He inclosed the iron chips and sawdust, and sent the boxes off by express. He received $10 per week for his labor.

Next came the shop-walker, who was kept constantly posted outside, in the passage, ready to pump any person who came to inquire for the firm. Outside the sanctuary of the two principals was a small office, into which were ushered all the knaves who wanted to purchase this counterfeit money. A clerk would receive all the money he could obtain from his visitors, and, under the pretence that the demand was greater than the manufactory could supply, would state that he could not then give the counterfeits, but would send them by express. He would vary this excuse by saying that the Police were watching every person who left the premises, and that it would not be safe for him to carry any notes away. Many applicants were thus frightened, and never had the courage to venture near the place again, and lost their deposits. This clerk would sometimes show a few new genuine bills drawn from a safe, and swear they were counterfeits, and such as would be sent to the purchasers. The daily receipts averaged $1,200, mostly by express. The total daily expenditure, including printing, stationary, and labor of the whole gang, did not exceed $300, leaving a profit to divide between the two men—Fisher and Hinckley—of $900 daily, and this immense swindle had been carried on for five months, when Captain Petty, made a raid upon the establishment. Fisher and Hinckley, however, got clear, and started again in Cedar street. After making many thousands of dollars they stopped the trade, and one of them, under an assumed name, is often seen among the bears in Wall street.

In the thousands of letters brought up by Fisher & Co., some curious illustrations of fraud are presented. The Gem Family Sewing Machine swindle, Messrs. Cately & Co., of Fulton street, supplied some 30,000 letters from dupes who had been defrauded. This machine was made of cast iron, and turned by a small hand wheel. It would sew two pieces of the finest fabric together, but anything coarser would demolish the whole machine and render it useless. Clergymen, agents and school mistresses were terribly victimized over this affair, and Cately Bros., realized $50,000 before they closed their store. Fisher & Co., brought 40,000 letters from a Miss Willson, of Brooklyn, who advertised to supply every young man or woman with the date of their marriage and description of their future partners for life.

Miss Willson received in nearly every one of those 40,000 letters a fifty cent stamp, and no evidence was given by perusing the letters that she ever sent a single reply. Indeed so great was the harvest that some fifty or sixty of the letters had never been opened by her, and still contained the fifty-cent stamp, which fell as a perquisite to the fortunate clerk who happened to find it. From Rev. Dr. Chambers, of Williamsburg, who advertised a "certain cure for consumption," and received in each reply a three-cent stamp and twenty-five cents in currency, were bought two large sacks of letters.—*N. Y. Times.*

If we would have powerful minds, we must think.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction.

Cast no dirt into the well that has given you water when you were thirsty.

If we flatter not ourselves, the flattery of others will not injure.

He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

What kind of rice is easily cultivated in any country on earth?—Avarice.

What is the grandest verse in existence?—The universe.

Why is the cabbage the most prosperous of vegetables? It always gets ahead in the world.

The Montreal News estimates that a million dollars worth of property has been lost by the recent shipping disaster in the Lower St. Lawrence.

A morning paper, in puffing a new style of patent collar, says: "It has given perfect satisfaction to all who have thus far used it."

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON SPIRITUALISM

Mr. Beecher in a sermon, referred as follows to spiritualism:

It is generally admitted that from the very beginning of things this world has been open to the influence of spirits.

We can readily believe that there is a spiritual influence which we can neither understand or appreciate. This is certainly the doctrine of the New Testament. It was taught, both by the Saviour and the Apostles, that both divine and demoniac influence did roll in on the human soul; and I aver that there is nothing men so much desire—and do so much need—as those divine influences which the Bible teaches have been wafted over into this sphere. That fantastic and false notions have arisen during all ages concerning this spiritual doctrine does not prove its fallacy by any means. How do men account for the fact that out of the lowest savage animal condition of man there has come this conception of a free spirit and consequent spiritual illumination? This idea was with the race of man as far back as the beginning, and their vague feeling out after light showed then as now their need of it. Of course, mere seeking does not prove the existence of an object, but it shows a need which it is not a part of God's economy to allow. Our Saviour asserts the reality of these spiritual influences, and declares it is not possible for men to understand them. It is impossible to interpret a higher sphere to those in a lower; hence this great truth cannot be unfolded in detail as if it was an earthly truth.

Those living in the present have not so much need of this spiritual help; but for that great part of the race who live in daily consciousness of imperfection, who struggle on in darkness and doubt knowing not how to comfort themselves, it is the one thing needful. It is the office of the Divine Spirit to inspire men. There are times when we are all of us conscious of being influenced by a spirit outside of ourselves, and although it is true that this influence transcends our understanding, we are nevertheless able to prepare ourselves for its reception by making ourselves susceptible to spirit presence. If you have a sense of spiritual communion with the spirit world, believe that God has found you. Do we not long to separate ourselves from mere physical consciousness? Can any one endure the thought of going down to the grave in annihilation? Is there anything we desire more than a light to shine upon the road that leads to the great beyond? No better argument can be made for Spiritualism than that it settles faith.

Norfolk, Conn., had an unquiet Sunday last week. While the bells were ringing for church, a construction train on the Connecticut Western came thundering along, much to the grief of churchgoers; and scarcely had divine service commenced, when pastor and congregation were astounded by a man rising and requesting permission to speak for a moment, when without waiting he launched out into an harangue, advertising a show to be given by himself on Monday evening—"tickets fifty cents, children half price, and money refunded if any one is dissatisfied."

The condition of Germany just now does not appear to be remarkably pleasant. At a late sitting of Parliament one of the deputies raised the old revolutionary cry of "War to the palace, and peace to the cottage," following it up with the ominous words, "and death to all luxurious idleness!" Bismarck did not deem to notice them or reply, but continued writing at his desk, with more seeming industry than ever. In fact it seems evident that the Germans are beginning to understand that they gained nothing by the late war with France, and, like Jeanette in the old song, are of the opinion that those who make the quarrels should be the only ones that fight.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, DEC. 13, '71.

Our advertising friends will please bear in mind that our rates are made as low as possible in consideration of advance payment.

For many years past the people of Canada have looked regularly each fall, with feverish anxiety, to the message of the President of the United States. From the questions and differences that had arisen during the civil war it was felt that the friendly relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States were in constant jeopardy, and at the mercy of an accident or the temper of the Chief Magistrate, or the no less fluctuating and uncertain passions of the American people.

A settlement of existing differences between the two governments has, for the present, allayed all anxiety on this score, and it only remains for the people of Canada to take a neighborly and curious interest in what is occupying the attention of the government of the adjoining republic. The late message contains nothing to move anxiety. On the contrary there is a just tribute to the manhood and sagacity of two great nations calmly adjusting their differences and setting an example of peace and good-will to the whole civilized world. President Grant says:—"The year has been an eventful one, witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloody conflicts. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to occupations of industry, millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword."

The greater portions of the President's message to Congress treats of purely domestic matters, and are not of absorbing interest to Canadian readers. It is matter for great thankfulness, that though our neighbors have suffered unusually from fire and tempest during the year now drawing to a close, yet they have been unusually prosperous. Their crops have been abundant, and they are making great efforts for the reduction of their national debt and the lightening of the heavy burden of taxation on the people. There are few in this dominion who cannot rejoice with their neighbors in prosperity and feel thankful to the giver of all good, that, in the States as well as in Canada, manufactures have grown and prospered, business has been good and general peace, comfort and prosperity have prevailed throughout the land.

Speaking of the possibility, which now happily exists, of lightening the burdens of taxation, the President says: "There are many articles not produced at home such as medicines, &c., from which very little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a farther reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can bear it without disturbing home productions or reducing the wages of American labor."

According to the President's view, the national prosperity of the United States is encouragingly great. The national debt has been reduced upwards of eighty-six million of dollars during the year; and the payment of interest has been lightened by the reduction of debt and the conversion of bonds into securities paying a lower rate of interest; till it is now some seventeen millions of dollars less than last year. All this shows the possibility of lightening the fiscal burden of the American people, and the President recommends important changes on this account in relation to the revenue collected by internal taxes.

There are many points of domestic interest referred to in the message interesting as regards the policy of the United States on the questions to which the President refers, but which do not require particular mention. The entire message has been favorably received and commented on by the press generally. It is marked by prudence and good sense; and it is to be hoped the United States will long continue to have at the head of the Republic so able and conscientious a chief magistrate.

The new assembly for the Province of Ontario, met in Toronto on Thursday last., and elected R. W. Scott, Esq., member for Ottawa, as speaker, without a dissenting voice. The speech of the Lieut.-Governor on the opening of the House will be found in another column.

We observe a very unusual and unseemly feature in connection with the opening of this session. About ten per cent of the members have lost their seats under the recent election law, so that a serious gap is created in the roll of representatives. Three of those members who have been unseated by the judges went forward and took the oath and their seats. They were Lauder, of South Grey; Colquhoun, of Stormont; and Hamilton, of Prescott; and their position was defended by the Hon. John Sandfield McDonald! He referred to their "rights in the House and the "rights with which their constituents "had invested them," as if they really had any claim at all to enter the chamber except as strangers or visitors. We should like to know what "right" any man has to take the oath of office and a seat in the House, who is declared by the highest authority in the land—a court of law—not to have been elected at all? The other three members who were unseated, having a better sense of what was due to their own consciences, the dignity of the House and the interests of their country, refrained from presenting themselves in this unpleasant position.

In this state of affairs it is argued by many that an adjournment should take place, immediately, until after the holidays; and no doubt the question will present itself, whether the public business should be proceeded with in the absence of ten per cent of the members of the House? Should this proposition be made, there will probably be a strong opposition to it, as five of the vacant seats are claimed by the Ministerial side, and their opponents are not likely to afford much indulgence in the matter.

After the Lieut.-Governor delivered the speech from the throne, the reports of the judges upon the controverted elections were read by the clerk, and on motion of Attorney-General Macdonald it was resolved to issue writs for the election of members for the counties thus unrepresented. Mr. Blake elected to sit for South Bruce, and requested Mr. Speaker to issue a writ for the election of a member to represent West Durham, for which county he had also been returned. The House then adjourned.

Affairs in Manitoba are not assuming any better shape; and, indeed, there seems no prospect of improvement so long as the one-sided policy of our government is administered under the influences of national prejudices and political favoritism. The latest reports from that Province exhibit affairs in a truly lamentable state. The English settlers, after enduring for months, the weak and vacillating management of Governor Archibald, and the galling favoritism exhibited toward those who were conspicious for treason in the troubles of 1869-70, have at last risen to demand a change that will deal with loyalists and rebels according to their deserts. The grumbling of the English inhabitants have been put into tangible shape and embodied in three resolutions which were submitted and carried with enthusiasm at public meetings held in several parts of the Province. The feeling of discontent is now rising so high that it will be in vain to expect any satisfactory understanding of affairs to take place until Governor Archibald is recalled and a successor appointed who will have a mind of his own, and do what he believes to be right, independent of the loafing influence which now sways the government of the province. The half breed disaffection in 1869-70 was a serious affair; but if the English settlers are driven to revolt we may bid adieu to our North West possessions. The duty of the Dominion Government is plain enough. Their representative in Manitoba has been found incompetent, and unless his power of blundering and making mischief is summarily cut short, they may incur an amount of odium and responsibility, under which they cannot live through an election. The following is a copy of the resolutions above referred to:—

That in the opinion of this meeting unsuitable persons have been appointed as members of the Executive Council. That since their appointment their course has been one of undignified partiality, in the appointments to office in the Province, and their whole administration of the affairs of the country has been in direct violation of the principles and practices of the constitutional government which obtains in the older Provinces; and that in the present disturbed state of the country, it is particularly necessary that we should be allowed the privilege of having an administration possessing the confidence of the people.

That the action of the Government ever since they came to the Province, more especially during the late excitement, has been highly condemnatory; that it is calculated to foster and increase the ill-feelings that now exist between the two sections of the community, thus retarding the pacification of the country.

That this meeting has no confidence in the Government, and that in consequence of the notorious election frauds in several constituencies, the present House of Representatives does not fairly represent the wishes of the people.

That a delegate be appointed at this meeting to respectfully request the Lieutenant Governor to at once dissolve the House and cause a new election to be made.

We do not wonder that the recent census shows such a small increase in the population of the country, when we see so many of our young men deserting agricultural and mechanical pursuits through the mistaken idea that they can money easier, or because they have got a notion into their heads that it is a little more respectable to be a lawyer, or doctor, or merchant, and finding out their mistake when it is too late, are too proud to go back to the occupation which nature designed them for, and either leave the country to hide their failure or remain to become burdens on their friends or society. It is altogether a mistake to imagine, because a farmer or a mechanic may happen to be able to educate his sons as lawyers and doctors, they will be successful as such; in a few isolated cases they may be, but in the great majority they will learn when possibly it is too late to retrace their steps that they were wrong somewhere in their calculations. A large proportion of the young men who leave the country every year will, we think, be found to be of that class of persons who, having mistaken their occupation in life, try to hide their failure from their former associates by emigration.

There is a whole sermon in the following paragraph from the Montreal *Star*, which it would be well for those interested to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest":

"The aversion Young Canada has to agricultural or mechanical pursuits is not calculated to advance the interests of the Dominion. Canada has great need of strong hands and willing hearts just now. Her present supply of full-grown lawyers, doctors, and 'clerks' is more than sufficient for a good many years yet, and were some kind fairy to transform the coming prolific brood into embryo artisans or farmers, the change would be as profitable to the country as to the man. It is a great pity that parents are so easily led away by appearances and the silly notion of their children as to consent to their augmenting the already far too large list of half-taught, aimless, and too often dissolute beings who drag through life under the title of 'professional men.' Our cities are full of these human wrecks, and every year sees large additions to the sorry crowd."

New York seems determined to wipe out the stain which the doings of the Tammany clique have fastened upon the Empire City. The summary manner in which the "gentlemen robbers" are likely to be dealt with will go further to deter others adopting similar practices than the mere indignation meetings of the ratepayers who have too long permitted such a gigantic system of peculation to be carried on. There is an important lesson which we in Canada should not forget, viz.—the duty of all classes fulfilling their civil and political obligations. It is our lot to live under the freest representative institutions, but we should remember that we can only enjoy that privilege by each one performing his proper functions as a member of the community. Thus in New York the wealthier classes held aloof from the discharge of their political duties, and the consequence has been to throw the balance of power into the hands of the lower and ignorant classes who—where universal suffrage is the law—are but too easily made the tools of by men of the Tweed stamp, and hence the present financial difficulties.

After the recent disclosures anent the New York corporation frauds, no person will be surprised at the statement that the police of that city estimate that, on an average, fully five hundred persons—men, women, and children—go into the streets every pleasant day with the intention of stealing anything they can with the prospect of safety, lay their hands on. These marauders particularly infest the hotels, public offices, and crowded shops, and carry off whatever they can steal, from a bundle of dry goods, an umbrella, or a cane to a sheet of paper or a daily newspaper. Many of them are well dressed, have good manners, and would never be suspected by the uninitiated. To use slangerism, that is "drawing it mild" we should say; for if the newspapers are to be believed, and of course they are, a very large number of New York's leading citizens have gone forth, not "every pleasant day," but every day, pleasant or otherwise, with the fixed, deliberate intention of stealing the people's money.

Dr. Mondelet, Surgeon Dentist, of Ottawa, may be seen at Cornell's Hotel, Carleton Place, for a few days, practising his profession.

We understand that three vessels and twenty-five lives were lost in the late storm on the Cape Breton coast.

The latest reports from Europe leave little doubt of the melancholy conclusion that the Prince of Wales is dying.—Probably before this reaches our readers the telegraph will have flashed the information that the heir to the throne of England has breathed his last. He is now but slightly over thirty years of age, having been born on the 9th November, 1841. His oldest son, who would become the heir to the throne in the event of the Princes death is not yet quite eight years of age, having been born on the eight of January, 1864. That Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, may be long spared to occupy the Throne and that the maternal grief which she must feel at the death of her son may be mitigated by the Divine power, will be the prayer of all. In the home land, in the colonies, and indeed among foreign nations whose peoples have learned to revere for her virtues the Queen of England, the prayer will be fervently made for the Royal Family thus thrown into heavy affliction.

A great deal of misrepresentation has lately been made in reference to the health of Queen Victoria. Dr. Norman McLeod referring to this fact says:—"What is meant by Her Majesty being "morally and mentally incapacitated for work," I leave Mr. Disraeli to explain, for I do not comprehend it. I beg to say that I have had the honour in the Providence of God, to minister to Her Majesty in public, and in private for the last thirteen or fourteen years, and I have never heard her utter one word or one sentiment that did not do the highest honour to Her Majesty, whether as a Queen or a woman. I have not only never seen the remotest trace of any moral or mental weakness, but I have seen in every instance remarkable evidence of moral and mental strength and capacity." He then asseverates that notwithstanding her recent severe attack of gout and neuralgia, he has "never seen her better in spirits or better in health or stronger in mind than she is at the present moment."

The leading citizens of St. John's, P. Q., not satisfied with the population allowed them by the census, resolved to have a correct enumeration of the people. On Wednesday the town was divided into twelve districts, and two enumerators were appointed to each. The plan was simply to count the number of human beings, male and female, who lodged in each house the preceding night. At mid-day the task was completed. The result was a total population of 3,547, being an increase of 525 over the number put down in the census! We are confident that a similar enumeration in many other places would disclose errors equally great in proportion to population.

The situation in France is becoming critical owing to the persistency with which the Orleans Princes are pressing their claims. They demand permission to take their seats in the Assembly, and are met by president Thiers with the assurance that their presence would arouse many animosities. But with a view to meet the exigency of the position, the President will submit to the Assembly a proposition for a definite Republican Government. It is thought that if the Duc d'Aumale obtains entrance to the Assembly he will command a majority of the Chamber on the question of a monarchy or a republic.

It has hitherto seemed certain that the aspirations of the Hon. George Francis Train must meet with disappointment for want of organization among his followers. This defect he seems to be making good with great industry. A despatch from him which we print in another column, brings the information that he has organized Train leagues in nine States of the Union, and is going on to complete these organizations elsewhere. We are sorry to notice, however, that Mr. Train signs himself 'the next President of America."—Considering that all the British Possessions on the north, all Central America on the south, and the whole of the West India Islands still remain to be annexed this title is altogether too large. In the present state of the world it is more desirable to be the next President of the United States than the next President of America.

The following is the programme of the movements of the Grand Duke Alexis for this week. On Monday he was to leave Boston for Montreal, Tuesday, the 12th, to be spent in Montreal, and a grand ball to take place in the evening. On Wednesday, 13th, he leaves Montreal for Ottawa. On Thursday, 14th, he proceeds to Niagara. On Friday, 15th, Niagara to Buffalo.

Mr. Pigott, proprietor of the *Irishman* newspaper at Dublin, has been tried for contempt of court, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Bridewell prison. The contempt consisted of a series of outrageous articles upon the trial of Kelly, arraigned for the murder of Talbot the policeman, and published before the trial was concluded.

We observe that Professor Murray, of Queen's University, Kingston, has been unanimously awarded the first prize given by the St. Andrew's Society of Glasgow, for an essay on the influence of Scottish ballads on the character of the Scottish people.

The arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis will give advertisers a grand opportunity for original announcements before the holidays set in. We shall read of Alexis Perfumes, Alexis Scarfs, Alexis Suspenders, and a thousand other things, useful and ornamental, labelled with his name.

The English press have received favorably President Grant's message, and expressed satisfaction with the tone of the remarks made on the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States.

The *New York Sun* mentions that a lady in that city, while praying in church, had her watch stolen by some thief, who was thinking of time while she was thinking of eternity.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

During no period in the history of Her Majesty's North American Possessions can there be found recorded of any one of them a condition of prosperity which can at all approach that now almost everywhere exhibited in this Province, and it therefore affords me great pleasure to congratulate you on so favourable an aspect of our country's stride in the path of material advancement.

I regret to have to announce to you that in consequence of a protest by the Government of Quebec the Dominion Cabinet declines to give effect to the award made in the matter of the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities and assets of Upper and Lower Canada until a decision with regard to its validity shall be given by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. I ventured in this Chamber, last year, without admitting that the judgment of the arbitrators on the points submitted to them had realized the general expectations of the people of this Province, nevertheless to express the satisfaction which the result had afforded me, and also that I regarded it as final and conclusive, and that it had established forever the share of the public debt which this Province was bound to assume, as also the proportion of the general assets intended to become exclusively our own property. In this satisfaction I was glad to observe that the Legislative Assembly then in Session signified its concurrence. The delay which will arise before effect is given to the terms of the award necessarily postponed measures and arrangements of immense importance, as well to the future of particular sections as to the Province at large, and which were based on the assumption of the award being final, is a matter which must cause general disappointment, inasmuch as such measures are for the present rendered impracticable. That the objection to the award should be urged on purely technical grounds is a consideration that intensifies the feeling of regret which a long interval of inaction will be certain to create. The people of Ontario, requiring no more than bare justice in relation to the matters in dispute, had hoped that all questions between them and the sister Province of Quebec had been definitely adjusted, and I apprehend that they not only will be unable to view the present state of the case with indifference, but that they will not fail to see in it well grounded cause for alarm, lest the re-opening of the questions involved in the arbitration should revive those political and sectional strifes which for years, prior to Confederation, had endangered the peace and quiet of our common country. It is a matter of history that the general acquiescence by Upper Canada in the scheme of Confederation was in a great measure brought about in the hope that these strifes would be thereby allayed and for ever settled. If in this respect the people of Ontario are doomed to be disappointed, it will be owing to no act of theirs, but the responsibility of the consequences likely to arise from the revival of the old sectional questions and disputes of past years, must rest upon others.

The liberal measures which the Legislature adopted at its last session to improve our system of national education, by making the public schools free by law, by providing for their more efficient inspection, by giving stability to and elevating the profession of teachers, and rendering practically symmetrical and co-operative the public and high schools, have been brought into operation, and they are likely to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of the friends of thorough and universal education. The demand for regularly trained teachers has increased from year to year, and the number of young persons desirous of properly qualifying themselves for the profession of teaching by a regular course of training is so largely increasing that it may be worthy of your consideration whether additional facilities should not be provided for that purpose. Nor less useful do I think will prove the measures of the same session for providing, by a new school of technicology, now shortly to be opened for preparatory education of skilled men as engineers, managers and operators, in the various mechanical and manufacturing establishments, and in the steamboat and railroad systems of the country. When we find these establishments springing up and dotting our country on every side, and a network of railways covering its surface, we should be wanting in wisdom and common prudence not to provide, as every progressive people is providing, for the scientific and practical education of all classes of men to conduct these vast and important operations, and thus promote the latent resources of our favored land. No maxim of Civil Government is more sound than that each country should provide as far as possible by its own culture and skill for the supply of its own wants and the developement of its own resources, and it is unquestionable that money expended to educate men for these purposes is a most profitable public investment.

The returns from the immigration department will show that, as in the two previous years, the wise expenditure made for the promotion of immigration has again secured a large and desirable accession to our increasing population, and as a greater proportion than usual of the immigrants have come from the rural districts of Great Britain and Ireland, they are the better adapted to meet the requirements of our agriculturalists, and of public works and other industries, and eventually to furnish a good class of settlers for our free grant and other lands. Every exertion possible will be made to induce a continued healthy immigration as well as to organize facilities for the employment of the immigrants immediately on their arrival, and the subsequent settlement of such as may desire it upon our free grant lands.

I am to inform you that arrangements are in active progress for the establishment of a school of agriculture. A suitable site, comprising six hundred acres of land of varied soil and easy of access to the public, has been purchased, and no time will be lost in bringing this important scheme into operation, whereby those of our youth who desire to follow agricultural pursuits may get the education especially adapted to their wants. The highly beneficent results certain to follow the construction of main drains in and through certain swamp lands, for which a liberal appropriation was made by the Legislature, prompts me to recommend to your consideration the expediency of providing means by which individuals may borrow money at a low rate of interest to improve their farms by tile or other draining.

I have lately appointed commissioners, composed of eminent judges, and counsel, to enquire into the operations, and effect of the present constitution and jurisdiction of the several courts of law and equity of this Province with the view of procuring whether and what changes and improvements may be advantageously made so as to provide for the more speedy, economical, and satisfactory disposition of the business now transacted in the said Courts.

A measure to provide for the payment of witnesses attending the trials of criminals, will be submitted for your consideration.

The financial accounts of the Province for the larger portion of the current year will be immediately laid before you.

The estimates likewise will be submitted at an early period.

I will not detain you from the important duties which engage your attention further than humbly to hope that the Almighty may bless our endeavors to promote the public good.

To the Reverend George Bremner Pastor of the Presbyterian congregations of White Lake, Burnston and Balmer's Island, in the Township of McNab:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—On behalf and in the name of the several congregations of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in the township of McNab, we beg to present you as a token of our esteem and regard for you as a minister of the Gospel, and as a man, with a Cutter and Robes which the members and adherents of the several congregations under your charge have contributed to purchase, we also wish this trifling present to stand as a memorial of our appreciation of you and your family.

Accept then, Rev. Sir, this small testimonial of our good will and christian love, with the best wishes of all who have subscribed to purchase it.

Signed in name and on behalf of the several congregations above enumerated, this 2nd of December, 1871:

ALEX. STEWART,
ROBERT CARSWELL,
ALEX. STIRLING,
JAMES MCLUGHLIN,
JAMES E. CUTHBERT,
J. D. MCNAB,
JOHN MCLAUGHLIN,
} Elders.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—Your expression of kindness to me on this occasion is very gratifying. Specially for two reasons: First, it is just what I require for this season of the year, and in itself very valuable; but Secondly, and chiefly, I set a high value upon it as a mark of your appreciation of my services in the gospel, since I came among you, and your attendance on and estimation of the ordinances has been very encouraging, and means of strengthening my hands in the work of the Lord.

I trust this seasonable and much appreciated gift may bind us still closer in confidence and affection as pastor and people, and be the means of stirring me up to redoubled energy and zeal in my master work.

GEORGE BREMNER.

White Lake, Dec. 2nd, 1871.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir.—In a late issue of the Almonte *Gazette*, the editor of that journal took the unjust liberty of publishing a report to the effect that on Wednesday night, Nov. 22nd, as the train was proceeding from Ottawa to Carleton Place, and previous to its arrival at Stittsville, on the C. C. R. R., I uncoupled the passenger car from the train, and also some other 'threats' which any respectable journalist would hesitate to publish.

With reference to the report, I would state for the information of the public, and to clear myself of perpetrating the malicious act attributed to my charge by the *Gazette*, that I am prepared, by two respectable witnesses, who were on the train at the time the accident happened, to prove that the whole affair is false and without the slightest foundation—concocted for the purpose of injuring my personal character. If the C. C. R. R. Company have the evidence asserted by the *Gazette*, why allow me so long to escape the punishment which I, or any other person guilty of a similar act, so justly deserve?

With thanking you for publishing the above, I remain yours &c.,

ANDREW BURROWS.

Franktown, Dec. 11th, 1871.

Mark Twain tells the following funny incident. "Why, captain, you appear to have a bad cold." "Yes, madame," said the captain, who is fond of working in the garden early in the morning in his shirtsleeves, I suppose I deserve it. I caught it while breaking the seventh commandment last Sunday. The party, male and female, started and looked blank, and the lady who brought out the remark said, as well as a choking fit would let her: "Well, upon my word, captain, considering the unusual circumstances of the case, and your present surroundings, it was hardly necessary for you to enter into such full particulars." When the innocent captain got home he found to his amazement that the seventh commandment does not say, "Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." But that the fourth does.

The "fall dress" of society dames now-a-days is bad enough, but it was a great deal worse in the Byronic age. The story is told that the poet Moore once called at the house of some super-fashionable friends who had just installed an untrained rustic as coachman. The latter answered the poet's knock, and non plussed at the interrogation whether the ladies were at home, when the question was repeated, finally stepped forward and confidentially replied, in a suppressed tone: "They told me to say they were out; but they're in. They're gone up stairs to *strip* for dinner!"

The New England fishermen are petitioning Congress against the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington. They consider it impossible for them to compete with the Canadian fishermen upon anything like equal terms.

President Grant's message had the effect of abolishing Polygamy in Utah, all the leading believers in Mormon doctrines having expressed an opinion against the possibility of maintaining their creed.

The gentleman who borrowed an instrument for cutting glass, from the editor of this paper will please oblige by returning the same.

On Monday last, General Banks introduced into the United States Congress a bill to carry into effect the Washington Treaty

Many Canadians will regret to hear of the death of Major Henry S. Turner, of the 69th Regiment.

Mr. Charles Robertson, of Peel, was found dead in his waggon at Elmira, Cause, drink.

LANARK COUNCIL.

MIDDLEVILLE, Dec. 2, 1871.

The Municipal Council of Lanark met this day: Reeve and councillors all present.

The usual routine business being transacted, the documents mentioned below, were presented, and declination of Charles Stewart to prosecute James Nichol for neglecting to perform statute labour in the present year. Reports of road commissioners, Miller, Woods, John Campbell, Kellough, and A. Campbell, Esq., of the discharge of their duties; together with their several accounts. Petition of Gavin, Jamieson, and others, praying pecuniary aid in favour of Richard Payne, an old, sick, and indigent man. Petition of Peter Lawson, and others, praying council to direct the procuring of timber for the renewal of a bridge over a gully and brook, on the 6th concession line, at lot No. 12; and stating that the existing bridge is in a dangerous condition. Petition of John Foley and others, praying for 12 or 15 dollars to complete a bridge on 11th concession, at lot No. 26.—$12 granted. Account of Isaac Halpenny for freight and commission on road scrapers; amount $2.50 ordered to be paid account of Reeve and councillor ball, for examining and reporting on two bridges, amount $2, ordered to be paid custodian of road scraper, Neil McCay, appeared as per order of council, and stated that the scraper in his charge was delivered to John Foley to aid in executing a contract; that it was returned; but believes it was kept under cover, until Mr. Foley's premises were burned when it was destroyed.

Moved by Mr. Stewart seconded by Mr. Halpenny, that considering the great loss sustained by Mr. Foley by fire and also that the scraper in question being nearly worn out, it will be ungenerous to press upon him for payment thereof. Carried.

Notice, by Mr. Stewart, for a by-law for appointing a place of meeting, of the Municipal Electors, on Monday the 18th day of December, to nominate candidates for the offices of Reeve and Councillor. The said by-law after the blank therein, was filled with the words "Town Hall, Middleville" was read a 1st, 2nd and 3rd times and passed.

The by-law providing for the preservation of the soil, and its products of the highways of Lanark township, was, after the first blank therein was filled with the words ten dollars; the second with twenty dollars; the third with the words ten days, and the fourth with the words twenty days, read a 1st, 2nd and 3rd times and passed. Petition of Mrs. Mary Robertson, widow, praying exemption from payment of Municipal taxes for the present year. Granted.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Halpenny, that orders be made for payment of the accounts of the road commissioners presented at this session of council, as minuted below.

William Miller, $8; Anthony Woods, $14.25; John Campbell, $26; A. Campbell, Esq., $56.50; George Kellough, $29. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Ball, that the petition of Peter Lawson, and others lie over to a future session of council. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Ball, that $10 be granted in favour of Richard Payne; the sum to be placed in the hands of James Walker, to be by him administered on the Monday of each week, at the rate of one dollar weekly. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Halpenny, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that the returns of statute labour which, are satisfactory be adopted; and those which show that the whole amount of labour has not been performed, nor accounted for be returned to the parties who sent them, with instructions by the Clerk how such dificits occurred. Carried.

The Clerk asked permission to explain a new difficulty which has arisen between Michael Valaley, and Charles Stewart, and stated that in the year 1870, he had paid over to pathmaster Valaley, $3, being the amount of non-resident road tax for his division, the same to be applied to rebuild a bridge; that Mr. Valaley returned $1.50, stating that he had procured timber for the purpose but the frost having set in he could not raise the old bridge; that he (the clerk) tendered the money to Charles Stewart, upon his appointment to the office of pathmaster, in the present year, who refused to accept of any sum less than $3; alleging that the timber was valueless, being hemlock logs thrown aside from a fence of Valaley's; and hence the charge of embezzlement against Mr. Valaley.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Halpenny, that the above explanations be entered upon the minutes of this day's proceedings of council, and published therewith. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Thomson, that the Clerk write to James Nichol, requiring him to pay to the Treasurer of Lanark, the sum of $2.25, the money value of the statute labour unperformed by him; otherwise this council will institute legal proceedings against him. Carried.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk.

Lanark, Dec. 7, 1871.

A set of Eugenie's diamonds now adorns a New York actress.

A young man named Languedoc has just been robbed and beaten nearly to death in Montreal.

The Right Rev. Thomas Davis, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, is dead.

Some genius has started the shocking theory that the paper currency is an effective agent in distributing the small pox. Of course the fellow is troubled with a run of creditors.

The snow birds are revelling in the delights of early winter. Happy creatures; they din'na ken the price of coal, fur trimmings and other trifles incident to the season.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Margaret and Miss Catherine Irvine, daughters of the late Colonel Irvine, P.A.D.C. They died on Sunday night in Quebec of Scarlet Fever.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is said to boast of a man who is so tall that his likeness cannot be got into on picture. A local artist has painted his head and shoulders, and announces that he will be continued next week.

Louis Lefranc has been convicted of shooting Gris Louis, a Huron Indian, near Loretto, last fall. He shot the unfortunate man to rob him of $12, which he had received for guiding Col. Rhodes and a party of sportsmen.

KINGSTON, Dec. 8.

To-night, at Garden Island, the steamers *Highlander* and *Hercules*, two of the best tugs afloat on the river, owned by Messrs Calvin and Breck, were destroyed. The loss is fifty thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire is still burning, and six other steamers are laid up near by, but will probably be saved