SCOTTISH LAND MONOPOLY.—Lord Derby wanted a Doomsday Book to stop the mouths of the Radicals, woo are constantly charging that the land of Great Britain has fallen into the hands of a small number of individuals, 30,000 and not less. He was sure it was all a mistake. A Doomsday Book of Scotland has been made, and it shows that though the whole number of owners is 131,530, most of them are confined to the cities and borough, and have less than an acre apiece. The whole of Scotland outside of the cities is owned or leased by 17,151 persons, of whom a large portion hold less than twenty acres each. The average ownership of Scotland, which contains 19,000,000 acres, is 1,000, and there are 106 men who hold more than 20,000 acres each, and 52 who hold more than 50,000 each. The Duke of Sutherland has 1,176,343 acres, and the Duchess of Sutherland 149,879. The two Mathesons have over six hundred thousand acres between them, and the Duke of Buccleugh has 457,696. A hundred men hold over nine million acres out of nineteen.

Of course the cultivation of these vast estates is out of the question, and the Duke of Sutherland's estate yields an average of only a shilling an acre, while there are small estates in Scotland which yield two pounds to the acre. These immense estates prevent agricultural improvements and keep down population. The proprietors cannot afford the trouble of looking after small tenants, building cottages, and draining moors, and providing schools and charities. They find sheep much easier to tend than peasants, and oak bark is a much less troublesome crop to raise than oats and peas and potatoes, and they naturally prefer parks to peasants. And very naturally the poor people demur at this pushing-off process, and protest against the accumulation of these vast estates in the hands of a few great landlords. But it appears that the titles of these estates are of the most shadow character. Most of them belonged originally to the tribe or clan, and the chief exacted a small portion of the produce from his followers and retainers. This annual tax increased and hardened in time into a regular rent, and finally left the estates by a sort of general consent in the hands of the few great families who happened to hold them. They really belong to the clan, and the land reformers who are protesting so loudly against land monopoly find their arguments against the present unequal distribution of landed property all ready shaped to their hands. The evils of the present system are patent, but the teeth of monopoly, like those of the tortoise, never willingly let go what once they have fastened upon.

Anything that concerns the welfare of Newfoundland is a matter of interest to Canadian readers, inasmuch as everything points to an early absorption of the island in the Dominion. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we learn that there seems to be a prospect of a speedy settlement of the West Coast Fishery difficulty, which has so long retarded the progress of that portion of the island. It appears that the French Government has expressed its willingness to come to a final arrangement, and the Colonial Secretary has accordingly notified the Newfoundland Government, with the view of eliciting its views on the subject. In a matter of great congratulation that a difficulty which at one time threatened serious complications should thus happily come to an amicable solution.

The premature closing of navigation last autumn produced much distress among the inhabitants of Gaspe coast, and this misery has just been considerably aggravated by the recent destruction of a schooner laden with provisions destined for that coast. The Quebec Government is about to send grain to be distributed among the poor settlers of that region.

It would certainly be the crowning of the American centennial if the United States could annex the Dominion of Canada by the 4th of July, 1876. A Washington Magazine writer throws out the brilliant suggestion, and our people are considerately given two full years to digest the idea and get used to it.

The French Canadians of this Province are making preparations to organize a monster celebration of their national festival, on the 24th June next. A large number of their compatriots in the United States are expected to join them.

Serrano, having flogged Don Carlos, thinks he is equal to cabinet-making. But it is hard to make that sort of furniture out of Spanish wood. It is too knotty to work and to brittle to wear, and too rotten to hold together when it is joined.

Donn Piatt proposes that a hat be put on Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln. That shows his appreciation of the beautiful and his love of art. He would doubtless put a gown on Venus and trousers on Apollo, and bundle cupid in short clothes and put a pair of number three gaiters on the feet of the Madonna.

The House of Commons has determined to have an official report of its debates. This is right; the resolution should have been come to long ago. There is no more valuable work of reference in the Library than the English Parliamentary reports of Hansard.

On Friday last, in Ottawa, a young French Canadian, who could not speak a word of English, was married to an Irish girl who knew nothing of French.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.—A bill has been for some time before one of the Committees of the Senate, which has considerable interest for all who are concerned—and who is not concerned?—in ocean telegraphy. It is well known that the company or companies by whom the submarine service between Europe and America is at present performed, have a monopoly of the right to pass their cables over the island of Newfoundland. Whether the use of this outlying piquet of the continent is absolutely essential for transatlantic cables we do not know; but its convenience is at all events so great as to give a decided advantage to those who employ it. The monopoly is, unfortunately, to last for fifty years as the island government has allowed the time for its pre-emption to expire. The bill we have just spoken of is intended if possible to counteract the manœuvers which are being employed to this end. It is a short one, and drawn in rather complicated and not very intelligible language; but its effect, if it passes, will be this—it will deny the privilege of landing a cable on any of the shores of the Dominion, to any telegraphic company, which being possessed of a monopoly elsewhere will not abandon to share that monopoly. Thus the present owners of the Atlantic telegraph, whose wires pass over Newfoundland and touch the continent in Nova Scotia, will, except under the circumstances to be hereafter mentioned, be either forced to resign their island monopoly, or to find some other way to the main land, than that by which they now have access thereto. The Bill was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Dickey on its second reading in the Senate; but it was referred to the Committee on Banking without division, and it is there the contest has been going on for the last two or three days. It is understood that one or two Senators are interested in the continuance of the present arrangements, and Lord Monk, who is the chairman of the company, has, we believe, telegraphed from England to complain of the measure as an infringement of vested rights. That, however, ought to have been avoided by the bill, which was stated to contain a clause protecting grants even of exclusive powers wherever they existed. But the value of the bill, if it had been carried in that shape, would, for the purpose for which it was intended, have turned upon a question which we understand is somewhat debated—that is to say, whether the company now in possession has any legal right to land in Nova Scotia, or on any other part of the Dominion. If it have, the measure in the shape just described, would not have interfered with its privileges. If it have not, and at present only lands on sufferance, it could not have complained of an infringement of vested rights which did not exist, and never has existed. The charters granting these monopolies being against the public interests, must be construed strictly, and the owners of them must be allowed to claim no more than they really possess. But with this proviso, their rights ought to be as sacredly maintained as any other description of property, for after all they depend upon just the same principles. Men obtain in order that they may apply it to useful purposes, that which was useless before, and might have continued useless for ages without their intervention, enterprise and adventure. It is the same thing whether it is a lot of wild land, a water privilege, or the landing of a telegraphic cable. The moral title, apart from the legal title, consists in the reduction of that which had no value while in a state of nature, to the service of mankind, and he who effects that reduction has a just claim to the profits of ownership. He had indeed created the ownership, not by creating the material part of the property, but in giving it the value in which alone the idea of property consists. We have no sympathy, therefore, with those who would deal lightly with rights of the description of those affected by this bill, and who set up the pretence that because large profits have been made by the owners of the Atlantic telegraph they should not be deprived of the powers which may have been conceded when it was doubtful whether their enterprise would result in profit or loss. The men who have converted a range of rugged rocks into an important element in the transmission of instantaneous messages between two continents, are entitled to whatever property they have thus acquired. On the other hand, we would give them no more than they can claim under the strict letter of their contract, honestly interpreted. Because, while they have incurred a risk in investing their money, so has the public in granting privileges which, small at the moment, have become enormous in the result. The debate in the Committee and in the Senate has turned upon the question whether both sides of this problem should be considered, or only that one which no doubt, has about it the most popular characteristics. It has been decided in the sense of breaking up the monopoly without regarding the rights which any one may have in it, however justly acquired.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday last, Mr. Ross, the Minister of Militia, on the Orders of the Day being called, referred to a charge made against him a few evenings since by Sir John A. Macdonald, that he (Mr. Ross) had written a letter during the late Cape Breton election directing a Government official to vote for Mr. McKay, the Government candidate. This letter had since the charge was made, been published in a local Government paper. Mr. Ross now distinctly denied he had ever sent any such letter or telegram, or had used his influence as a Minister of the Crown, in a single instance to bias a vote.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, was married on Thursday last, to Mr. Sartoris. The happy couple intend leaving, in a few days, for Europe.

A bill has been passed in the House of Commons imposing more stringent regulations on the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the North West; also a bill relating to the prompt administration of criminal matters in the Province of Manitoba.

THAT FIRE ENGINE.—Our readers see that the public meeting appointed by our village council, resulted, as all the former meetings, on the fire engine question, have done—in nothing! Neither the ratepayers nor the council appear to act, or even to talk, with any sort of definite plan in view! The former appear to rest satisfied and contented in the fact, that they have elected a council to transact their business, and do not care about forming themselves into "committees of the whole," every week, to tell the council what to do; and the latter seem to entertain a wholesome dread of the next election, and think it safer to do nothing, at all, than to have anything to answer for before their constituents. In this way the time is passing and no sort of protection, whatever, is being provided; although the treasury is full to overflowing, with funds!

We have no patience or sympathy at all, with this do nothing policy of the council. If they find themselves wanting in courage or capacity to rise equal to the occasion, and act their part as councillors, having a mind of their own and some purpose in view, they should resign, and let other men in their places. Since the 1st of January, last, they have held meetings enough to transact the municipal business of the large corporations of the cities of Ottawa or Montreal. At all of these meetings the question of fire protection has been on the tapis, and what has been done? Nothing! Not so much as a water bucket or a ladder has been procured for the use of the corporation in case of fire! What is the use of keeping the money boarded in the Treasury? If they are not going to purchase a fire engine, with trucks, hooks, ladders, buckets, &c. &c., why not macadamize the streets, open up the drains, and make a good plank walk to every man's door in Carleton Place, as well as in the several suburban villages, embraced in the corporation?

BURSTING OF A MOUNTAIN RESERVOIR IN MASSACHUSETTS—A TERRIBE CALAMITY.—The beautiful valley of Mill river, tributary of the Connecticut, near Northampton, Mass., was the scene of an awful calamity on the morning of the 16th inst. At about 8 o clock a. m. the dam of an immense water reservoir, located high up among the hills, above the village of Williamsburg suddenly burst, and a tremendous flood poured down the river bed, overunning the banks and sweeping away like chaff whatever stood in its path. Dwelling houses with families peacefully sitting at the breakfast table were instantly swept to destruction. Great factories, mills, bridges, stores, and property of all kinds disappeared in a moment; and upon the summit of the watery crest were to be seen the broken roofs of buildings, timbers, trees, wheels, pianos, household goods of every description.

The village of Williamsburg was first struck. One third part of the village was instantly ploughed through, leaving a broad bed of shapeless disfigured ruins of stones and debris where cottages, flowers, and scenes of peaceful beauty had previously existed. Many of the principal dwellings, factories, and other buildings were taken off, and a large number of the inhabitants perished.

Haydenville seems to have been unfortunately situated between two river curves, and hence, at one end of the town, are to be seen the effects of the madly rushing torrent: in a sweep of highland at the other, the effects of the devastating undercurrent of the back water as it receded from and finally leaped over the lower bank. The great brass works of Hayden & Co. were first swept, by a wall of debris from fifteen to to twenty feet high, and with the added momentum the flood went over the road bed, devastating lawns and porticos of houses, leaving a boiler 2,000 from its original position, and placing it on an elevated spot in front of a house, tearing out the stone sides of the river and placing the boulders in the bed of the channel or on the sidewalk, and sweeping men, women and children into eternity. Wooden houses were seen to come bounding along like corks, and from the interior of more than one were heard the shrieks of wives and daughters, whom their husbands and fathers had left a few moments before in fancied security. It was a sight which paralyzed every beholder.

At Skinnersville, the most frightful of all as regards extent of damage to property, took place in Skinnersville, although fewer lives were lost than elsewhere. Only three houses were left standing in the village.

On the main street and village green of Leeds only three buildings remain. The Nonotuck silk factory, a solid structure, together with its costly dam, quickly fell, then the Emery Wheel Co.'s premises, the engine house, church, Wagners' button factory, and all the other buildings in the vicinity.

Over one hundred and fifty lives were lost, and property destroyed to the amount of between one million and two millions of dollars.

This terrible calamity was due to the weakness and construction of the reservoir dam, built six years ago. Its condition has at all times been a cause of uneasiness to knowing ones at Williamsburg.

Flogging an English consul may be an easy mattter if one is only big enough, but the authorities of San Jose de Guatemala are likely to find out that English officials can't be treated in that way with impunity.

A firm of London merchants, Messrs. Oppenheim & Co., have failed for some £3,000,000.

Mr. Editor,—It is becoming more and more the fashion to fly to the newspaper with our public grievances and as I have a grievance which, (though I am not personally interested,) I feel to be a great grievance, I follow the fashion and come to you.

I happened to drop into one of our fashionable dry goods houses the other evening and there were two or three gentlemen connected with different stores of this village sitting with faces as long as the moral law and talking in that subdued manner which is usual on the most solemn occasions. I found the subject of their conversation to be the desirability of closing the shops at seven o'clock in the evening. And poor fellows when I thought of their being caged up six nights of every week till every shade of daylight has passed away I felt sorry for them and when I looked at their handsome features I thought what a loss it is to the young ladies of this place not to have the attention of these fine young men instead of their being shut up till they become as pale as a fireman on one of the Allan line of steamers.

My next thought was that there was no necessity for thus keeping the stores open. The public can certainly purchase all they want before seven and it is a fact that a great number of those who go to the stores later than the hour named go for the purpose of having a gossip and I see no reason why this should be done at the expense of the merchants and their assistants. I would like to see the storekeepers hold a meeting and come to some united decision upon the matter and I feel sure that if they decide to shut up at seven, the public will heartily endorse their action.

P. S. T.

Carleton Place, May 19, 1874.

CHURCH SYNODS.

Early next month the annual gatherings of the different Protestant churches will take place in different places throughout the Dominion, the principal of which will be that of the General Synod of the Episcopal Church; the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland; the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church; the Wesleyan and other Methodist Conferences; the Congregational Union; and the Baptist Convention. In connection with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches the important question of Union will be among the leading subjects to occupy attention. We do not feel free to discuss the merits of the question, but simply to express the opinion from an outside standpoint, that a union of the two Presbyterian churches of this country "is a consummation devoutly to be wished." From the discussions which we have read in the organs of the respective churches and in the columns of some secular journals, there seems to be a considerable amount of fine hair splitting indulged in on some points, the importance of which is perhaps unduly magnified. Sooner or later, we have no doubt, the union will take place. There is a probability of the union between the Wesleyan and New Connexion Conferences taking place, as we believe the majority of the official quarterly meetings have voted in its favour. The next Wesleyan Conference promises to be one of the most important ever held in Canada. The present Conference will be divided in three—to be known as the London, Toronto, and Montreal Conferences. Kingston will belong to the latter. The present Eastern British American Conference will probably be divided into two. These Conferences will meet annually. A General Conference will be held every four years. The first under the new system is to take place in Toronto in October next. For the first time lay delegates will then be present. On this question of lay representation, while no Church utilizes its laymen to greater advantage in other respects, Wesleyan Methodism has been stubbornly conservative in refusing it. The ministers composing the present Conference will be located within the spheres of the new Conferences to which they may be appointed. This will limit very much the choice of the people in selecting their ministers. Considering the importance of many of the subjects to be discussed, the various Church assemblies throughout the country will be watched with more than ordinary interest.—*News.*

There is some talk of a new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Such a treaty is needed. We abrogated the former treaty because we were indignant with England. The result has been that we have injured ourselves at least as much as we have injured Canada. Were the treaty restored we would sell vastly more of our product to Canada than we can now sell, and we could also do a very large business in imported goods for the Canadian market, especially during the months that the St. Lawrence is closed. It was a childish piece of folly to abrogate the treaty, and we ought to renew it at once. —*Graphic.*

Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—This afternoon a crusading party of forty ladies, while visiting the saloons, were ordered by the police to disperse. Refusing to do so, they were arrested and brought before the Mayor. The ladies were dismissed with an admonition, that a repetition of the offence would be punished to the full extent of the law. The ladies sang a long metre doxology, and departed.

A Little Rock despatch says Gen. Newton and his staff have sent in their resignations to Gov. Baxter.

TODD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—This is a Book that should be in the hands of every family, as it contains many useful suggestions about the cheapest and best modes of carrying on Building and Farming operations and a great deal of general information. The study of such a book will enable all to save money. This book is strongly and neatly bound, and will be an ornament to any book shelf. W. E. Mayhew is taking orders for this book. He is also selling "T. S. Arthur's New Crusade," a stirring book on temperance.

Interesting revelations continue to be elicited by the North-West Committee in regard to the Amnesty question. Governor Archibald testifies that he was instructed by Sir John Macdonald to secure Provencher as a seat for Sir Geo. Cartier, after his rejection by Montreal East, but not to allow it to be understood that the murderer of Scott had retired in favor of the Minister of Militia. The Governor accordingly negotiated with Riel, and the latter proved very accomodating, but all the world knew well enough the reason of his retirement.

THE CLERGY DISCIPLINE BILL.

The Clergy Discipline Bill, or more strictly speaking, the Bill for the regulation of Public Worship, which was read for the first time in the House of Lords on the 20th of April, aims at putting an end, by one single Act of Parliament, to all the troubles and worries caused in the mother Church, either by careless Evangelicals or reckless Ritualists. It was brought before the House by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a calm, earnest, straightforward speech, and is very likely, with some modifications, to become law. The Archbishop announced his grievance and proposed his remedy. He stated that he did not wish to unsettle existing laws made at the Reformation, but he asked that certain difficulties in the way of the administration of those laws, should be removed. These difficulties he classed under two heads—delay and expense. The delay of carrying a suite through the Ecclesiastical Courts was such, that pending the settlement of a debated point, a parish might be thrown into confusion for years, and the parties to the dispute might be dead, before the question was decided. As to the expense, the mere trying of the simple question, whether a clergyman had committed an irregularity in the performance of Divine worship, assumed very formidable proportions. In the case of Shepherd vs. Bennett, the total amount of taxed costs reached the sum of £11,015, and in Hebbert vs. Purchase, £7,661. Under such circumstances law became almost inoperative, and he asked the House to aid the Bishops, in removing these two great difficulties, which lay in the way of its administration.

The plan sketched by the Archbishop is as follows:—He proposes that any parishioner, or the Rural Dean, or Archdeacon, shall have the right to go before the Bishop, and state that there is a recognized grievance in any parish, arising out of unauthorized alterations in the rubric, furniture, or ornaments of a church, or in the mode of conducting the services, rites, and ceremonies, ordered by the Book of Common Prayer. If the Bishop considers that the complaint is worthy of notice, shall ask for it in legal form, and bring the matter before his court, which will be composed of the Bishop, the Chancellor of the Diocese, and two laymen. If the clergyman be found guilty of the charges, the court will have the power of admonishing, and if after the monition, it shall be proved to the Bishop by affidavit, that such monition has not been obeyed, then the Bishop shall inhibit the incumbent from performing any service of the church for three months, or until such time as he shall undertake, in writing, to pay due obedience to the monition of the court. During the time that the incumbent is under inhibition the bishop shall provide for the services of the church and the cure of souls, and the money accruing to the incumbent shall be paid to the Bishop, and applied by him in the first instance to defray the costs of such provision, and afterwards to such other ecclesiastical purposes connected with the parish, as he may determine. In case, however that the incumbent should feel aggrieved under the monition, he shall have the right of appealing within fourteen days to the Archbishop, who shall either transmit such appeal to the Provincial Court of Appeal, or direct to her Majesty in Council, such appeal howin no way interfering with the right of the Bishop to receive and expend the money accruing to the incumbent, while such appeal is passing through the higher Courts. The Bill also provides, that the Bishop shall have power to administer an oath to witnesses, compel their attendance, in short, exercise all the prerogative at present possessed by the consistorial Court of a diocese.

No one can read this outline of proposed legislation without feeling that the Bishops are desirous of crushing out the serious evils that, within the last few years, have made themselves so apparent in the Mother Church. The Bill is a desperate remedy for a desperate disease, and however the members of the Ritualistic movement may rebel against its provisions, one thing is certain that they have no party to blame but themselves for such an outline of legislation ever having become necessary. The Bishops have warned and advised and entreated and coaxed the Ritualists, until the dignity of the bench has suffered tremenduously in the eyes of the Christian public. On the side of the Bishops we have had years of useless peace making; on the side of the Ritualists, years of defiance and open evasion of the law. The time has at last come when the olive branch has to give way to the sword of Justice, and some form of law and order become characteristic of the church of the nation. Whether the proposed Bill will ever become law as it stands at present is hard to say—but the mode in which such a starting proposition was received by the Upper House must lead us to suppose that the law makers of England are ready for the discussion of stringent enactments, and that the daring and defiant opposers of existing laws may prepare for measures that nothing but their recklessness could ever have made popular.—*Montreal Gazette.*

INDIAN FAMINE.—Financial details of the most interesting character were laid before the Executive Commitee of the Mansion House Fund by Mr. Vine, the honorary secretary, who reported that down to the present time £84,000 had been received at the Mansion House, & the total amount was about £108,000. The Lord Mayor having read a letter stating that about £75,000 had been raised in India by public subscription, the greater portion of which had already been sent to the different local committees, Mr. de Rothschild moved that a further sum of £20,000 should be at once transmitted to India; and this resolution, having been seconded by Lord Lawrence, was carried unanimously. The least hopeful piece of news incidental to the meeting was that which came through Mr. Denison, and was to the effect that the wells were drying up, which would prevent the ground from being prepared for the next harvest.

Montreal gaol is so overcrowded that the superfluity of its inmates has to be distributed among the neighbouring institutions of a like character.

A Boston despatch states that the Cunard Company—in consequence of the high rates of freights on western products to Boston—contemplate transferring their Boston and Liverpool line of steamers to New York.

Count Montebello has challenged Prince Metternich to a duel on account of Princess Metternich refusing to return the Duke's salutation at a ball. The seconds, however, refuse to allow the duel to take place.

Geneva, May 21.—The three American students drowned in Lake Geneva were one named Grant and two brothers named Woolsey.

IRRIGATION

In this country of sunshine and rain times frequent, severe and long continued droughts, we cannot learn too much about irrigation. The *Scotsman* informs us, speaking of seeding down on "The Aberdeen Irrigation Farm:"

"When the grass is sown, three bushels are applied to the acre—half and half Italian and Ayrshire rye grass, with a mixture of a more permanent plant, and one bushel to the acre either of oats or barley is scattered along with the other seeds. The blade of the grain of course, comes earlier up than the grass plants do, and thus affords a shelter to the latter at the stage when such is required. Though only one bushel of oats to the acre was sown over the five acres, which it was not found necessary to cut in a green condition, the closeness the oats presented after 'shooting' was surprising. So sparsely sown the stalks grew to a great length, and were each topped by a large head of 'proud' grain. The grass, too, was not only long, but thick. It was not cut till the grain reached maturity. With so much grass on the sheaf, 'winning' would have been difficult in an ordinary year, but in such a wet harvest as has been recently experienced it was extremely troublesome to get the crop out of the stock. In a dry hravest such fodder would have been delicious for horses, cattle, or sheep, but though a little spoiled by the rains, it is still very valuable. Of oats, it is estimated there will be five quarters to the acre, which signifies a forty-fold return. * * * The experiences of the past summer afford another convincing proof that successful irrigation can only be achieved in perfectly dry soil."

There is no doubt that the finest results can be had only on thoroughly underdrained soils of fine tilth.

Speaking of the second year's yield of grass on the land above spoken of, the *Scotsman* says: "On most of it, five good crops of grass were mowed."

The bounds of the earth seem to be so narrowed by discoveries and investigations that men, even of this generation, are inclined to grumble that the age of grand geological surprises is past, and that there is nothing new that can now reward the explorer. Still, if one looks at a map, there is much vacant land yet remaining. We have abolished flying serpents and wiped out the Mountains of the Moon from the great bank of the African continent; but Livingstone has not monopolized the whole of that quarter of the globe. Then there is Borneo, the possible home of the other-wise "obsolete dodo," that invites the discoverer's presence. There is yet a good deal to be learnt in our own Northwest territories, without intrenching on the interesting or unproductive investigations of the polar regions. Australia, however, seems to offer one of the grandest fields yet open to explorers. There is everything there to tempt a venturesome spirit. There is an absolutely unknown central region; there is danger, both from man and from nature; and there is the probability of achieving something that will materially benefit one or all of the Colonies into which that large land is divided. Only the other day we were told of Colonel Egerton having traversed its whole length and arrived at Perth; and we have all heard something of Buke and Wills, and the others whose success or failure has been commemorated by their admiring countrymen. But most of us have forgotten, if we ever knew, of Leichardt's expedition and its mysterious disappearance. It started from Sydney in 1847 with the intention of crossing the continent from east to west, but after 1849 nothing more was heard or seen of any member of the party. The story now comes to us that a convict, having stated that he had discovered traces of the lost ones, was given a ticket of leave and sent off to make further investigation; that having been landed at Carpentaria, he made his way from Port Darwin to Victoria River and thence to Sturto Creek, and at its head waters he fell in with a native tribe with whom was an aged white man, who proved to be Mr. Classan, brother-in-law of Dr. Leichardt, and second in command of the expedition. His story is that the men mutinied and went off with the horses, stores, &c., but were all afterwards killed by natives; that Dr. Leichardt died five days after their departure, and that he himself was found by the blacks, with whom he had lived ever since, and who, regarding him as their "medicine man," refused to let him go. Hume, the convict, had arrived at Brisbane with this information and with relics of Dr. Leichardt's to confirm his story. So we presume that steps will be at once taken to release Mr. Classan from the bondage and isolation which he has already endured for twenty-five years. It will be remembered that a very similar fate—there is reason to belive—attended one officer, Crozier, of the Franklin expedition; as there is some evidence of his having survived his companions for twenty long years amongst the Esquimaux—*Nation.*

London, May 21.—Ten persons were arrested at Cork on suspicion of being concerned in the mysterious disappearance of a number of arms from the barracks.

PARIS, May 22, via LONDON Midnight.—The ministry has been constituted as follows:—Gen. Cissey, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Council; Duke De Cazes, Minister of Foreign affairs; Furton, Interior; Magne, Finance; Eugene Caillaux, Public Works; Louis Grivart, Commissaire; Viscount DeCumont, Public Instruction; Adrian Tailhard, Justice.

The Marquis of Montaignac is appointed Minister of Marine.

RENFREW, May 21.—A fearful thing took place last night on the Calabogie road, about three miles from Springtown. A raftsman named Jenkins entered an Indian camp where only two squaws were and demanded whiskey. A disturbance took place which ended in a squaw named Maggie Compstock being killed. The constables are after the murderer, but as yet there are no traces of him.

LONDON, ONT., May 21.

Mr. Frank Cronyn, son of the late Bishop of Huron and brother of our present Mayor, died rather suddenly this morning, aged 32.

Mr. Frederic Ellis, a nursery garden agent, while walking on the highway near Strafordville one night lately, was overtaken by two men in masks, who turning sharply on him, demanded his money or his life. He preferred to give up the money amounting to $250, with which they fled.

Toronto, May 22.

James Halley, a little fellow of ten years of age, while on his way to the Christian Brothers' school on Tuesday was set upon by some of his school fellows and kicked and knocked down when some of the boys leaped on him. He complained of not feeling well and left school early. On reaching home he went to bed, and notwithstanding all the medical man in attendance could do for him, he died yesterday morning.

"They put him in a show case," was the remark of a rural lady who attended a city funeral.

BIRTH.

In Carleton Place, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Maurice Sullivan, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On 12th inst., at the R. C. Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, assisted by the Rev. Fathers J. Lonergan and H. Lorry, S. J., Francis A. Quinn, Esq., Advocate, of Longue Pointe, Montreal, to Mary Euphrasia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Walton, at the residence of the bride's mother Mr. Henry Needham, to Miss Agnes McKibbon, both of Pakenham.

DIED.

In Almonte, on Saturday May 9th, Eliza Thoburn, infant daughter of Mr. William Thoburn, aged 2 months and 7 days.

At Cedar Hill, Pakenham, on Thursday, 11th inst., Wm. Minor, third son of Samuel S. Dickson, Esq., aged 10 years.

At Carleton Place, on the 23rd instant, Eliza, wife of Mr Abner Nichols, aged 25 years.

It was rumoured, some time since, that proceedings would be commenced against several persons prominent in the Tichborne trial, on the grounds of alleged complicity in a wicked fraud, and otherwise for combining together to secure Tichborne estates to an impostor. It is not now definitely determined whether such proceedings will be carried out, the papers were, however, some time ago, laid before the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, the result of which, owing to a change of Ministry, and other causes, has not yet been made known.—*Morning Post.*

ENGLAND AND THE GOLD COAST.—It is suggested that England should retire from the Gold Coast, her government there having been very expensive, and not prosperous enough to warrant its being carried on in so unhealthy a climate. The chief argument which is to bear against this is a telling remark that the late war, as well as all that has hitherto been done there, will be thrown away, and England is not yet ready to confess that she has conquered the black men for nothing. This however, is not the best argument. England has occupied that coast confessedly as an atonement for her sins in the slave trading days, and has nobly endeavored to make up for the national crimes referred to. Such a Christian duty, even if fulfilled, however, imposes another. It remains to be asked whether England has any right to leave to anarchy and barbarism worse than that which she found there, a country which is now committed to her care, for none will deny that civilization is sure to leave her vices and her disorders if she does not maintain order and virtue. It is confessed on all hands that great improvements are possible in the management of the affairs of that colony, and that the large amount of attention, phillanthropic and scientific, which has recently been turned in that direction, will doubtless bear fruit in greatly ameliorating the condition of things. It seems like a slur upon Divine Providence to suppose that a country redundant in its production of vegetable and animal nature, as well as of human beings should be beyond the reach of established order and civilization. The Africans whom Livingstone has discovered possess a much higher order of civilization than those who have been demoralized by the evil influences of the slave, fostered by intercourse with Christian nations. To right the wrongs produced upon these heathen regions by christendom is a work by no means finished, but we look forward to the time when the luxuriant hills and valleys of Africa shall be the home of prosperous and enlightened commercial and Christian communities.—*Witness.*

A WISE PARENT.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda—"dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter.

"It will not hurt you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so and behold, her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father; "you see, my child, that coals, even if they do not burn will blacken. So it is even with the company of the vicious."

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

The general agent of the American Emigrant Company gives the following:

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie down in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1 st, following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe lose her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep if you can avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather if you can.

11. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheepis hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil their wool with chaff or burs.

15. Cut tag locks in early spring.

16. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoafs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Sheer at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

A pious old lady being asked by her pastor what she thought of total depravity replied that she thought it a most excellent doctrine, and had no doubt it had been the means of saving many souls.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

New Fruit

AND

FRESH GROCERIES.

—o—

Valencia Raisins, old and new,
Layer Raisins,
Dried Apples,
Tea, good, at 55 cts. per lb.,
Tea in 10 lb catties & upward,
Sugars, Muscovado & Broken Leaf,
Coffee, Whole & Ground,
Biscuit & Confectionery,
Salt, Coarse & Fine,
Coal Oil & Candles,
Bar & Toilet Soap,
Sardines, in ¼ & ½ Tins,
French Mustard,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Hops,
Hop Yeast,
Baking Powder,
White Starch,
Corn Starch,
Honey,
Rice,
Syrup.

Come to me for Groceries at the lowest cash price.

Having plenty of room, I am enabled to keep a large stock of Crockery, which I am offering very cheap.

White Tea Setts
Fancy do.
Blue painted do
China do.
White Toilet Setts in 8 pieces.
White Toilet Setts in 4 pieces.
Setts in Glassware,
Cups & Saucers in White Stone,
Cups & Saucers in Blue,
Soup Plates,
Egg Cups,
Basins,
Ewers,
Nappies,
Spitoons,
Tea Pots,
Sugar Bowls,
Soap Dishes.

BOOTS & SHOES

IN LARGE ASSORTMENT,

For Men, Women and Children, known by everyone to be very cheap indeed.

All my goods sold for cash or short credit

JAMES SUMNER.

Carleton Place, May 25th, 1874.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

IN APPLETON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has much pleasure in announcing that he has now on hand a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c., &c.

In short, everything usually kept in a first class general store.

Special attention is called to his large and well selected stock of HATS.

He is Agent for C. T. Moore, Hair Dresser, &c., Ottawa. Combings made into any combination at a cost of so much per oz.

Orders executed promptly.

☞ The highest price always paid for merchantable produce.

J. M. CAMERON

Appleton, May 23, 1874. 34-tf

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ON and after the 5th June next, the following rates will be charged for passengers and freight between Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, and Fort Garry, Manitoba.

Each passenger adult with 200 lbs of baggage $10 00
Each passenger under fourteen years of age, with 100 lbs of baggage $5 00
Children under three years of age ..... Free
All freight securely packed (not including household furniture or Machinery, per 100 lbs $2 00
Household furniture (at owners risk) per 100 lbs $3 00
All Machinery, special rates.
Horses, cattle, sheep &c., at special rates.

No wines or spirituous liquors will be carried over any part of the route.

Through tickets from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry can be had at the office of the contractors, W. H. Carpenter & Co., Thunder Bay.

By direction,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 8th May, 1874. 34-e

EXAMINATION of Pupils for the Carleton Place High School. In accordance with the Statute and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, an Examination of Pupils for admission to the Carleton Place High School, will be held in the High School (D. V.), commencing on Monday, 29th June, 1874, at 9 a. m.; and may be continued the following day.

"Candidates should notify the Head Master not later than the 5th June, of their intention to present themselves for examination."

F. P. MACNAB, Head Master.

Carleton Place, May 25, 1874. 34-c

1874.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TWO STEAMERS DAILY FOR MONTREAL.

(Iron) Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Bowie.
PRINCE OF WALES, " Wm. Shepherd
QUEEN VICTORIA, " McDonell.
PRINCESS, " McGowan.

Passengers leave Queen's Wharf, Ottawa, at 7 a. m., daily, by Steamer "Peerless," and at 5 p. m by Steamer "Queen Victoria," (every afternoon except Saturday) for Montreal. Passengers by afternoon Steamer will descend Lachine Rapids.

The comfort and economy of this line are unsurpassed, while the route is one of the most picturesque in Canada. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

May 23rd 1874. (34-cg)

WANTED for Elementary Schools in the Municipality of Bristol, one male teacher holding a first class diploma, salary $350 a year; and one male teacher, salary $220 a year; two female teachers, with 2nd class diplomas, salary $160 a year each, and one female teacher, salary $140 a year. All applications to be in the hands of the undersigned on or before the 15th of June.

WM. SMIBLEY, Sec'y Trus

Bristol, 20th May, 1874. 34-g

OUTFITS FREE. Employment at your homes or travelling. The work is congenial, honorable, and pays the best of anything ever before offered. Cash wages, samples and complete outfit sent free Address at once,

CLIMAX DARNEL & Co.,
235 Notre Dame St., Montreal. (34-e)

WANTED for School Section No. 3, Township of Pakenham, a female teacher, holding a third class certificate, to commence 1st June. Apply, stating salary, to JOHN STEWART, Secretary,

(34-g) White Lake P. O.

Wata Brook, McNab, May 18th, 1874.

DENTISTRY. T. W. RAINES, L. D. S., gives notice that he will be in Carleton Place on the first Tuesday in June, and will remain three days in the practice of his profession. Office at Cornell's Hotel.

May 23rd, 1874. 34-c

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