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A FANCY.

I suppose if all the children
Who have lived through ages long
Were collected and inspected
They would make a wondrous throng.
Oh, the babble of the Babe!
Oh, the flutter of the fuss!
To begin with Cain and Abel,
And to finish up with us!
Think of all the men and women
Who are now and who have been,
Every nation in creation
That this world of ours has seen;
And of all of them, not any
But was once a baby small,
While of children, oh, how many
Never have grown up at all!
Some have never laugh'd or spoken,
Never used their rosy feet;
Some have even flown to heaven
Ere they knew that earth was sweet;
And indeed I wonder whether,
If we reckon ev'ry birth,
And bring such a flock together,
There is room for them on earth?
Who will wash their smiling faces?
Who their saucy ears will box?
Who will dress them? and caress them?
Who will darn their little socks?
Where are arms enough to hold them?
Hands to pat each shining head?
Who will praise them? who will scold them?
Who will pack them off to bed?
Little happy Christian children,
Little savage children too,
In all stages, of all ages,
That our planet ever knew!
Little princes and princesses,
Little beggars wan and faint,
Some in very handsome dresses,
Naked some, bedaubed with paint
Only think of the confusion
Such a motley crowd would make!
And the clatter of their chatter,
And the things that they would break!
Oh, the babble of the Babel!
Oh, the flutter of the fuss!
To begin with Cain and Abel,
And to finish off with us!

EDDY'S SEARCH

—OR—

A BRAVE BOY'S BATTLE.

THE PLOT DEEPENING.

Quite unconscious of the near proximity of the son of the couple whom he had so strangely and terribly wronged, Mr Burgoyne prepared to unburden his soul of his villainous plans to his sympathizing ally and confederate. He drew his chair nearer to that of Vellis, and a moment passed before he broke the silence that had fallen upon them.

"How much money do you want, Vellis?" demanded Burgoyne abruptly, lighting a fresh cigar.

Jacob Vellis thrust his face nearer that of his rich employer. It was a sinister, unwholesome face, swarthy in complexion with a low, retreating forehead, small peering eyes, a wide, thick-lipped mouth, a narrow chin, smoothly shaven, and a bristling beard under the cheeks and chin, instead of upon it, having an odd effect—a face indicative of a brutish soul and a low grade of intellect.

"Well, you see, Mr. Burgoyne," returned this unprepossessing individual hesitatingly, crossing his short squat legs, "I've took an idee that I'd like to go out ag'in to the diggings. You see, I've run through what I made out there, and I want to fill up my pile ag'in. Besides, the wild life out there suits me better than any other. I know the bargain was that we was through with each other after I got my pay for getting off that story you learned me, to Mrs. Burns about her husband's death, and that I wasn't to apply to you for no more money. But I want five hundred dollars, and so here I am."

"Going out to California again, eh?" said Mr Burgoyne, slowly puffing at his cigar. "Well, I've no objection. I paid you well for your services to me. I found you a poor river thief two years and more ago, in the very act of robbing my sailing vessel, the 'Hendrick Hudson,' as she lay unloading at her wharf at Poughkeepsie. I forbore to arrest or prosecute you, forseeing that I should need your services. That very month Richard Burns set out for California, and I sent you upon the same vessel, with orders to send home a letter to Mrs. Burns declaring that her husband was dead. That was well done, and had the effect I expected. Do you suppose Burns is still living?"

"Oh, yes. He was in the diggings, on the Sacramenty, last year. After he got your letter that his family was dead, he worked harder'n ever, as if he wanted to escape from his own thoughts. He's a leading fellow among them rough miners, Mr. Burgoyne. They call him 'the Judge,' and appoint him referee in their quarrels and disputes. He never'll come back to the East, never!"

"So much the better for him—and me," said Burgoyne. "If I had burnt up his confounded letters, as I had ought, I shouldn't have been in the mess I am. Cursed fatality! Who'd have thought the woman would have gone peering into the secret drawer the first thing?"

"They say down in Riverton that Mrs. Burns is downright, raving mad."

"Say Mrs. Burgoyne, if you please," returned Burgoyne savagely.

"Is she Mrs. Burgoyne? If her husband's living, and she cuts you, isn't she Mrs. Burns?"

"She hasn't succeeded in cutting me yet. The fact is, she thinks the world of Burns, and the discovery that he lives, and that I am his enemy under the seeming of a friend, excited her almost to madness. She's a spirited, sensitive, high-bred creature. Loves her boy to idolitary. I can torture her through him, and I mean to, until she consents to consider Burns dead, and to take her place in my house as my wife. I have got the whip-hand, and she knows it. She'll come to my terms sooner or later."

Vellis shook his head.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to manage it" he muttered.

"I will manage it. No one knows me yet!" and Burgoyne displayed his white teeth in a terrible smile. "I know how to break that woman's will, and her heart!"

"Isn't she insane, then?"

Burgoyne shrugged his shoulders.

"How will you conquer her?" asked Vellis curiously.

Burgoyne smiled again that terrible smile.

"It isn't necessary for me to reveal all my plans," he answered. "But I don't mind telling you that I shall worry her to death with the idea that she will be arrested for bigamy. I'll haze her boy till he gets as thin as the lath in that lattice. I'll apprentice him to a butcher, a billiard-marker, or put him into a New York gambling saloon, whichever promises to trouble his mother the most. I'll drive him into the downward road. I'll make a sot, a gambler, a thief of him! Why, I've only got to charge him any day with robbing me, and that will secure him, with the proofs I'd manufacture, a berth in the penitentiary and a name blighted for life!"

The listening boy shuddered, his face paler than death. He had never dreamed of wickedness like this. He comprehended fully now how wise was that instinct of his mother that demanded his departure from Riverton.

Vellis laughed hoarsely. He could understand and sympathize with a villainy so utter and so remorseless as that of Burgoyne.

"You have the devil's own ingenuity, Mr. Burgoyne!" he cried admiringly. "If I'd had your head, I'd have been rich and honored too. And to think that, under all your show of respectability and goodness, you should in reality be no better than I am! Wouldn't the Riverton people stare if they could know you as you are?"

"They will never know me as I am. My mask is too carefully secured to be torn off. I affect charity and goodness, because the commendation of society is necessary to me. If I am deeper than other people, no one suspects it. No one knows me so well as you, Vellis, but I need an assistant like you, and have been obliged to reveal myself to you. However I am safe in trusting you. You would not dare to betray me if you wanted to. Who would believe the protestations of a known river thief against the wealthy and respectable Hart Burgoyne? So you see you can't turn upon me, even if anything was to be made of it. But enough of this. I'm glad you're going to California. I was about to send you there. I have a job out there for you."

"What is it? Not to—to injure Burns?"

"Of course not. But I want you to mail a letter from San Francisco."

"Mail a letter?" repeated Vellis wonderingly.

"That is what I said—a letter addressed to Mrs. Burns. I'll write it, and you must take it with you."

"But I don't understand—"

"I'll explain—to save you the trouble of breaking open the letter on the sly," said Burgoyne coolly. "The letter purports to be from Richard Burns. I shall get it up artfully. It will be to the effect that he has seen in a Poughkeepsie paper, which he takes, a notice of his wife's marriage to Hart Burgoyne. He will—I mean I will, in his name—heap reproaches upon his wife, accuse her of conspiring with me to convince him of the death of his family; call her a bigamist; disown her and the boy; and call down upon her head an awful curse. The letter will end with a declaration of hatred, and the statement that he shall leave California immediately to become a wanderer upon the face of the earth, and bidding her be happy with the man of her latest choice. Such a letter, as I can get it up, will convince Mrs. Burns that all hope is over from that quarter, and to save herself and her boy she'll let the world believe Burns dead, and become in truth my wife!"

He arose quickly, throwing away the small remnant of his cigar. Then he dashed swiftly yet almost silently in his list slippers along the veranda, turned the angle, and sped toward the front door.

Eddy, still leaning against the door-post, heard his swift approach, and turned to flee. He could not go to his room. He had not time. He could not meet his enemy in his present state of agitation. Nothing remained to him but flight.

With a quick bound he crossed the veranda, in the very face of Burgoyne, leaped down the steps, and sped down the walk in the shadow of the trees like a young antelope.

For a moment Burgoyne was actually paralyzed. Then, as he comprehended that Eddy must have been a listener during the entire interview with Vellis, a sudden terror and rage seized him.

He uttered a cry that brought Vellis to his side. He pointed his long forefinger at the slight, fleeing figure, and then with a yell sprang down the steps in mad pursuit. Vellis followed at his heels.

Down the lawn walk flew the panic-stricken boy, out at the open gates, and down the country road that led to the village. And after him sped his pursuers in a very frenzy of passion and terror.

Eddy had good reason that night to bless the fondness for boyish sports that had made him so fleet of foot and so lithe of limb. He bounded forward like a chamois, at a pace that soon exhausted the portly, middle-aged Burgoyne, and caused the short insignificant, looking figure of Vellis to fall perceptibly in the rear.

At last, some two hours later, they desisted from their labors and regarded each other with desperate faces.

"He's escaped, sure enough," said Burgoyne, with glittering eyes and a smothered voice. "We shall have to give up the search."

"My adversity is your adversity, Vellis," said Burgoyne presently, in a stifled tone. "The boy is likely to ruin us both. His mouth must be shut before he opens it wider. Do you understand? You must go to Peekskill. You must waylay the boy and take him prisoner. If—if—" he turned and walked away a few paces, soon returning and speaking more calmly—"if the boy's body were to be found in the Hudson, or drift down to New York harbor with the tide, I—I shouldn't mind making you a present of five thousand dollars."

"You will hear of his body being found, or read an item to that effect in the papers within two days," said Vellis without a shudder. "Two years ago I should have been scared at the idea of—of—removing him. But I got seasoned out in California, and I'm ready for the small job. I'll fetch you his necktie as a sign that the job is done."

The nefarious compact, involving Eddy's life, was soon concluded.

"I think I'll start right away, afoot, for Peekskill," said Vellis. "I paid my hotel bill last night, and don't care to show myself in Riverton this morning. I shall have to have a little money, to take the train at the station below."

And half an hour later, like some pursuing demon, Jacob Vellis, with a quick and swinging tread, followed after the lad by the same road, intent upon his errand of murder!

But the two did not encounter each other. Eddy arrived first at the small river village, soon after sunrise, and came down upon the wharf just as the small steamer was swinging away from her dock, where she had been moored all night. Eddy ran forward and leaped aboard, and the little bustling vessel went hurrying and puffing down the stream.

Fifteen minutes later Jacob Vellis entered the village, and also hurried to the wharf. No steamer would pass on its way down the river under an hour. A boat from Hudson on its down trip, would, however, be due at that period, and Vellis spent the interim in a saloon near at hand, refreshing himself with food and drink. In due time he was embarked and in full progress of his deadly pursuit.

Eddy arrived at Peekskill an hour earlier than his pursuer. He had visited the pretty river town often with his mother, and knew his way to his uncle's residence. On landing, therefore, he did not wait to procure food or conveyance, but set out at once for the home of his mother's brother.

Threading the streets of the village, he made his way beyond its boundaries into the pleasant country. The sun was shining brightly, and he was feeling tired and worn and faint for want of food, when at last he came to his uncle's home.

It was a homely, wholesome, pleasant farm house, and Eddy's heart beat quicker and his sad young face brightened, as he opened the small gate and hurried around the dwelling.

The kitchen porch was cool and shaded, although it looked to the morning sun. Upon the porch, busily churning, was a bustling round-faced housewife, Mrs. Margaret Howe.

"How do you do, Aunt Margaret?" said Eddy, approaching her, and holding out his hand.

"Eddy Burns! For the mercy's sake!" ejaculated his aunt, dropping her dasher and hastening to welcome him. "This is a surprise. Where's your ma?"

"She's at Riverton," Eddy answered, his voice sounding strange in his own ears.

"Then she didn't come along? I'm sorry. You look tired out. Been to breakfast?"

Eddy replied in the negative.

"Come right in then. You look as hungry as you do tired. Hannah! Where is that girl?"

Mrs. Howe placed a chintz-covered rocking chair upon the porch for the lad, stirred up her kitchen fire, and began the preparation of a breakfast for her visitor, in which task she was assisted by Hannah, her plump rosy-cheeked "help."

Not until Eddy had drank a cup of coffee and eaten heartily of her tempting food, did the aunt and nephew open a conversation. Refreshed and invigorated, Eddy said, as he turned away from the table, returning to his rocking chair:

"Where is Uncle Matthew, Aunt Margaret? I want to see him as soon as possible—"

Mrs. Howe stared at the boy in surprise.

"Didn't Julia get my letter?"

"The letter saying that Uncle Matthew was gone to California? Oh, yes."

"But not one later? I wrote to her, after she wrote that she was to be married to that rich Mr. Burgoyne, that Matthew's party had a chance to go out cheaper on a vessel that didn't belong to the regular line, and so they went. They sailed from New York on Wednesday."

"He has gone—has actually sailed?"

"Yes; but I don't see why you should be so upset about it, Eddy. I didn't know you thought so much of your Uncle Matthew."

"I am terribly disappointed," murmured the boy, averting his face. "I expected to see him."

His uncle had gone in advance. The boy dared not return to Riverton, had a return promised him any benefit. The burden his imperilled mother had placed upon his shoulders—the burden of searching for his father—had now become the sole thought and care of Eddy.

He was now resolved to set out for California alone and unaided—to find his father and bring him back to Riverton to release his mother and to confound his mother's enemies.

That any other course was open to him did not occur to the lad. Love and duty both urged him onward in the search. The only way to free his mother was to find his father. The only hope of safety for himself—although Eddy gave little thought for himself—was in his father's protection. He must find him; he would find him.

He arose, said good-bye to his kindly aunt, who supposed he was about to return to Riverton, and departed. He walked out at the gate and down the road without looking back.

Passing around a bend in the road, he found himself in a lonely spot from which no house could be seen. On one side of the bank was a high, shelving bank shaded by a great oak tree. In the shadow of this tree, a man was lounging and smoking a pipe.

Eddy came onward, absorbed in his own thoughts, and paying no heed to the lounger. As he came near, however, the man arose to his feet, exhibiting a squat, insignificant figure, and peeped out at the boy from under the brim of his straw hat.

"Can't you help a poor man, young gentleman?" the man said, in a whining voice. "Only a sixpence."

Eddy put his hand in his pocket in search of a coin. At the same moment the man bounded toward him and grasped him with a yell of triumph.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "I've been waiting for you. Did you think you was going to escape Mr. Burgoyne and me? You didn't know us? I'm a perfect blood hound. Do you recognize me?"

He pushed back his hat. It needed not the broad sunlight upon that swarthy, leering evil face, to reveal to Eddy that his assailant was Jacob Vellis.

"I've come on an errand, boy," said Vellis, grimly. "And I'm bound to do it. You an't going to travel no further. Say your prayers quick."

And ere the words had ceased singing in Eddy's ears, the savage, murderous hand of Vellis seized him by the throat.

Boy as he was, Eddy's courage did not fail him in the moment of his awful peril. With the menace of his enemy tolling in his ears like his own funeral knell, with the grip of that murderous hand upon his throat, with those small, stealthy, malignant eyes glaring like corpse lights into his purpling face, he yet retained his bravery and the instinct of self-preservation.

For a moment he struggled frantically with his enemy, but he was no match for the wiry Vellis, and he soon ceased struggling, becoming passive—almost helpless. Vellis instinctively loosened his grip, and as he did so Eddy darted a quick glance up and down the road. No one was in sight. No friendly help was at hand. The white and dusty country road was as barren of human aid as would have been an African desert. Eddy's help was to come from God and from himself.

"You better say your prayers, and be quick about it!" exclaimed the ruffian, also looking and listening. "There's no one coming. And before any one passes this way, your corpus'll be stowed under that there hedge, where it'll stay till night, when I'll chuck it into the river. The money in your pockets I'll fall heir to," and he grinned horribly. "Come are your prayers most through? Time's up."

Eddy breathed hard, gathering himself up for a spring. Suddenly shaking himself like a great Newfoundland dog, he flung off the grasp upon his throat. Then lowering his head, and using it as a battering ram, he plunged forward with a yell and planted a heavy blow squarely in the stomach of his assailant.

Vellis echoed the boy's yell, reeled, and threw up his hand.

Without waiting, Eddy turned and ran down the road, in the direction of the village.

UNDER WAY.

He was in time to catch the noon boat for New York, and hastened aboard, after ascertaining that there would be no railway train going south under some hours.

The trip to New York was made without incident. Eddy sat on deck, watching the palisaded shores, the lovely homes that even then brightened the banks of the glorious river, the pretty villages, the river craft, but his thoughts were not of these things. He was but a boy in years, and until the previous day had been but a boy in feeling; but the rude experience of the past twenty-four hours had quickened within him a man's soul, a man's energy and courage, as the fierce heat of a green-house, forces into premature blossoming the flowers subjected to its influence.

It was late in the afternoon when he landed in New York. It was not his first visit to the city, and he shook himself loose from the importunities of touters, hotel runners, and hackmen as skilfully as a more experienced traveller might have done, and made his way up the narrow streets to Broadway.

It was the hour when the human tide sets swiftly towards the upper part of the island. The omnibuses were full; the streets were crowded with vehicles, and the walks were thronged with business men, the duties of whose day was finished, and who were now on their way to their homes.

Eddy paused upon the corner of Canal street and Broadway, and looked at the hurrying throng, a feeling of homesickness suddenly assailing him.

"They have all got some place to go to!" he thought drearily. "But I—I have none! Somehow it seems as if I were all alone in the wide world."

The tears sprang to his eyes, and a wistful smile curved his lips. Striving to conquer his weakness, he moved onward, turning down Broadway, and facing the upward tide. He presently found himself in the vicinity of the City Hall, and made his way to a quiet, cheap hotel to the eastward of it, where he had stopped upon the occasion of his former visit to the city with his mother, and where he now secured board and lodgings.

Next morning, soon after breakfast, Eddy set out for the office of the great Californian line.

The clerk eyed him sharply. The fair, innocent, boyish face, was in strong contrast to the countenances usually displayed before the desk railing, and the clerk could not conceal his surprise.

"You are a runaway, eh?" he demanded.

Eddy's fair cheek flushed. His honest eyes did not flinch before the clerk's scrutiny, as he answered:

"I am going to my father in California."

"Ah! Will you go in the cabin or the steerage?"

"I'll take a second cabin ticket. My name is Edward Burns."

He withdrew into a distant unoccupied corner, where, unnoticed by the busy groups around him, he counted out the amount required, carefully replacing his purse in his breast pocket.

The transaction was speedily concluded, and Eddy was placed in possession of his ticket, upon which was written the number of his berth on the steamer. Securing this on his person, he hurried out into the street, and slowly returned to the hotel.

On the way he purchased of a street vender, a miserably clad old woman, a supply of needles, thread, and buttons for future use. With the needle and thread, at a later period of the day, he sewed the larger share of his funds in the lining of his vest, leaving out fifty dollars for necessary and possible expenses.

In the course of the afternoon he went out again and made a few purchases for his journey. A cheap striped carpet satchel, a few ready made shirts, a comb and brushes, a few books, pistol and ammunition, and some indispensable articles of clothing, made up the sum of his acquisitions.

The eventful day came at last. Eddy settled his bill at the hotel soon after breakfast, and was aboard the steamer about ten o'clock. The vessel was advertised to sail at noon, and the dock and steamer deck were now the scene of great confusion. Eddy went below and deposited his carpet sack in his berth.

The freight was not all stowed under the hatches until after noon, nor were the passengers all aboard until after twelve o'clock. The drays began at last to desert the dock, the hatches were closed, and a crowd of people stood on the dock to witness the departure of the vessel which was to bear away their friends.

At the last moment, when the plank was about to be raised, and the vessel was ready to swing loose from her moorings, a man with a short, squat figure came running up and jumped aboard. A moment after the vessel swung out into the stream.

And five minutes later, as Eddy looked back at the receding shore, the voice of Jacob Vellis whispered shrilly in his ear:

"We have met again, Master Burns! And this time our meeting will have a different ending from the last. Ha! ha!"

A NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

"Forewarned is forearmed," thought the lad, a keen light flashing from his blue eyes. "I won't complain to the captain. The fellow won't dare to harm me on this crowded steamer. I have my revolver and it is loaded. No. I must learn to take care of myself, and I'll do it."

It was a pleasant trip down the bay, pleasant as novel. New York receded from view, the green hills of Staten Island were left behind, and on they steamed passing busy little tugs, sighting the European steamers and trim little pilot vessels. It seemed to Eddy as if he had entered a new world, his present experience was so strange to him.

In the midst of his abstraction, the sound of a deep drawn sigh close beside him aroused him. He looked up, encountering the gaze of a passenger, who had been regarding him intently for some moments.

This man was evidently a character in his way. He was a long, lank fellow, with a straggling beard, a thin, sallow face, a pair of burning, restless eyes, and a hungry eager expression. He wore a blue striped shirt, a short jacket, and his pantaloons were stuck into his boots. A knife in his belt and a formidable revolver in the same convenient receptacle, gave him the air of a stage bandit. A sugar loaf hat stuck jauntily upon the side of his head deepened the resemblance.

"He's been a miner," thought Eddy, quite impressed with the formidable appearance of the stranger. "He looks as if he'd as soon eat a man as speak to him."

He had scarcely arrived at this conclusion, when the melancholy bandit-like stranger addressed him.

"You're a small shaver to be going out to California, my lad," he said, in a gruff tone, suited to his appearance. "You're not alone, of course?"

"Yes, sir, I am alone," said Eddy, retreating a step. "I am going out to my father, who went out to California two years ago."

"You're a plucky little chap," he exclaimed admiringly. "Did you run away?"

"No sir; my mother sent me," was the reply.

"Plucky woman. But she couldn't have had much natural feeling. You look like an innocent little fellow, and California isn't the place for such. What's your name?"

Eddy informed him.

"Burns, eh? Burns?" Nothing original about that. Now my name is one you won't hear every day. It's Gorse, Ichabod Gorse. Never heard the name eh?"

"Never, sir."

"Thought not. 'Tan't very common," said Mr. Gorse, dryly. "But it suits me."

"Are you alone on board, too?" Eddy ventured to ask.

"Alone, in this crowd of four or five hundred men? No. Friendless? Yes," said Mr. Gorse, in a melodramatic sort of voice. "I don't know a soul on board."

"It's a pity for a young chap like you to be by yourself in this great, roaring crowd," said Mr. Gorse. My berth happens to be next yours. Suppose you and I become chums. If you have a quarrel, I'll do your fighting. If you want to talk I'll listen. If you don't like anybody, I'll snub 'em. And if you want to be silent I'll entertain you. What do you say. Shall we be friends."

There was a pleasant smile on his ungainly face and an honest light in his eyes that appealed to the lonely, homesick lad. When he held out his brown, thin hand, Eddy grasped it warmly.

"Our compact of friendship is sealed," said Mr. Gorse. "I'll look after you, my boy. You'll want a good bull-dog, if the eyes of that squat fellow over yonder speaks the truth. There! he's gone. But if he hasn't taken a hatred to you, my name isn't Ichabod Gorse!"

The pair so, strangely contrasted, remained on deck until late in the evening only going below to their meals. They saw no more of Jacob Vellis, who found it easy to keep out of their way. Vellis had also a berth in the second cabin, but it happened to be a different compartment from Eddy's, greatly to the boys relief.

The next morning the steamer was out at sea, beyond the sight of land. The skies were clear, the light wind in the right quarter, and they sailed on over the bright, smooth waters, making fine progress.

Eddy was on deck all day with his new friend, whom he soon grew to like heartily, despite his oddities.

Thus the days passed until the Steamer was off Cape Hatteras, when she ran into the teeth of a violent gale. The passengers, most of whom had escaped seasickness until now, flocked below in an abandonment of misery. Eddy found himself, at ten o'clock upon that night, alone upon the deck. No seasick qualms had yet assailed him.

The night was pitch dark, and the vessel rolled and plunged in the trough of the heavy sea. There were no stars visible, no moon, but now and then a livid streak of light tore its way upward through the inky clouds, and a pale, spectral glare illumined the black seas with their white crests, and rested upon the steamer as it leaped and bounded convulsively in an agony that seemed sentient.

Through the darkness and the storm, the voices of the officers now and then pealed through speaking trumpets like spectral tongues. Eddy clung to the bulwarks, awed by the grandeur of the storm, and fascinated by the weird play of the lightning upon the waters.

"It seems as if earth and sky were having a deadly battle to-night," mused the lad, his eyes kindling. "I have seen grand storms on the Hudson, but I never dreamed of one like this. The very air seems full of demons!"

He might well have thought so had he but looked around. For as he gazed upon the black sky, suddenly rent with the sullen lightning, a short, squat figure was creeping up behind him, with hands outstretched, and the lightning's weird gleam fell upon the face of Jacob Vellis, as, convulsed with his murderous purpose, it was turned toward the unconscious lad.

"A moment more, and the boy finds his grave in this wild sea!" muttered Vellis.

Struggling with the wild, shrieking winds, that seemed trying to arrest him in his purpose, he moved onward toward the [illegible] unconscious boy—murder in his heart and murder in his eyes.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

(From the New York Times.)

We print in another column a letter from a man of "twenty years' experience in business," of "unimpeachable character," and "sound health," who, with his family, is reduced to the lowest straits, and probably, hardly sees his way to his daily bread. The writer is, no doubt, as he himself says, a type of a large class in this city. "They cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed." They have not muscular power for the branches of work calling for workers, and their own field is crowded with competitors. It is easy to tell them to "go West," but the West does not want them. It has plenty of such men. Every Western city is crowded with people of precisely these capacities, who are half starved. The applicants for clerkships and small business position are as numerous in Chicago and St. Louis, in proportion, as in New York. No one wishing to be an accountant, or clerk, or petty tradesmen, should rush to a Western town, unless he has capital. He may, indeed, find a place there, as he may here, but the chances are thirty to one that he will be left out in the cold, and find himself after a few years in the condition of our "impecunious" correspondent. The heathful and independent occupations in this country are the trades and the labouring farmers. It is extraordinary, when we see the comfortable fortunes made now by tobacco raisers in Connecticut, by fruiterers in New Jersey, by dairymen in New York, and general farmers in the Central West, and the immense wages and independent position of carpenters, builders, plumbers, masons, furniture makers, and the like, that any young man should be willing to stand behind the counter for twenty years, and accept such a fate as our correspondent's. No reasonable parent now, unless he has a business of his own, on very influential grounds, should think for a moment for a clerkship for his son. Let him apprentice him to a good trade, or put him on a Western farm, or in an "Eastern" garden, and then leave him to his energies, and the natural development of all those lines of production. The growth of population insures that farming lands in the West shall be profitable, and the farm-lands must rise in value. The same cause makes many of the trades a sure and permanent support. The most independent person in this city is the skilled mechanic. No young man of industry and good character could fail of reasonable success either on a Western farm or in an Eastern trade. But even in the case of our correspondent, we have little doubt that the universal faults of our young men have brought him, with thousands like him, to his present unfortunate condition. They spend on a small income as if they had a large one. There is no habit of economy with them. They forget that a few dollars saved every year will soon form a fund to keep the wolf out of the door. They have a contempt for petty savings. They eat their cake while they are young, and expect to have it when they are old. Their cigars, and suppers, and dress, and excursions, take what would have sheltered them in a rainy day, and then they blame Providence, or "society" in general. Before their income is assured, they marry, and their wives have the same habits. Silks and satins, carpets and pianos, soon eat away each year's surplus. With children, expenses increase, and no savings are behind hand. At length, some chance throws them out of employment, and they stand with hunger and beggary staring them in the face. No "practical" advisers can help such persons. They have burned both ends of the candle, and it is gone. They choose pleasure instead of frugality, and they have their reward. Still this country is full of occupation for willing hands and intelligent brains. Even clerks out of situations can be employed. They have only to try again and again, and no doubt some honourable means of support will come to hand. But their fate is most valuable to the public as a warning. Let young men leave the cities to take care of themselves, and strike out boldly on the farms; or, if they enter the cities, do it as plain mechanics and members of crafts where their work is always in demand.

BABIES.—We love little babies, and love everybody who does love babies. No man has music in his soul who don't love babies. Babies were made to be loved—especially girl babies when they grow up. A man isn't worth a shuck who hasn't a baby, and the same rule applies to women. A baby is spring day in winter—a ray of sunshine in frigid winter; and if it is healthy and good-natured, and it is yours, it is a bushel of sunshine no matter how cold the weather. A man cannot be a hopeless case as he loves babies, one at a time. We love babies all over, no matter how dirty they are. Babies are born to be dirty. We love babies because they are babies, and because their mothers were lovable and lovely women. Our love for babies is bounded by the number of babies in the world. We always look for babies—we do—with anxiety and paternal affection. We do!—indeed we do! We always have sorrowful feelings for women that have no babies, and don't expect any. Women always look down-hearted who have no babies, and nothing can take their places; and men who have no babies always gamble, and drink whiskey, and stay out at night, trying to get music into their souls; but they can't come it. Babies are babies, and nothing can take their places. Pianos play out, and sweet temper plays out, unless there's a baby in the house. We've tried it! We know; and we say there's nothing like a baby!—*Exchange.*

A wretched husband in St. Paul advertises for the recovery of his wife, "a taul woman, with gray eyes and a small babie just beginnin' to wauk," who have been appropriated by "a taul pok markt feller, with red hare."

Clarksville, Pike county, Mo., has a young gent with a hole in his back, and a young lady who exclaims, "I did it with my little pistol."

A physician has discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced from owing a bill to the printer.

Man and his wife are one! Which one? Sometimes this one and sometimes that one.

EDITORS—THEIR ENEMIES AND THEIR POLITICS.

Under the above caption, the *Eldora Ledger* says: "There is no table in the census blanks to set forth to show how many "great men" in public life have reached eminence and wealth through the potentiality of the pen editorial. It would be rendering to Cæsar, if honorable mention could be made of the obscure country editors, who have used their ink to build up the town, their brains to elevate some insignificant country merchant, or first-class demagogue to seats in the legislature or places in Congress. The press of Iowa is responsible for boasting up more human frauds into high places than its conductors think. Not more thankless occupation is known than that of the partisan editor, who in many cases has to eat dirt and go naked; toil hard to keep the hands of an uncircumcised sheriff from his office; who steps into the breach when character is to be lost, and contumely won; who is continually at work to make popular men and prominent candidates out of certain pismires, which abound in all neighborhoods. Perhaps they never thank him for his pains, and certainly never remunerate him for the ink with which he extols their honesty, talent and patriotism; and every week describes their imaginary attributes of virtue, temperance and truth. Despite the fusilade of abuse from a dozen cowardly and jealous contemporaries, he survives. By his ferver and favor these creatures are all made "honorable men." He is button-holed by twenty of his patrons, who insist upon the pledges that they shall have his support for an office. They appeal to him by ties of party and consanguinity, and when he falteringly declares that he cannot support them all at that time, each threatens him with a new paper, also to stop their subscriptions, withdraw their advertisements; and abuse the poor fellow like a very drab. He has spent his time, his money, and his good name to place these men in position. His pearls were cast before swine which turn and rend him. These men all grow in popularity and riches. In purse the editor is poorer than when he commenced to "write up" these noble, self-sacrificing creatures, and his cares have increased a hundred fold. And these long, windy, worthless speeches, which he published, disgusted his rulers, and lost for him many paying subscribers."

THE USES OF HIDE.

That there is "nothing like leather" is a fact brought home to the colonist in South Africa or Australia. Oxhide has more employments than Scrub in the play. It is a substitute for all kinds of cordage; it is made into drag ropes for the wagons, head stalls for the oxen, bridles for the horses, cordage for thatching the huts, slips for bottoming the bed, chairs, and stools, pickling-tubs for his beef, and "feldt-schoon" for himself and family. Gordon Cumming, in his "Hunting Adventures," tells us that on days when the rain fell in heavy showers he set all hands in his encampment to making these African brogues. "These shoes," he says, "were worthy of a sportsman, being light, yet strong, and entirely composed of the skin of game of his own shooting. The soles were made of either buffalo or camelopard; the front part of Koodoo, or hartebeest, or bushbuck, and the back of the shoe of lion, or hyena, or sable antelope, while the rheimpy or thread with which the whole was sewed consisted of a thin strip from the skin of a steinbok.

How few persons know the value of raw hide! Take a strip of well-tanned raw hide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling it back. Two setts of raw hide halters will last a man's life time. In some places the Spaniards use raw hide long chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. In some parts of Africa hides are used as cradles, which are suspended like hammocks on cords and swung about. These are hung from trees in the open air, as are also skins filled with milk, and in them by shaking, butter is produced. Leather water-bottles are still in use in the Peninsula and parts of Africa. The girbe or water skins carried on camels are made of untanned antelope hide. In other cases bags made of leather are fitted with a mouthpiece, screwed into a hole, with a straw or reed attached to drink from. Other water-skins of sheep or goats are made without seam. The skins are worked off the body, without outward cut, down to the lower joints of the legs, which are left hanging on the skin, and bound across, two and two, or crosswise, to keep all firm and united; the neck of the hide forms the mouth, and is firmly bound round and round with strong cord.

It is not generally known that a picture of the human face can be transferred by the photographic art to leather. But there are exceptional leathers in the thick tanned hides of the elephant, the rhinoceros, hippotamus, walrus and boar. Elephant's and other thick hides will take one or two years to tan properly. Walrus leather is used for cotton gins and polishing rollers. Of the hide of the rhinoceros and hippotamus the Dutch boors manufacture whips known by the name of "sjamboks." They first of all cut the hide into long strips, three inches in breadth, which are hung up to dry with a heavy weight appended to them. When thoroughly stretched and dry, these slips are again cut into three divisions, then tapered and rounded with a plaine, and the polish given with a piece of glass, which renders them semi-transparent, like horn.

The skin of the manatus, a marine animal, is much thicker than that of the ox. They make thongs of it about the Orinoco, to tie their cattle, and for horsewhips. In Cuba handsome canes or sticks are made by moistening the dry layers of the skin, which are taken off when this animal is caught. They are beaten and passed over the fire to round and polish them. From these few incidental facts we get to learn some of the many uses of the skins of animals, chiefly domestic, exclusive of the furs, bird skins, and other products of the chase.—*Mark Lane Express.*

If you have a good business advertise and *keep* it. If not, advertise and *get* it.

In Manilla 25,000 women and girls make cigars at seven cents per day.

A doctor in Ottawa attended six births in twelve hours lately. How is that for next census.

Nearly every town between Cornwall and Windsor is doing its best to aid manufactories.

Two babes were born in the cars on the Pacific Railroad during the recent snow blockade.

The type required to print Sir John Coleridge's late speech weighed over forty tons.

An old lady, 72 years of age, was declared the best dancer present at a recent Cincinnati ball.

Brother Jonathan does not want to get so many of Earl Granville's notes. He would rather get John Bull's bank note.

A New York chiropodist points with pride to a harvest of 20,000 corns. He may be decidedly called a *pains* taking man.

There are hopes of the early restoration to health of Professor Morse, who was recently prostrated by a severe attack of sickness.

A sixteen-year-old Syracuse girl brings a $10,000 breach of promise suit against a prominent young physician of that place.

The "proud cathartic State" is what her loving sons call the Commonwealth of Kansas. It all comes from the cultivation of castor beans.

Late accounts represent the internal slave trade of Africa to be conducted on an extensive and most cruel scale. Might makes right in Africa.

Buenos Ayres has by no means recovered from the fearful ravages of the yellow fever which decimated the population last year.

A lucky San Francisco man bought an old trunk for six bits (75 cents,) and found in it several moss agates worth $75 and an amethyst valued at $200.

A young man named Finnigan, left Beaverton for parts unknown on Monday of last week. A silver watch and $80 in cash left about the same time.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur delivered a lecture, with marked success, at the Garrison Instructor's Class Room, Dover, on "The Game of War."

A lumberman was accidently killed near Orillia Tuesday; and another man broke one of the small bones of his leg upon attempting to jump upon a railway train.

A keeper who was taking two convicts to the State prison last week, when the train stopped at Sing Sing, called out, "step out gentlemen," fifteen years for refreshments.

There are now in Rome twenty two public schools and an aggregate attendance of six thousand. It is but a year since no public school was to be found in the eternal city.

An old lady died recently at Newfoundland, aged 112. It is stated that up to the time of her decease she had not a gray hair in her head, and had never required the use of spectacles.

The Swiss engineers Naaff, Riggenbach and Zschokke are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that on Mount Washington.

The Methodists in Pekin have not been able to retain the temple they bought to be used for Christian worship. The officials insisting that it was government property, they were obliged to give it up.

A coloured girl left a basket containing some dirty clothes on the ferry dock at Windsor, Ont., and then meandered. When the custom-house authorities opened the basket they found a dead child at the bottom.

Two hunchbacks celebrated their nuptials in Paris, the other day, in the presence of thirty invited guests, also hunchbacks. At the wedding ball all the musicians were hunchbacks—as was every dancer.

A Second Adventist in New York State has been fattening an ox for the past ten years, for a grand feast when Christ shall appear. He has spent nearly all his property in feeding and purchasing food for that ox.

The excitement among the French population of Manitoba on the subject of the delay in confirming the half-breed grants, and the timber duties imposed by the agents of the Dominion Government, is represented as very serious.

The timber trade of Ottawa is unusually prosperous this spring. In consequence of the demand for seasoned lumber in the American market, prices for first quality sidings have gone up twenty five per cent since last fall.

Forty years ago a blooming young girl of 16 married an old man of 60 for his money, expecting that he would die and leave her a wealthy young widow. Last week the lady died at the respectable age of 56, leaving a husband aged 100, and four children, to mourn her loss.

Mrs. J. H. Clapp of Napanee was run over and killed west of that town by the mixed train going east about 2.40 a.m. The night switchman and conductor on returning found her body mangled in a shocking manner, and with the head severed therefrom. An inquest was to be held on Saturday evening.

A New York man was shot through the body during the war. The bullet on its way casually took along a gold pen and silver pencil case and left them somewhere in the body in a very shattered condition. Pieces have appeared at the surface every now and then, and two or three days ago the pen was extracted from the back of the neck.

A Sacramento man offered for sale some wild geese, alleging that they were tame. Several gentlemen bought some of the geese to domesticate, and taking compassion on the web-footed prisoners, untied their feet to let them run around and take exercise. To the complete surprise of the benevolent purchasers the "tame geese" gracefully flew away.

The movement in England, originated by Mr. Thomas Hughes and other gentlemen, to present Chicago with a free library, has been aided by the Duke of Argyle, Secretary of State for India, who has contributed a number of works relating to India. The University of Cambridge has also made a large donation of books.

THE NISSOURI MURDER CASE.

The trial of Phœbe Campbell for the murder of her husband, commenced at London yesterday. The particulars of this case are no doubt fresh within the recollection of many of our readers. The murdered man was a farm laborer of peaceful and industrious habits, living in the township of West Nissouri.

The scene of the murder was a little log cabin in a copse, off the fourth line, several hundred yards from the roadway, and about half a mile removed from the nearest habitation. Shortly after two o'clock in the morning, a neighbor who was lying ill heard a woman's voice screaming for help, and aroused his brother, who with three others, proceeded to Campbell's house. The woman told them that "poor George" had been killed by two coloured men who had come to rob him; that she had been asleep beside him, and awakened by the click of a pistol, and the words "your money or your life;" that her husband jumped up and grappled with one of the men, who, however, seemed to prevail; that Campbell then called for the butcher knife, which she was about to bring, when the other burglar wrested it from her; that Campbell then called for the axe, and she brought that also; but one of the burglars took it from her, and, after repeated blows, murdered "poor George." The men, deeply moved by the recital, entered the cabin. There the dead man lay, partly under the bed, the axe reeking with blood, brains, and clotted hair, was beside him, and the floor was covered with blood. The neighborhood was speedily alarmed, but for many hours the people seemed too shocked by horror to make any efforts for the detection of the criminals. An inquest was begun by Coroner Moore, on the next day, and after taking the wife's deposition, adjourned. Sunday came, and the funeral took place. While the corpse was leaving the dwelling, detectives Phair and Cornwall appeared on the scene, having driven post haste from St. Mary's, and upon information there received, seized a man named Davis who stood among the mourners, on suspicion of the murder.—He was shortly afterwards liberated.—On the fourth day after the deed, the wife changed the story about it, recanted what she had said about the coloured man, and charged the murder upon one Thomas Coyle, a young and simple looking man employed on her father's farm. He was arrested, together with herself, who, by this time, was suspected of complicity.

The next victim pitched upon by the murdered man's wife was her own cousin, John McWain, a harmless farm labourer residing three miles east of her house. She declared that the ghost of "poor George" entered her cell at midnight and urged her to lay the crime upon McWain. On her information he was arrested, and brought up for preliminary examination in London, about the middle of August. She entered as before, into a detailed account of the butchery minutely describing every blow and action of the murderer. When the axe was produced in court her habitual self-possession for a time forsook her; but she sufficiently recovered to be able to look at John McWain when she pointed him out as the guilty one. In answer to his questions which were given with an air that led all to believe in his entire innocence, she invariably replied, "John, you may try to deceive your fellow-creatures here on earth, but you cannot deceive your God." On her testimony McWain was remanded, but shortly afterwards liberated on nominal bail, so satisfied were the authorities of her perjury. A day or two after his release, she informed the matron of the jail that she had again seen her husband's ghost, and by it had been told that in the liberation of McWain a great injustice had been done, and that he (her husband) could never rest in consequence. Having shown herself capable of telling three different stories, and putting forward three different theories of the crime in as many weeks, her absurd concoction about the ghostly visit was laughed at; and from that time to the present she has recorded no more calls from the invisible world.

AN "ONGRATEFUL CUSS."—A Detroit man, who had contributed a bundle of his cast-off clothes for the relief of the victims of the Chicago fire received from one of the sufferers the following note:

"The committy man giv me amongst other things wat he called a pare ov pants, and 'twould make me pant sum to ware em. I found your name and where you live on one ov the pokits. My wife lafted so when I shod em to her that I thot she would have a conipshun fit. She wants to no if there lives and brethes a man who has legs no bigger than that. She sed if there was he orter to be taken up for vagrinsy for havin' no visible means of support. I couldent get em on my oldest boy, so I used em for gun cases.—If you hav another pare to spare my wife wood like to get em to hang up by the side ov the fire plase to keep the tongs in."

A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which "just sat on its hind legs and howled."

A Western female convert jubilantly confessed that, finding her jewelry was leading her to perdition, she had given it all to her sister.

A St Joseph man sneezed fifteen dollars' worth of teeth into a stream, and a friend was kind enough to dream out the spot where they sunk and find them.

TIT FOR TAT.—"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Humph!" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

Scene in a street car: Car stops, and smiling young lady enters. Every seat full. Old gentleman at the farther end rises. "Oh! sir, don't rise; I can just as well stand." Old gentleman: "I don't care whether you sit or stand; I am going to get out."

"Susie," said a teacher to one of her pupils, "you shouldn't make faces. You'll grow up homely if you make faces." Susie looked thoughtfully in the teacher's face a moment, and then innocently asked, "Did *you* make faces when *you* was a little girl?"

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

(From the Courier.)

On Friday last, we received a pleasant visit from Dr. Wm. Malloch, son of Judge Malloch, of this place, who had a few days ago arrived from his far-off home at Moose Fort, on James' Bay, a southern extension of the better-known Hudson's Bay. It will be remembered that about three years ago the Doctor left here for Moose Fort: he having then entered the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in his professional capacity. The Doctor, on his way back, travelled over half the way upon snowshoes, or from Moose Factory to the height of land—a distance of nearly four hundred miles. The remainder of the journey—or from Abetebe Lake to the settled portion of Ontario was accomplished on a sled. The whole distance—about 700 miles—was made in the comparatively brief period of 29 days, showing an average of considerably over thirty miles per day. The air-line principle of travelling, as far as convenient, was adhered to, but whenever an opportunity occurred of leaving the tiresome and tedious journeying on snowshoes through the dense forests on the way, the lakes and rivers were followed, even though the distance were thereby lengthened. The Doctor's bronzed and weather-beaten countenance furnished ample evidence of his long and severe tramp, exposed to the mild-winter weather of the Hyperborean regions lying to our North, with all their extreme frosts, snows and winds. Mr. Malloch gave us some interesting particulars of the physical, climatic and other features of the country drained by the Moose and Abetebe Rivers, as well as the peculiarities of the aborigine residents there, and a description of the life enjoyed by the white "lords of all" at the factories and outlying posts of the H. B. Company in this region. We regret that space prevents us from detailing them at any fulness or length. He informs us that there is a mistaken idea in the minds of Canadians about the severity of the cold at this high point of latitude. He admits that the cold is much greater in winter than it is here—the thermometer often falling down to 50° below zero—but the dryness of the atmosphere prevents it being felt to any very uncomfortable extent. The summers are very warm, and all kinds of grain except wheat, and most of our garden vegetables, grow and ripen readily there. The soil around Moose Fort is very good, but of course lacks general cultivation. Pine disappears about the height of land, and then spruce, fir, birch and other hardy timber are alone to be found. The giant moose, too, disappears about the same latitude, and the reindeer of Lapland and Esquimaux fame usurps its place. The celebrated Esquimaux dog is used by the Indians in the district for drawing their sleds, and Dr. M. describes it as being nearly allied to the wolf in species. Horses, cattle, and sheep are raised around the Fort, and appear to thrive well. What is termed "Moose Fort" is something more than what a mere fort is pictured to be in our minds. It is a village, judging from the photographs shown us, nearly the size of Perth, and is spread out on an island about two and a half miles long, near the junction of Moose River with James' Bay. It is exactly north of Toronto, in about the 52nd degree of north latitude. It is peopled by the Company's officials and employees, mechanics and artizans of different crafts, and other essentials of civilization, not overlooking a due proportion of the gentler sex. The buildings are of frame, and are mostly all painted. The factory itself is the most prominent structure in the place, but has formidable rivals in the church, schoolhouse, and other notable buildings. The "Fort" also boasts of a dock yard, in which schooners and other craft are built for the whaling and fishing trade. Even a printing press and type has found its way to this isolated though by no means forsaken locality. The Indians in the neighborhood can nearly all read, and many of them write in their own language; and all through the country south of the Fort, are civilized about as much as a hunting and fishing Indian can be. We were shown a number of excellent photographs taken at the Fort or vicinity by a local amateur artist—a Mr. Cotter; the views embracing all kinds of subjects, the village itself, and lake, river, and mountain scenery. The latter was especially beautiful, and embraced some exceedingly romantic and picturesque views, which the Canadian *Illustrated News* should endeavor to secure. Dr. Malloch brought with him a number of Indian curiosities of various kinds, comprising among other things, Indian weapons for killing game, toys and trinkets made from ivory, beads of bears' teeth, charms, pipes curiously cut and carved, &c., &c. We were shown also a number of pairs of moccasins of rare and delicate workmanship—the handiwork of the fair squaws of that region; and we gazed with equal curiosity upon some other habilaments of the Indian form divine, in the Doctor's possession, that gave an idea of how the natives dress in winter around Hudson's Bay. The Doctor's bed and bed-clothes, on his way down, consisted simply of a sort of large bag or pouch made of over a hundred rabbit skins cut in strips, which were then sewn together crosswise, forming a sieve like pattern. This alone proved warm enough for all the cold weather prevalent during his journey here.

Dr. Malloch intends returning after a brief visit among his friends in this part of Canada.

IRISH NEWS.

By the will of the late Bishop of Cashel, we understand, the Church Education Society will obtain £500; the Irish Society, £500; and Cashel Diocesan Sustentation Fund, in addition to £5,000 taken, will have whatever the Advowson of Clonmel, which the Bishop bought, produces—probably about £4,000.

A fatal accident has occurred at Portadown station. A young man named Nicholas Larissy, employed as a shunter on the Dublin and Belfast junction Railway, was at his usual avocation, but omitted to have a number of waggons clear enough off the side line, and the consequence was that as the next goods train was passing up with some additional waggons in order to be hooked on, with the deceased standing on the footboard and holding on by the train he was caught between the said waggons and the train, and crushed to death. At the inquest a verdict in accordance with the fact was returned.

At Portadown, county Armagh, a young couple going to America were accompanied to the train by some friends; the latter had some drink on their way home and a quarrel ensued, when one of the party, a tailor, stabbed two men with a large pair of scissors. It is feared one will die.

The Judge on circuit at Clonmel has squashed a presentment of £150 passed by the grand jury of the county Tipperary for the destruction of a jaguar. The animal, the property of the owner of a menagerie, was killed by the people of Emly, county Tipperary, in a fit of excitement at having bitten off the hands of a child who went too near the bars of the cage.

BEAR BROOK NEWS.

J. T. Fraser and George and Clinton Dunning, three young loafers, entered the school house beside the Wesleyan Church on Sunday, 17th inst., and cut and disfigured the furniture while service was held in the church. After satisfying themselves with working mischief, they went into the church to hear the sermon. It is hoped the authorities will look after them, and that they may be taught such a lesson in future that when they go to church they will not violate the Sabath by ransacking and destroying public property.

A new school house is to be erected here next summer. The contract is taken by Mr. Delaney at $1,250.

Mr. D. Yates has sold his house and property to Mr. Thos. Dagg, who intends starting a hotel, but the temperance folks are determined not to allow him to sell liquor, and if he does, he will be fined without doubt, as it is not allowed to be sold in the township.

Caution to Farmers.—We have been informed upon reliable authority that several peddlers are traversing the country selling worthless and dangerous trash purporting to be a certain cure for spavin, ringbone, splinter, &c. We would caution farmers and others who own horses not to allow the swindlers to palm off their wares upon them if they value their stock. Several instances have come to our knowledge where horses treated with quack lotions have been completely ruined, the latest of which a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Coutts, livery stable proprietor of this city, who was foolish enough to be persuaded to apply a bottle full of the would be-all cure to a splint on one of his mare's legs. The result is that the flesh has been completely eaten off, and the animal is scarcely able to leave the stable. So much for encouraging quackery.—*Spectator.*

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, APL. 10, '72.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(Per Montreal Line.)

London, 8.—The Nissouri murder case was concluded to-day. The Jury after nearly an hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. In reply to the usual question as to why the sentence should be passed upon her. Mrs. Campbell replied in a clear distinct voice, "I did not do it, Sir." His lordship then passed the sentence in the usual mode. He said he did not see what other conclusion the Jury could have arrived at. He believed the verdict to be a righteous one, he could hold out no hopes of mercy, and recommended her to occupy her remaining days on earth in making her peace with God. He then sentenced her to be hanged on the 20th July next. During the passing of the sentence the prisoner retained her composure and self-possession until the words, "hanged by the neck" were pronounced, she then gave vent to a piteous moan. A look of agonizing grief stole over her countenance. The deepest silence prevailed in the court room, which was crowded to suffocation while the sentence was being passed. The prisoner's lamentations alone breaking the silence. Coyle will be detained in gaol until next assizes. The court then adjourned.

Ottawa, 8.—Both Speaker Cauchron and Speaker Cockburn are expected to-day or to-morrow. The County Carlton assizes open here to-day. Judge Morrison Presiding. The criminal calender is light. Rev. Morley Punsheon lectures here shortly on Wilberforce. It is generally believed the approaching session will be a short one, not more than 40 days.

London, 8.—A telegram from Constantinople brings intelligence that the city of Antioch in Sicily was visited by an earthquake causing terrible loss of life. The dispatch states that one half of the city is totally destroyed, and fifteen hundred persons lost their lives. Great distress prevails in that portion of the city not demolished, and the remaining inhabitants are sadly in need of assistance.

London, 8th.—The *Post* says rumors prevailed last night that important telegrams had been received at a foreign office from the Government of the United States. The despatch, it was reported, indicated there was a prospect that differences between England and America growing out of consequential damages, would be settled in a manner satisfactory to both nations.

Markham, 5th.—Mr. H. J. Hubertis, Director of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, and Mr. Keefer, Chief Engineer, having examined the route of the railway from Peterborough through the northern part of Durham County, south of Lake Scugog, and across the county of Ontario into the county of York, within about twenty miles of Toronto. The route examined is a very favorable one, the summit between Lake Scugog and Ontario, is crossed at the corners of Cartwright and Whitby Townships. Two hundred miles of the line have been examined.

Quebec, 6th.—The contract for building the North Shore Railway of Canada was finally executed between the Company and an association of gentlemen belonging to Chicago. The land grant by the Province of Quebec is estimated at $10,000,000, while the city of Quebec takes $1,000,000 of stock, and the local parishes along the line will subscribe an equal amount. The road will be immediately commenced, and, it is contemplated, will be completed within two years.

London, April 5.—Prince Arthur will shortly be promoted to the rank of major and will go to India for two years.

San Francisco, April 5.—The Government buildings at Camp Independence were utterly destroyed by the earthquake on the 26th ult.

We have been frequently asked of late, when it is probable that the Statutes of Ontario will be ready for publication; but, as we are no prophet, we cannot answer the question. The Queen's printers, Messrs. Hunter, Rose & Co., have closed their office, and consequently the people of Ontario must just wait, and trust to a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune to get the Statutes.

In our issue of last week, we made some remarks in reference to the meeting of a few friends, which had been held at a private residence in Lanark village some time previous. Under ordinary circumstances a meeting of that nature would not be subject to public comment, but as it had been paraded before the public by some of its members as of more importance than it really deserved, we felt in duty bound to show that it did not, in any sense, possess the significance with which it was invested—that, in fact, it was no exponent of the public opinions of the electors of the North Riding of the County of Lanark. We are fully borne out in this view by an editorial in a late issue of the Perth *Courier*, the editor of which was one of the favored few who had an invitation to attend that meeting. He says:—

"Not a single person in Perth, we believe, knew that this meeting was to have been held in Lanark, or any where else, three days before it took place. The editor of this paper attended the meeting by an invitation extended two or three days before it was held, and before the receipt of this invitation knew nothing about it, except a statement made by letter by Mr. Galbraith before leaving Toronto, that he intended visiting Lanark after his return home."

This, we think, furnishes indubitable evidence of the truth of our remarks of last week. It will be observed that this favored editor was in the secret. He makes the candid admission that the game of "bluff" which they were playing commenced by letter from Mr. Galbraith before leaving Toronto, and that *"not a single person in Perth"* knew the underhand work that was going on.

As our readers have already been informed, the meeting of a few congenial minds, thus convened, was held, and an importance was attached to it, not at all warranted by the position and circumstances attendant upon it; and we are now fully convinced that when all the facts connected with that attempt "to secure unity of action among the electors of the riding," are fully known, some of the actors will be exposed to ridicule.

The petition of four hundred women of Utah, praying that the protection of the General Government may not be withdrawn from them by the admission of that Territory as a State, sets forth that a large proportion of the signers have been members of the Mormon Church for many years, and that numbers of them have had a personal and very bitter experience of the practical workings of polygamy. The petitioners say that thousands of women within the Territory of Utah are to day in a condition of abject slavery, and earnestly appeal to Congress not to take any steps that will cut off all hope of their deliverance. They assert that within the past three months polygamous marriages have rather increased than diminished, and that since the 1st of November scores of young girls have been married to men who had already from two to five families. They pertinently inquire whether it is reasonable to suppose that a people who defy the law thus openly while under the direct supervision of Congress will order their internal affairs any better when invested with the prerogatives of a State government.

We understand that a man named Larkins, about 75 years of age, was run over by the train on the Perth branch, on Saturday last and was killed instantly. The accident occurred about a mile this side of Pike Falls. It is supposed that the old man started from Smiths Falls to walk to Perth, and feeling tired, lay down upon the track to sleep. He was in such a way and place that he could not at all be distinguished until the train was upon him. He could not have been in a worse position had he purposely selected the spot. All the train passed over him but a part of the baggage and passenger cars. All efforts were made, but nothing could save him, and he lived but a few moments. The train was in full motion at the time, and, yet, they had wrenched it to a full stand before it had entirely passed over him, which speaks for itself. An inquest took place the same day, at 3 o'clock, exonerating the Company from all blame. His body was taken to Smiths Falls by the 3.50 train. He had been recognized by his son previously.

After a long term of Colonial service, Lord Lisgar has applied to be relieved, somewhat before the expiration of the usual period, of the position he holds as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. Whether Lord Lisgar is only seeking temporary rest and leisure, or whether he desires to be permanently relieved from official duties, we are not informed; but in June next, as we understand, he will take his departure from this country for England. His successor will be Earl Dufferin, at present Her Majesty's Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, and for many years a leading member of the British Parliament.

The trial of Phœbe Campbell, in London, for the murder of her husband, still continues, and the excitement has not in the least abated. There is nothing new elicited by the evidence thus far given before the court to throw any new light on the tragedy. That there was a horrible murder committed there is no doubt, and the circumstances of the case point, as far as they go, to the wife as the murderess.

Since the above was written we have received intelligence that Mrs. Campbell has been found guilty of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of July next.

A combination between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railway was effected as a rival to the Union Pacific Railway.

Although the several governments of Canada have been, and are, doing something towards encouraging immigration, we do not think they are doing one-half as much as they should. There has been perhaps, no branch of governmental policy more important or more neglected than this. There was a general feeling of surprise at the feebleness and inefficiency of the efforts of the late Ontario Ministry in this direction. It was no secret that they were almost indifferent to this vital question. And it is to be hoped the present government will do something that can be seen, felt or experienced in some sort of tangible shape. Other colonies of the empire are making the most strenuous exertions in this respect; and it appears to us that Canada is lagging in the rear of the numerous competitors for prizes. We observe conspicuous in an English weekly paper, with a circulation of twenty-six thousand, in a rural population, two advertisements—one inserted by the authorities of Queensland, and the other by the Agent-General of New Zealand. The Queensland government it appears, has an agent in every county. Assisted and free passages are attractively advertised. Is it wonderful that these countries, with disadvantages of distance and of exchequer, get more of the right sort of emigrants than we do? What chance has a laborer in Sussex of hearing of Canada? Cannot Canada afford to give a local man in every county some small pecuniary inducement to distribute pamphlets, display maps, and generally diffuse information about our country among the laboring classes? It would not be hard to find an efficient agent everywhere, but we despair of anything being done till we have established in London an agent-general to represent us on all great occasions, and to take charge of all minor agencies. The truth is that at present we are outbid, unknown and unheard of—a dependency with only a nominal connection, and at the same time deprived of consular advantages possessed by the smallest State in Europe.

To fill the waste places of this young and vast Dominion with a happy and prosperous people, to fill the wilderness with cities, and thus lay the foundations of a future that shall rival the great Mother land in all that constitutes her truest glory, is a task of such magnitude as to be worthy the ambition of the greatest statesman, and would tax, to the utmost, the highest order of administrative genius and practical sagacity.—It cannot be doubted that our Emigration Policy is the question, which above all others must have the immediate attention of our legislators, and it must be dealt with in the grave and comprehensive spirit its very momentous nature demands. And we think that the subject can be fully argued and to just conclusions, without importing into it any of the acrimony of political partizanship.

At present our Emigration machinery is insufficient and ineffective. Considering all the circumstances of our past history, perhaps it could not be otherwise. It is too much to expect from any Minister of Agriculture, with his exceedingly varied and onerous duties, a perfectly matured and efficiently worked out scheme of Emigration. He cannot accomplish it, if he honestly discharges the more direct and urgent duties of his department. What is needed is a more distinct provision within the department for conducting emigration business. To this should be attached some person of special fitness for the office, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of the Dominion, and an intimate acquaintance with the British Isles especially, and the material which they contain for his purpose. He should be proved to have skill in organization and in the comprehensive mastery of the various details connected with the removal and settlement of an emigrant population. To him might be left the selection of his agents. And these should be men whose culture and capacity, whose character and habits and official position would give him the entree to the classes in Europe who could most efficiently aid them in their work. In addition—and without which they would be almost useless—they should be good public speakers, familiar not only with the necessary topics, but with the idiosyncrasies of rural and city life.

It may be objected that the creation of such an aid to the department now responsible for the promotion of emigration would be a very costly affair. We think it need not be so necessarily, but is it not a very costly thing to have a vast fertile territory unproductive and practically useless? Is it not very costly to have to pay exorbitant prices for articles of foreign manufacture because we lack the labor to make profitable use of our own abundant raw material?—Each of these is costly, and all of these combined for more so than any additional official machinery we advocate.

We look upon the present law of Bankruptcy as furnishing most complete machinery for swindling purposes, and we have known many cases in which it has been taken advantage of by dishonest debtors to defraud their creditors. The Montreal *Gazette*, however, makes an announcement of a case which turns out differently, and one which creditors have seldom the pleasure of seeing, and which will make some of them open their eyes in astonishment. It is an announcement of an assignee that a second dividend of 15 shillings in the pound, making twenty shillings in all, has been declared from a bankrupt estate. The estate thus redeemed from insolvency is that of B. Huot dit Laurent, of Levis.

Northern Iowa, though countless hordes of potato bugs have spent the season there, never had so large and nice a crop of potatoes as this year, and it is now doubted whether they were genuine bugs or little agricultural angels in disguise.

It is really astonishing to consider what an amount of rascality has come to light in the city of New York within the past few months, and fresh exposures continue to be made every week. In the grand cataclysm which has the official and political rogues of all kinds in that city, no incident is more wholesome than the exposure of the corrupt judges who have so long lent their countenance to all the villany which it was their duty to repress. Of all the cancers, indeed, which can corrode a civilized society, none can be more injurious than a corrupt bench; from that source every other evil must flow. But, until recently, the respectable part of the community has had to look on in silence at the protection which was afforded by a bribed bench to every form of rascality, from the big swindles of the Jim Fisks and Jay Goulds, down to the trumpery but dangerous thefts of painted ladies, and keepers of gambling houses, where they play only for silver coins.—Recent papers gives an account of the manner in which two of the elected judges of New York city have administered criminal law for the terror of all evil doers. Judges Barnard and Cardozo have long been notorious for their prostitution of the most sacred of human functions, and it is to them that the record we are now considering relates. It seems that among their offences, one of the most flagrant has been the discharge, without bail, of the various kinds of criminals. These two have thus released within a few years no less than one hundred and eighty-nine persons, who had been convicted for various offences and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

What will be the effect of these disclosures is now a question of great interest. Will these unjust judges receive the appropriate punishment for their misdeeds, or will they be re-elected with a new lease of power to flood the city with scoundrels of all shades of crime and villany and to enrich themselves at second hand with the produce of crime. We cannot see that there is any security against the latter calamity. So long as society in New York remains as it is the lowest and basest classes will rule the city.

Our readers will be sorry to hear of the death of Professor Morse, the inventor and father of the telegraph system.—Wherever civilization has a foothold, the name of S. F. B. Morse is known in connection with telegraphic enterprise, and by his deep scientific knowledge and energetic persistency he achieved wonderful results. When the Professor first made known his plan for the utilization of electricity, he was viewed as a dreamer, and seven years elapsed before he could induce the United States Government to assist him in practically testing his discovery In 1843 the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for the purpose of building an experimental line from Baltimore to Washington. This insured the success of the telegraph in the United States, and the wires have been extended throughout the country. Thirty years ago the first submarine cable was laid in the harbor of New York at the instance, and under the supervision of Professor Morse. During the early portion of life he followed the calling of a portrait painter, which he abandoned upon learning the experiments made about forty years ago in Paris with the electro-magnet. He obtained a patent for the Morse system of telegraphy, and lived to see its general adoption in the United States, and its selection by a convention appointed for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphy, for all Germany. Professor Morse died covered with honors at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

Euphonism.—It might seem amusing, were it not disgusting, to note the euphonious names by which some of our neighboring editors distinguish each other. We have not a full list at hand, but can remember reading of the "Slow Town Runner" and the "Penny Whistle." Now we would suggest that, if these editors are deficient of the respect common to gentlemen, they might, at least, respect their own profession, and not try to degrade or bring it into contempt, by applying such epithets to each other.

It is our opinion that a political contest should not be regarded as a war between enemies, in which each is expected to do the other all the damage possible; but as a competition between friends, having a common country and mutual interests, each striving to outdo the other in promoting the public welfare and perfecting its institutions. Editors should learn to eschew foul language, low, vulgar slang, billingsgate and blackguardism. These things should not defile their columns nor their tongues, even when an election is at hand. They should write nothing that is unfit for the parlor or the family circle; and exclude all indecency from electioneering matter as carefully as they would from ordinary conversation in respectable company.—Such things vitiate the public taste and demoralize society far more than they harm an adversary.

Northern Transportation Company.—During the coming season the Northern Transportation Company will run twenty-one boats, the following being a list thereof, with their captains:—Akron, W. Gardner; Buckeye, J. H. McCormick; Brooklyn, D. H. Davis; City of Boston, John Brown; City of New York, A. C. Chapman; City of Concord, Wm. Rollo; City of Toledo, S. B. Ripsom; Cleveland, Harvey Brown; Empire, — Denner; Granite State, E. White; Maine, Ira Bishop; Milwaukee, John Landfair; Nashua, Alva Shaver; Oswegatchie, Charles Ely; Prairie State, D. A. Kish; St. Albans, Jason Knapp; Young America, — Waterbury; Chaplain, Robert McGrory; Michigan, W. Williams; Lawrence, A Reid; Lowell, R. Smith.

Kingston Board of Trade has taken up in a bold spirit the subject of encouraging the establishment of manufactures in its midst. A number of schemes with this object, which had been first considered by a special committee, were submitted to the Board at a special meeting held a few days ago. The leading feature in the plans proposed is, we are told, exemption from taxation. Another idea suggested was the granting of bonuses to new manufactures, upon certain conditions. Mr. Carruthers' scheme recommended the erection of a large building for central power, with one or more engines which could be used for different branches of manufacture. Mr. Kinghorn and Mr. H. Cunningham were opposed to the granting of bonuses, as the city had quite as much to bear as it was well able to stand. They were willing, however, to encourage new manufactures from exemption from taxation. Mr. Wm. Robinson pointed out the fact, that Kingston was better off, financially, than any other city in the Province; he deprecated the habit of running down the credit of the city. Mr. William Harty thought that bonuses given to the encouragement of manufactures would be better spent money than in giving to railroads, and quoted several cases to prove his statement. Mr. Simpson and others spoke of the want of facilities for shipping goods on the part of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and of the large rates charged for carriage. All the schemes are coming up again for future consideration. Upon one point, however, the members of the Kingston Board are agreed,—it is, that the city has not a good name at a distance from home, and that strenous efforts must be made to improve its commercial credit.

It is a bad plan to grease the upper leather of shoes for the purpose of keeping soft. It rots the leather, and admits the dampness more readily. It is better to make a varnish thus: Put half a pound of gum shellac broken up in small pieces in a quart bottle or jug, cover it with alcohol, cork it tight, and put it on a shelf in a warm place, shake it well several times a day, then add a piece of camphor as large as a hen's egg, shake it well, and in a few hours shake it again and add one ounce of lampblack. If the alcohol is good it will be dissolved in three days, then shake and use. If it gets too thick, add alcohol, pour out two or three teaspoonfuls in a saucer, and apply it with a small paint brush. If the materials are all good it will dry in about five minutes, and will be removed only by wearing it off, giving a gloss equal to patent leather. The advantage of this preparation over others, is, it does not strike into the leather and make it hard, but remains on the surface, and yet excludes the water almost perfectly. The same preparation is admirable for harness, and does not soil when touched, as lampblack preparations do.

Some of the English volunteers, at the Gate of the mails, were about to make the Easter review subserve a very good and practical end. The Cambridge University corps was to test the resources and endurance of its members by marching all the way from Cambridge to the Sussex Coast, in complete fighting order, wearing the new accoutrements and valises now in use by the army. The time occupied in the journey would be nine days, but two of these would be taken up with necessary halts, the actual marching days being seven. The total distance from Cambridge by the route proposed is 115 miles; so that the average march each day would be rather over sixteen miles—no trifling test of endurance for heavily-laden troops. As a matter of fact, however, two of the days' journeys would be of twenty miles each—a very fair trial indeed, even on such good roads as those of Essex and Sussex.

To the credit of the English people be it said that pugilism has been fairly driven out of the country, to seek refuge, for a brief season only let us hope, in the United States. Professional pugilists are now compelled to earn a livelihood by teaching "the art of self defence," instead of practising it in the prize ring. Some of the roughs of London, however, arrange to fight in quiet districts away from the metropolis; but at such meetings there is no special train to convey the party, as was formerly the practice, and the whole affair partakes of the character of a street row.

An Ottawa paper says that a number of medals for the members of the Indian Council, and for the chiefs of the Indian tribes of the North West, have been struck off, and are about to be sent to them. They bear on their face a portrait of the Queen, and on the reverse side a design emblematic of Confederation. They are described as being extremely handsome, and will no doubt be received with much pride and pleasure by the Indians.

A number of our country exchanges are dunning their subscribers and agreeing to take cordwood, butter, soap, elecampane, snake root and other country produce in exchange. Isn't it about time that newspapers abandoned this? It was well enough fifty years ago, when there was little or no money to be had.

Eleven families representing forty-one adults will leave Ottawa early in April for the Red River settlement, with nine span of horses and waggons and some agricultural implements.

The Post Office of Granboro, in the Township of Granby, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, the 5th inst. Letters and the office equipments were saved.

A correspondent of the *Globe* says, it is thought that Lieut.-Gov. Archibald will leave shortly, and the Hon. Alex. Morris is named as his possible successor.

We have received the first number of the new Toronto paper called the *Mail*. It is a handsome sheet, well got up and neatly printed on good paper.

The assizes for the county of Carleton, opens on Monday before Judge Morrison. There is nothing very important in the criminal docket.

Convincing Arguments.—In our last issue we had occasion to refer to some mistakes made by two of our neighboring editors. One was in reference to laying a railway track in a direct line from this place to Perth and ripping up the old track to Smith's Falls, which has done so much good service to the back country. The other was in reference to the immorality of a public newspaper seeking admission into the homes of our people, advocating and recommending the cruel and inhuman practice of cockfighting. One of these editors replies by calling us an "ignoramus" and the other says we are crazy and should be put in the Lock Up. These arguments, no doubt, appear convincing to their minds; but their force and power will depend a good deal on the taste, intelligence and good sense of their readers.

We are very happy to have authority for stating that Mr. Code is making arrangements for erecting a large woolen factory on his property here this spring. He contemplates employing steam power in driving his machinery, and this will be very convenient for him, as regards fuel, being situated near Caldwell's steam saw mill. We understand that there are also a large number, about one hundred new buildings to be erected, in this village, this summer. In fact houses have been going up all winter, and many persons have already commenced excavating for foundations for new buildings.

The annual spring fair was held in Carleton Place on Tuesday, the 2nd of April and was attended by a large number of people from the country round. There were very few cattle on the ground and but little business done in the way of trading. The sales of village lots occupied the greater part of the attention of the people, and the lots went off at good prices. In fact every feature of our village seems to be brightening and looking up in prospect of coming greatness and prosperity to our people.

☞ We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the advertisment of Williams and Holliday of this place. We are assured that their stock is full and complete in all the departments mentioned; and from the well known standing and respectability of the firm, the public may feel satisfied that they are dealing with reliable, trustworthy men. This is a very important point, when purchasing *fresh* garden seeds, drugs and medicines, &c.

Lecture.—The Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, M. A., is expected to visit Almonte on Tuesday, the 19th instant, when he will deliver one of his celebrated lectures; subject, "Men of the May flower." We bespeak for this distinguished lecturer an overflowing house. Hour, 7:30 p.m. Proceeds to be applied to Wesleyan Parsonage Fund.

Public School Inspection.—The County Inspector of Schools, H. L. Slack, M. A., will inspect the several departments of the Public School in this place, on Wednesday and Thursday next. On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, he proposes to give an address to parents and others interested in the Educational matters, at which we hope to see a large attendance.

We have been for several weeks past using Stock's celebrated machine oil on our press and other machinery, and find that it is superior as a lubricator to any oil we have ever used before. We would direct the attention of persons running machinery to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. M. Fulford of Brockville.

Salt Lake, April 4.—The Eureka Mining Company's mines at Tintic are reported to be sold to English parties for $720,000; also the Wyoming mines, in the same district, for $125,000.

Centreville, April 1.—The house and sheds, with contents, of Thomas Cunningham, inn-keeper, of this place, were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening; also a horse burnt in the stable. No insurance.

Tamworth, March 31.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the residence of Mr. D. E. Rese, druggist, took fire. Loss $135; covered by insurance. Mr. V. W. Vandewater, loss $200 in removing goods, no insurance. Dr. Knight, loss removing furniture, medicine &c., not known. The fire was extinguished with difficulty.

Madrid, April 1.—A band of robbers last week removed some rails on the Madrid and Andalusia railroad, between Vadepenas and Manzanares, and stopped the mail train. They then made an attack on the train, but were resisted by the guards. Shots were exchanged, and one of the guards, an officer, and a passenger, were wounded. The bandits finally gained possession of the cars and took all the money they could find—some £3,000 stg.

San Francisco, April 4.—Advices from Lone Pine to Friday last state that the earthquake shocks still continue although with less violence. Four more deaths are reported. Owen's Lake has risen four feet and Owen's River shrunken to half its usual size. A creek is running where dry land formerly stood. While one family of five were being buried, a shock filled the graves with earth and sunk the ground on which the burying party were standing forty feet. In Sandiego county springs which were wholly or partly dried up by the earthquake fifteen years since, have broken out afresh.

The Prince Imperial of Germany will visit Queen Victoria at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

Mr. David Marshall's shingle factory at Aylmer was totally destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $2,000; not insured.

The Fenelon Falls and Ottawa Railway by-law was read in the Lindsay Council on Thursday night. Vote will be taken on the 26th inst.

It is announced on what is considered good authority that the Oxford crew have declined to run with the Cambridge, and the University race is therefore off.

Railway Traffic returns for February. Grand Trunk $650,680 against $597,196 last year. Great Western $370,262 against $353,620. St. Lawrence & Ottawa $9,388 against $9,719. Brockville and Ottawa $22,518.

EXCITING WOLF CHASE.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

On Friday morning at Golden Lake on the Bonnechere, Mr. Richard Thomas, (Hotel keeper) and Mr. Wm. Mohr, (lumber merchant,) saw what they supposed to be a wolf crossing the lake opposite Thomas's hotel, with the aid of a glass they were satisfied that it was really a wolf. They determined to give it a chase. Mr. Mohr's horse was already in the cutter ready for a start up the river, consequently there was no time lost—nor no time to loose as the wolf was halfway across the lake. Mr. Thomas got his rifle, jumped into the cutter with Mr. Mohr and started in pursuit of the animal to the great amusement of the lookers on, who looked upon it as a wildgoose chase; but they were soon disappointed by seeing the cutter gaining on his wolfship. When they got within 200 yards of him, Mr. Thomas jumped out of the cutter and gave him a shot from the rifle, and struck him somewhere in the body, but did not bring him down, he jumped into the cutter and after him again, got within one hundred yards of him, gave him another shot and struck him again, but failed to bring him down, but this time he was badly hurt which lessened his speed. So that they got within fifty yards of him and gave him the final shot through the heart which killed him dead. They brought him back to the hotel rejoicing—it proved to be a very large dogwolf, people who have seen a great many wolves say it is the largest one they ever saw. It is needless to mention the speed of (Old Bill,) Mr. Mohr's horse.

Manitoba—Requisitions on the Dominion.—During the last session of Parliament, the Dominion Government was asked to continue the payments heretofore made by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rupert's Land of £300 stg. each, which would entail on this Province, all the evils of an established church and sectarian grants which so long cursed the Province of Canada, and was such a bone of contention there. Of course, it is not to be supposed that such a thing will be done here; but it shows what the Dominion is expected to do for us; not only this, but all kinds of public improvements—bridging the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and clearing out the rapids and other obstructions in these rivers.—*Montreal Witness.*

It is terrible to think of the agonies of a woman of cultivation and refinement when suffering under an attack of that dread disease, kleptomania. An instance of heart-rending intensity took place the other day in Boston. An elegantly dressed woman was detected in the very act of plagiarizing a pair of silk stockings. She started, turned pale and burst into tears, suddenly conscious of her guilt, and then in the most agonized manner besought the proprietor to release her and offered him a twenty dollar note for the stockings. The gentleman kindly reasoned with the afflicted woman, and then, taking the price of the stockings, returned her the change from the twenty dollar note. The poor woman then disappeared and was heard of no more, although her bank note was, as it was proved, a well executed counterfeit.

The agriculture outlook in the North of England is by no means cheering. The rain though not heavy, has been almost continuous, and the land has been kept in a state which made any attempt to plough it like turning over mortar. This has been especially the case in the stiff lands of the low country, but the hill farmers also have been sorely tried with the constant wet and warm atmosphere. Not only has it been next to impossible to sow wheat, but farmers have been unable to turn up the land in preparation for spring crops; and in addition to these troubles the agricultural population are demanding more pay.

Among the amusing features of the printers' strike in Toronto, is the strange spectacle of George Brown, John Ross Robertson, James Moylan, and Patrick Boyle, all figuring together as master printers in opposition. No three of these four men have been on speaking terms for years, and their names now look very funny all in a row. Misfortune makes strange bed fellows, and when we see what we see we may well hope that the millennium is at hand. We hope, for Mr. Brown's sake, that this will not be called a coalition.

Fire in Cumberland.—Last Wednesday a farmer named Smith, residing in the Township of Cumberland, left home with a load of hay for market. On his return he found his home in ashes. His daughter was the only occupant of the house at the time of the accident. The fire is said to have originated from a defect in the chimney.

Improving his Opportunities.—During his incarceration in goal Tranchemontagne, the man who killed Mr. Macaulay, learned to read and write a good hand. His imprisonment is said to have produced a deep impression upon him and when released he shed tears. It will be remembered that he has now been in gaol nearly a year.

Now that the affair is over, the Londoners are beginning to count the cost of one day's rejoicing. £4,000 was spent on each of the triumphal arches; Temple Bar cost about £1,500 for furnishing up; and the outlay in St. Paul's is stated at £1 per head of a congregation of 13,000. Many private tradesmen spent £200 or £300 in decorations, galleries, and gas at night. The whole cost of the rejoicings is very moderately estimated at £100,000.

The fall wheat in this neighborhood, fortunately, is still covered by snow, so that it has not suffered from the late heavy frosts. It is to be hoped that the crop will escape damage from winds and weevil, and that the farmer will be allowed to garner such a yield as the soil never before produced.—*Mitchell Advocate.*

The claims of Florida as a hunting ground are only just beginning to be recognized. Large parties are daily leaving Jacksonville for different points on the Upper St. John's, where hunting and fishing are said to be superior to any other part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The *Manchester Courier* says that Mr. Robertson Gladstone's experiment for the reduction of drunkenness in Liverpool by the publication of the names of the apprehended tipplers has failed. The number of excessive drinkers has not been reduced, but if anything has been increased.

Our American exchanges says the times never were so dull before in places. At Rome, N. Y., many poor fellows are going around the streets asking for work to earn a meal, or to leave the city. They should come to Canada—there is great demand for labourers here and good wages given.

THE PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.—The rapid thinning out of the forests has everywhere attracted attention, as the proper regulation of this matter has not only a direct influence on the supply of timber, but has a most important bearing on the climatic condition of the country. On this continent the latter consideration is one that cannot be overlooked with impunity, and if the low state of the water in the St. Lawrence be really attributable to the removal of the woods, the evil course of indiscriminate clearing produces, is brought home in a practical shape which cannot be neglected. The necessity of getting rid of a large quantity of timber to clear the ground for crops has led settlers to regard almost as enemies the most valuable trees, from which in the course of time, and as the country advances beyond its first rude stage, a large amount of money could have been obtained. How much timber suitable for furniture and cabinet work and susceptible of a high polish has been destroyed it would be impossible to estimate. Bird's-eye maple, black walnut and other woods which would command very high prices, have been burned to remove them out of the way, a destruction unavoidable in many cases, but which might in many others have been saved had anything like intelligent precautions been taken. It is not, however, the actual money loss of the timber destroyed that is most to be regretted. The removal of the shelter afforded by belts of wood has allowed the cold North winds to sweep over large tracts of country, reducing the general temperature, and bringing about a change of climate not for the better. In some countries the proof is undoubted that the rain fall has been so seriously affected by the cutting down of trees that their fertility has been completely destroyed, and what were formerly fertile and well watered districts being now arid and desert. The time may come when the question must be confronted here. Even now in some of the old settled parts of the country the destruction of timber has been complete and the work is extending. Year by year the lumberers have to go further back in search of suitable timber and although the quantity of timber is very great, yet it must be remembered that the area of the country is enormous and that if large tracts are denuded of trees, the existence of well wooded districts elsewhere cannot make up for this. What can be done by well directed effort to preserve as well as to improve wood lands is shown by the result of the efforts made in Germany. In that country the forests owing to recklessness and improvident treatment were becoming exhausted, but they are now in a position to supply the country's wants but also to export at a fair profit. Private and corporate forests and common lands have been placed entirely under Government forest supervisors In that country the system had worked with great success; a regular supply has been secured for the future and the utmost economy been exercised in providing for present wants. Timber of uniform quality has been one of the objects aimed at and it is stated on high authority that the timber is of extraordinary straightness and freedom from knots, so that white deal, which in other countries is scarcely valued, is there capable of being split with a knife into the finest slices and is turned to account in a variety of ways. Oak is carefully nursed for planking purposes, beech being intermixed with it, which can be thinned out for firewood, the leaves being found admirably adapted to fertilize the soil for the oak. An old scheme of Lord Glenbervie, who was the Royal Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and which was brought forward in his report for 1808, was to plant 400,000 acres with oak, then plant 1,000 acres yearly, and cut an equal quantity, believing one hundred years to be the mature age of the oak. The proposal was rejected as being too theoretical, but one of a precisely similar character has been introduced and is in operation in Germany, the results, so far, being satisfactory. We lately referred to the very handsome return obtained from a tract of pine land in Maine, in which the pine had been only planted a comparatively short time previously. The subject is one which should engage earnest attention, not only from the authorities who are entrusted with the charge of the Crown lands, but from all others who are interested either directly or indirectly. There are thousands of acres of rocky lands unfit for agriculture, but which are covered with pines. When these are cut down the removal of the shelter parches the ground, spring floods carry off the soil and they become permanently barren. Were care taken that a new growth of pine should replace that which is removed, and that could be done at a small expense, a permanency would be given to timber culture which is now awanting. There is nothing theoretical about this; it has been tried successfully elsewhere, and whatever objections might be made now, the time will come when the matter must be attended to under much more disadvantageous circumstances.—*Montreal Herald.*

DISRAELI AT MANCHESTER.

SPEECH IN THE FREE TRADE HALL.

London, April 3.

Mr. Disraeli, who is on a visit to Manchester, addressed a Conservative meeting in the Free Trade Hall in that city. He began by saying—"We have assembled here to proclaim our resolution to uphold the constitution of the kingdom; we have come together to talk of a programme for future action which will not despoil churches nor plunder landlords, but further the interests of the great body of the people." He then went on to make an earnest defence of monarchy. To the throne, he said, must be ascribed the blessings which Englishmen enjoy. The sovereign does exercise a real influence; monarchy is an institution around which in peril and adversity the people can rally. The English monarchy costs less than that of any other nation. The expense of the sovereignty of the United States, which embraced Congress and State Legislatures, as well as the Executive, was between £700,000 and £900,000 stg., double the amount of the English Civil List. He closed with a vindication of the Aristocracy and a defence of the House of Lords as an essential element of Government.

There are still people who believe in the Tichborne Claimant to the extent of £5,000, for bail to that amount has been offered for his appearance on trial for perjury. It is a curious but undoubted fact that there are still men, wholly uninterested, who believe firmly that he is Sir Roger, and who would not be convinced if Sir Roger rose from the dead. They would only ask what a stupid young soldier like that could know about any matter.

Ephraim Bower, farmer, of the township of Widder, was thrown from his waggon on Saturday, and died on Sunday night from the injuries he received.

By an explosion in a safety fuse manufactory in Cornwall, (Eng.,) seven women were killed and one is missing.—Several others were severely injured, and it is feared some of them may not recover.

A man named Daniel Hatfield was literally crushed to atoms by five large logs rolling over him at Kent's lumbering camp, Carleton, N. B. He was only 26 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

About three weeks ago Mr. John Boylan, a farmer, living near Ancaster, during the late "cold spell," unfortunately got both his feet badly frozen, and it was found necessary to amputate the feet to save Mr. Boylan's life.

A reward of $20 is offered for such information as will lead to the recovery of Samuel Chisholm, son of John Chisholm, of Orangeville, a young man, 24 years of age, who suddenly disappeared from Orangeville, on the 13th of February last.

A few days ago a young boy eight years of age, son of Mr. Burkholder, of Pickering, while playing by himself with a swing made out of a logging chain in the barn accidentally slipped off, and by some means was caught by the neck, and when found life was extinct.

The earthquake of Tuesday in California was felt with terrific force in the country north of the Mojave river. At Lolepany twenty-three people were killed, and thirty-five injured. Fifty houses were demolished, and the town is in ruins. Shocks were felt at intervals for thirty hours.

In Portland County, Mich., F. Scaddin, aged 16, was tempted by an older companion to steal money from his father, that both might abscond. Both left the town, but Scaddin returned, and being told that "his father was after him with the Sheriff," shot himself near his home, although his mother was entreating him to come in.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says that Mrs. Clapp, who was killed on the railway on Friday, at or near Napanee, was a daughter of Samuel T. Casey, Esq., of Sidney, and that the unfortunate woman had been slightly deranged for some time, and succeeded in getting out of her house between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and in her wanderings was caught by a passing train and killed.

Mr. Hugh Allen, Sen., one of the oldest settlers in Dumfries, died suddenly on his farm near Branchton, on Monday last. He had been engaged in drawing hay from a neighboring farm, and shortly before noon he complained of a pain and oppression about the chest. He sat down to rest himself before dinner, and when Mrs. Arthur went to call him she found him gasping his last It is thought that the cause of death was apoplexy.

The Alliston *Star* records the following accidents:—Last week a man had his leg crushed by the railway cars, the limb was amputated and every assistance rendered, but the poor fellow died shortly after the operation. Another, John Foster, who resided in the vicinity of the village, went into a stable, and in lighting his pipe, as supposed, while in a state of intoxication fired the building, which was burned, and within it the unfortunate creature met a frightful and and untimely death.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last a man of the name of John Graham, son of Mr. John Graham of the Bay, Richmond Road, accidentally shot himself. It appears from what we have learned that Mr. Graham went out crow shooting, and having placed the gun on the ground with the muzzle towards his side, it accidentally went off, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Some neighbors passing shortly afterwards discovered him lying on the ground and conveyed him home, and medical assistance was immediately procured. He died on Saturday, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.—*Ottawa Times.*

Miss Hoag of Evanston, recently died very suddenly, as her friends imagined of consumption. Her physicians were of a different opinion, and decided to hold a *post mortem* examination. The result showed that a piece of needle had been driven to the heart, and is explained by the fact that the lady when 7 years of age received a fall, breaking a needle in her left breast. How it worked into the vital organ and how the victim lived so long is a mystery even to the medical faculty. The strangest part of the affair is that the needle, which was extracted by Drs. Blaney and De Laskie Miller, was an inch and an eighth in length, and of large size.

A Hamilton contemporary gives the following particulars of a recent gun accident in that city. It appears that a young man named John Saunders had been out shooting, and on returning to the city placed his gun against the front stoop of a house, and while inside saw through the window a bird which he resolved to shoot, upon going out he picked up his weapon with his left hand, the hammer came in contact with one of the steps, the gun went off, and the charge lodged in the unfortunate man's face, producing most serious wounds. Drs. Macdonald and Mullen were called in, and acting under their instructions, the wounded man was removed to the hospital, where he now lies in a dying condition. He was a native of England, and had been in this country for some two years. He was employed at the Gardner Sewing Machine Manufactory.

OUTRAGE ON A MERCHANT BY ARABS.—Recently at Mogador a dastardly attempt at assassination was made by three armed Arabs upon Mr. Broome, of Manchester, a resident merchant of Gibraltar, who, having ridden to a place much visited by Europeans, between two and three miles from town, dismounted to gather some wild flowers, leaving his mule in charge of the Moors. While so occupied an Arab approached and told Mr. Broome that there were a great many flowers lower down, and the latter unsuspectingly went some thirty or forty yards after him. Here two other Arabs appeared, all armed with the Moorish dagger. They asked Mr. Broome if he knew anything about a Sheik, imprisoned by the Governor. On his replying "No," they began to abuse Christians generally, on which Mr. Broome was anxious to get back to his attendant; but, on his endeavoring to do so, one with a gun fired on him, without effect, and the three then drew their daggers and attacked him. Mr. Broome, though armed only with a stout stick, beat off his attendants and reached his mule. He then found that he was wounded in several places, and was becoming faint from loss of blood. He, however, reached Mogador in safety.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT SEA.

Mr. Jacob Fowler, the superintendent of Pilots in Bermuda, was informed at dusk yesterday that a glimmering light was visible about eight miles from the harbour, and that the light evidently proceeded from a burning ship. The superintendent immediately engaged a tug, and, in company with six of his men, started in the direction of the mysterious appearance of fire, which spread over a considerable portion of the horizon. As the tug gradually closed upon the quarter whence the light issued, the pilots could discern a flame shooting suddenly upward to an immense height, and approaching nearer they could easily discern the bare spars of a burning ship.

Within gunshot of the wreck the air was heated by the wide-spreading flames, and at one hundred feet from the doomed vessel the heat was insufferable. As the ship was

COMPLETELY ENVELOPED.

in fiercely raging flames. Mr. Fowler at first feared that all on board had perished, but a boat hailed them from off the starboard bow of the tug and a signal of distress was raised. Mr. Fowler promptly gave directions to have the tug steered toward the boat, which was reached in a few minutes. There were seven men on board, two of whom were so severely burned as to be incapable of moving. They gave substantially the following account of the cause of their misfortune:

The bark Nimrod left St. John, New Brunswick, on the 1st of March, bound to the West India Islands, with a part cargo of kerosene and naptha, the rest being composed of barreled mackerel and salmon. Several days after leaving port the Nimrod experienced very boisterous weather, and, on the 13th instant she lost a spar and a quantity of canvas during a terrific gale encountered about 300 miles from Bermuda. On the 15th the weather became steady, and the Nimrod went ahead speedily until the 17th, when it was found that the water on board was unfit for use, several of the seamen, having taken a dangerous diarhœa from using it. The captain, on that account, gave orders to put up for Bermuda, to have their casks replenished. On the afternoon of the 19th, the island of Bermuda was sighted, upon which the captain laid

A HALF BARREL OF BOTTLED ALE

at the disposal of his crew, who, in their enthusiasm, aroused by the very acceptable donation, give three hearty cheers for the "old man." At 3 o'clock, while the Nimrod was making very slow headway, the wind being very low, a loud and sudden report was heard after, and in the next moment wild flames were bursting through the rent timbers of the cabin deck. Boom after boom followed the first report like continued cannonading, and the fire was rapidly spreading. Those on deck in the fore part of the ship were so

TRANSFIXED WITH TERROR

that for moments after the terrible occurrence there was not a word exchanged among them. Their first instinctive effort was to cut away a jolly boat lashed down to the fore hatch. The two men who were severely burned ran toward the cabin with determination of rescuing Mrs. and Emma Bartley, the captain's wife and daughter, in whose home these two noble-hearted sailors spent their childhood, as they were orphans of seamen lost in the employ of Captain Barty's father. After succeeding in launching the jolly boat, the two men who had rashly ventured aft were dragged from the flames by their comrades and lowered into the boat. When the crew of the jolly boat had rowed about fifty yards from the ship

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION

took place amidship, and then it occurred to the horrified men in the boat that four men, who were relieved from watch at midday, had not been called out at the time of the disaster. It would be foolhardiness to face again toward the fated vessel, for high flames filled with dense and suffocating smoke rose now over the wreck on all sides. It was then certain that ten lives had been sacrificed, viz: Captain Bartly, wife and daughter; the man at the wheel (a German, only known as "Fritz,") who is supposed to have been killed by the first explosion, which took place in a compartment of the hold, situated under the wheelhouse, which compartment was filled with kerosene and naphtha; the first mate, Mr. Walter Carson, who was in bed at the time of the explosion; Mr. Gus Bartley, the captain's son and second mate, who is supposed to have been temporarily below when the oils exploded; and the seamen, Kent, Harrat, Tool, Hicky, and Burt, all of St. Johns, New Brunswick. The flames did not subside until midnight, the tug in charge of the Bermuda pilots could safely approach and inspect the wreck. The ill-fated ship was

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE

on one side, the other side being a mere skeleton of a hull. The intense stench of burning and burned oil, and of tarred ship's gear and painted woodwork was unbearable to the most hardy of the pilots and rescued crew. The mizzen and mainmasts were burned to the two stumps, and the foremast, bereft of the upper spars and yards remained attending, a charred and dismal signal of distress. Up to this morning no vestige of the sacrificed crew or passengers was discovered.

The authorities have taken charge of the wreck, have had it towed into port, and those of the crew saved from the terrible fate of their companions have been already well provided for.

Captain Bartley was highly connected in colonial circles, and his father, the late Isaac C. Bartley was one of the most successful lumber merchants in North America, and considerably interested in the Yarmouth ship-building trade. Mrs. Bartley who met with so terrible a fate, was generally admired at home as a lady of accomplishment and benevolence. This was her first voyage, and it was made for the purpose of accompanying her daughter, whose ill health she had hoped the balmy atmosphere of the West Indies would repair.

THE RAILWAY TUNNEL AT DETROIT.—A steam engine has been started to facilitate the work of sinking a shaft to the level of the Railway tunnel under the Detroit River. The excavation for this work which is nearly nineteen feet in diameter is being dug out at rate of ten feet every twenty-four hours. The earth found in the cutting is blue clay, about the consistency of stiff putty, which is very difficult to cut. The pick will lift only its own breadth of stuff. The walls are pared with an instrument like an adze, and the earth when dug out is raised in large buckets hoisted by a steel cable wound upon a drum, by which they are lifted to waggons placed upon a tramway. The walls are built up in brick, without any crib work, and the whole of the operations are carried on in a manner which indicates the most careful forethought.

ONION SETS—A NEW PLAN OF RAISIN

Mr. Pelham says that his method for the past three years has been to select a level and dry piece of ground. His ground is rich alluvial loam, but the character of the soil is of no special importance. Beds are formed two feet wide, with a path of one foot between. The "beds" are excavated to the depth of two inches—or, in other words, the path or alley between is two inches higher than the beds; the bottom of the beds is nicely smoothed with the back of a spade, so as to present a level surface whereon to sow the seed. The seed is sown so that from fifteen to twenty seeds will cover a square inch. If the surface of the beds was sprinkled with plaster or white sand, the seeds, which are black, could be sown more evenly. After sowing, the seeds are covered with two inches of pure, clean sand, which brings the beds and path to the same level. The whole is then rolled with a light roller or patted down with a spade. The advantages of this plan are, that there being no seeds of weeds in the sand, the labor of weeding is entirely saved, and the sets when matured are far more easily harvested from the clean soft sand, than from the hard-baked surface which most soils present after a season's rain and sun on a surface that can not be stirred.

I consider this plan of raising onion sets most valuable to the market gardener, as a very little space devoted to this purpose will save him a heavy expense in the purchasing of onion sets. Few market gardeners can grow them in the ordinary manner, unless at an expense greater than they can be purchased for from those who make a business of growing them. But the price paid for sets the past six or eight years has been so high that many market gardeners have abandoned growing them. Last year I paid about $150 for sets sufficient to grow an acre. By Mr. Pelham's method, I think that the same quantity may be grown at an expense of from $30 to $50.

A farmer in Linsday swallowed nitric acid in a bar room thinking it was something more agreeable.

It is reported that there is great scarcity of hay in Manitoba, and that cattle are dying in large numbers.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in the township of Wakefield, and several families have already lost one or more of their number by the terrible disease during the past week.

The severity of the cold snap in Nova Scotia may be judged from the fact that Halifax harbour was frozen over—an occurrence which seldom happens more than once in a lifetime.

Letters appear in the Chicago papers warning persons against going to that city in search of employment. So many have gone to supply the expected demand that there are now more than can get work.

The complaint is general that the fall wheat has been winter killed to an extent which threatens severe loss to the country. In some parts it is reported that fully eighty per cent of the seed sown last year will yield no return.

The latest report respecting the Tichborne claimant was that he was to have been bailed out last Wednesday, but since then he has not been referred to in the despatches, and it is to be presumed he still lies at Newgate.

$100,000 worth of plant is now on the ground for carrying out the work of improving Grenville Canal. The operations are being pushed with great energy, and it is believed that it will be ready for traffic on the opening of navigation.

A gang of burglars, eleven in number, were getting on finely with a bank safe at Manchester, Ohio, a few nights ago, when their keg of powder exploded, killing two, wounding one, and somewhat discouraging the others.

The United States authorities have recovered two steamers belonging to the Venezuelan Steam Navigation Company of New York, which were seized some time ago by the insurgent forces of Venezuela, and they have been restored to their rightful owners.

New York has hitherto boasted of having the fastest trotting horse in the world, equal to doing a mile in 2m. 17¼ sec.; but Cleveland comes to the fore with an extraordinary animal which is said to have trotted his mile in less than two minutes.

It cannot be said of Glynn, a member of the House of Commons for Shaftesbury, that he has taken up the time of that body since he took a place therein. The other night he arose to speak for the first time in 15 years, and was loudly applauded as he was getting up But when he got well on his legs, and opening his mouth, gave vent to a motion to adjourn, the enthusiasm knew no bounds and the House of Commons adjourned.

The New York *Tribune* publishes another letter from Professor Agassiz.—His deep sea soundings have brought to the surface a new crustacean which seems to stand outside of all previous classifications. This creature, supposed to be related to the trilobites of the carboniferous era, is likely to be an important addition to discoveries already made, as it will, possibly afford a link in the missing connection between the past and the present. The new crustacean also helps to fulfil some of the predictions which the great naturalist made before sailing.

The coming summer bids fair to witness an unprecedented rush of American travel to Europe. Already the choice berths are engaged on the main steamer lines as far in advance as August, and the time is not unlikely to come when a pallet on the floor of the grand saloon may be deemed a desirable purchase. One occasion of the rush is that lurking fear of further hostilities which limited last year's travel, and that deficit must be made up this summer. Moreover, Paris is now more herself than last season.

A singular migration takes place every spring from Boston, according to the *Globe* of that city. A great many wealthy citizens make off to other towns in order to evade taxation upon their personal property. Two hundred of such deserters, says our contemporary, with an average of half a million of taxable personal property each, will take one hundred millions from the city valuation. But the number of rich men who move out of town every year to avoid being taxed is said to be far in excess of this, and the amount which Boston loses by this curious flight of rich citizens is said to be from two to three million dollars. Laws have been passed to lay hold of the carpet-baggers, and it is an indictable offence to wilfully and designedly change or conceal one's residence with the object of escaping taxation. The evasionists seek some village where the taxation is merely nominal, and there abide till the tax gatherers have gone by.

LANARK COUNCIL.

Middleville, March 15, 1872.

Council met, agreeably to adjournment, a full muster present. The usual formal business being transacted, the communications mentioned below were presented and read:

Petition of John Reacroft, an indigent cripple, for pecuniary aid.—$4 granted. Petition of John McCoy, for money to procure chains to secure the floats of the floating bridge on the 12th concession line, the wooden pins hitherto used for that purpose having always failed, and thus incurring the drifting to pieces of the bridge. Account of G. L. Walker & Bro., for printing and advertising.—$13.20; ordered to be paid. Petition of John Tooley, for certificate to obtain a tavern license.—Granted. Circular from Inspector of Asylums, &c., in relation to the Institution for the blind. Petition of J. Ramsbottom, praying the application of the Statute Labor of himself and brother, for the present year, to aid in opening a short portion of the 9th concession line, to afford him access to a public highway. Petition of A. Rankin and others, for the use of the Town Hall, gratis, for the purpose of Penny Readings, under the patronage of the Sons of Temperance, in the vicinity of Middleville.—Granted.

Council went into Committee for the purpose of appointing certain municipal officers. Council reported, and recommend that the parties mentioned below be entered in the by-law for the appointment of Pathmasters; and further, that the persons appointed in the year 1871 to the offices of Poundkeeper and Fence Viewers, remain permanently in office until circumstances requiire new appointments to those offices.—Report adopted.

PATHMASTERS.

1st Concession line.—James Prentice, James Boyle; 2nd line—John Miller, Samuel Wilson, Stewart Baird, Thomas Molineaux, James Nichol; 3rd line—Peter Kerr, Wm. Drummond, John McInnis, Thomas Graham; 4th line—George Gillies, Robert Anderson, Edmund Anderson, Henry Bulloch; 5th line—Charles Woods, John Affleck, Thomas Bulloch; 6th line—John Burns, William Miller, Peter Lawson, Sen., George Affleck; 7th line—Richard Hickey, William Creighton, Richard Stead, William McArthur; 8th line—William Finlayson, William Roger, Stephen Easdale, Jas. Watt; 9th line—James Malowney, Andrew Campbell, Jacob Matthews, Robert McPhee; 10th line, Edward Sullivan, James Quin, Silas Knapton, Robert Penman, Sr.; 11th line, John Boyde, John Moulton, William Aitkin, Thomas Downie, Ira Price; 12th line, Abram Code, Benjamin Tennant, Benjamin James, 13th line—Joseph Halpenny, James Kellough, Wm. H. James.

The blanks in the by-law were filled as per Report of Committee; read three times and passed.

Moved by Mr Thomson, seconded by Mr. Fleming, that the petition of John McCoy be granted, and that petitioner and Councillor Halpenny, be commissioners to procure the necessary chain, superintend the application thereof, and call upon the statute labor of the road division in which the bridge is situate, to perform the labor necessary in repairing it. Adjourned to 4th day of May.

WM. SCOTT, Clerk.

Lanark, 20th March, 1872.

PAKENHAM COUNCIL.

Pakenham, March 23, 1872.

The Council met at ten o'clock. Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, O'Neil and Steen. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained. Mr. Woods gave notice that he would, at the present session of Council, introduce a by-law apportioning the Statute Labor in the present year.

Mr. O'Neil moved, seconded by Mr. Steen, that the use of the Town Hall be granted to Mr. Bates and others, of Arnprior, for one evening, for the holding of a Concert.—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. Steen and Woods, the by-law apportioning the Statute Labor was read a first time.

The Council then adjourned for one hour. Pusuant to adjournment the Council resumed. Present the Reeve and Councillors Woods, O'Neil, Steen and Lowe.

On motion of Messrs. Lowe and Steen, the by-law appointing township officers was amended by adding the name of John Green to the list of Pathmasters, and was then read a first time.

On motion of Messrs. Woods and O'Neil, the same by-law was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Messrs. O'Neil and Lowe, the by-law apportioning the Statute Labor was read a second and then a third time short and was passed.

On motion of Messrs. Woods and Steen, William Lowe and James Connery were appointed a Commission to contract for the delivery of cedars for a bridge on the 7th line, opposite the 5th lot.

The Council then adjourned until Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a.m., then to meet as a Court of Revision.

JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 6.

Bank of Montreal—228, 228½.
Merchants Bank—133, 133½.
Bank of Commerce—134, 135.
Ontario Bank—111½, 112½.
Bank of Toronto—205, 207.
Royal Canadian Bank—108½ 108½.

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour—No. 1 Super. bbls	$7.25 to 7.50
do. in bags	6.25 to 6.75
2nd quality	
Grain—Fall Wheat No. 1	1.40 to 1.50
Spring "	1.30 to 1.50
Rye	00 to 00
Peas	0.80 to 1.20
Beans	1.75 to 2.00
Oats	50 to 60
Pork, Mess, per bbl	18.00 to 17.00
Prime Mess	14 50 to 15.50
Hay, per ton	12.00 to 14.00
Butter per lb	16 to 18
Hides, per 100 lbs	6.00 to 6.50

RENFREW MARKETS.

Renfrew, April 4.

Wheat, Spring	$1 20 @ $1 25
" Fall	1 20 @ 1 30
Oats	0 00 @ 0 50
Peas	0 80 @ 0 90
Beans	1 50 @ 2 00
Flour	6 50 @ 0 00
Butter, roll	0 12 @ 0 15
" keg	0 00 @ 0 15
Cheese	0 12½ @ 0 00
Pork, Mess	18 00 @ 0 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 @ 15 00
Hogs, dressed	6 00 @ 0 00
Hay	16 00 @ 14 00
Eggs, per doz	0 15 @ 0 00
Apples, per bbl	4 25 @ 0 00
Oatmeal	6 00 @ 0 00
Cornmeal, bolted	4 50 @ 0 00
Potatoes	0 30 @ 0 35

Corrected weekly by W. Halpenny, Produce and Commission Merchant.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, ₩ bbl	$ 6 00 to $ 6 25
No. 1	5 75 to 6 00
Oatmeal, ₩ 200 lbs	5 25 to 0 00
Wheat—Fall, ₩ bush	1 35 to 1 40
Spring	1 30 to 1 35
Corn	1 00 to 1 00
Peas	60 to 65
Oats	33 to 36
Beans	1 50 to 1 75
Pork—Mess ₩ bbl	16 25 to 16 50
Beef	6 50 to 8 00
Mutton	7 to 10
Poultry, ₩ pair	60 to 75
Butter—No. 1 firkin	17 to 20
Eggs, ₩ doz	18 to 20
Potatoes	20 to 25
Hay	10 00 to 14 00

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Wheat, Fall, ₩ bush	$ 0 00 @ $ 0 00
Wheat, Spring, ₩ bush	0 00 @ 0 00
Flour, per bbl	5 95 @ 6 10
Barley ₩ bush	0 50 @ 0 60
Oats, ₩ bush	0 34 @ 0 36
Pease, ₩ bush	0 82 @ 0 85
Potatoes, ₩ bush	0 30 @ 0 35
Pork, ₩ bbl	15 25 @ 15 50
Butter, ₩ lb	0 20 @ 0 21
Eggs, ₩ doz., unpacked	0 20 @ 0 20

A friend of ours who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole materia medica of so much importance to the soldier and sailor as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Veterinary surgeons all over the country are recommending Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the following trouble in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs or colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind and heaves.

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.—About three weeks ago, after an acquaintance of several years, a young lady named Ishor, living with relatives on Michigan avenue, was married in this city to a young man named Taylor, of Indianapolis. The ceremony was hardly over when Taylor received a telegram from Lynn, Massachusetts, that his aged mother was dying, and in an hour had left the city, calculating to return within ten days at the farthest. He wrote one letter back, and on Monday his bride received news that mother and son were both dead. He was exposed to the small pox somewhere on his route, took a severe cold, and died the day before his mother died. The wife fainted on reading the sad news, and up to last evening had not regained her consciousness, the attending physician believing that she will be rendered a maniac by the blow.

The wind, on Mt. Washington, Tuesday, March 5th, was the highest ever recorded there, being at the rate of 132 miles per hour, or a pressure of more than 87 pounds per sq. inch. 60 miles an hour has been considered a very high wind at that station during recent gales.

BIRTHS.

At Des Joachim, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. George Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

At Wilberforce, on the 29th ult., Mrs. A. W. Edwards, of a son.

On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. John Cunningham, merchant, of Pembroke, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. Carswell, at Carleton Place, on the 8th inst., Mr. Alexander McLean, of Ramsay, to Miss Matilda McNab, of Carleton Place.

At Carleton Place, on Monday, the 8th instant, by the Rev J. Carswell, Mr. Alexander Joseph Rea, of Ashton, to Miss Elizabeth Dunlop, of Carleton Place.

At the residence of Robert Leech, Esq., 9th line Beckwith, by the Rev. Henry Austin, B. A., James Liddell, Esq., Baker, of Carleton Place, to Catherine Lummux, of the Township of Kitley.

At Galt, on the 2rd of April, by the Rev. J. B. Muir, A. M., of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Loughlan, to Miss Susan Porter, all of South Dumfries.

In Hespeler, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. William Williams, at the parsonage, Puslinch, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of the same place.

In Hespeler, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. William Williams, Mr. Richard Campbell, to Miss Martha Ann Barber, both of Puslinch.

By the Rev. Mr Jones, on the 26th of March, at the residence of the bride's father, 7th concession of Elizabethtown, Mr. Joseph Rath, of Augusta, to Miss Caroline Hawkins, eldest daughter of John Hawkins, Esq.

On the 2nd of April, at the residence of the bride's father, in the Diocese of Albany, by the Rev. J. A. Preston, of Cornwall, Robert Brewer, Esq., of Ottawa, to Electa Jane, daughter of Daniel Barnhart, Esq., of Barnhart Island, St. Lawrence County, New York State.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. D. Gordon, Mr. Sam Ridout, of Thunder Bay, to Miss Mary Campbell Smith, of Ottawa.

At Newburgh, on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. C. Phillip, jr., A. K. Aylsworth, M. D., of Newburgh, to Miss Jamesanna, daughter of John Black, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.

In Ottawa, on the 5th instant, Andrew C. Wilson, Editor of the "Daily News" aged 34 years.

At Brockville, on the 28th ult, in the 34th year of his age, Thomas R. Sheffield, merchant.

At Kingston, on the 2nd inst., the relict of the late Samuel Chatterton, of Brockville, in the 64th year of her age.

At Inverness, Scotland, of typhoid fever, on Monday, the 1st instant, Harriet, wife of Captain H. F. Turner, Royal Engineers, and eldest daughter of the Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Chancellor of Ontario.

At his residence in Torbolton, on the 24th March, John Drummond, son of Malcolm Drummond, of Beckwith, aged 64.

On the 20th of March, 1872, aged 53 years, Samuel Patterson, of Eganville, Inn-Keeper, universally regretted. His death resulted from injuries that he received at his own door on the 9th instant, by the upsetting of a load of firewood on him. Deceased was a native of the Parish of Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

In Beckwith, on the 27th March, Margaret Smith, beloved wife of William Moore, aged 75 years.

She was born near Castle-blayney, in the County Monaghan, Ireland. She emigrated to Canada in 1823, and settled in the township of Beckwith with her husband, and lived there until her death. She was brought to God under the powerful preaching of the Rev. James Brock; the Light of the Spirit broke on her dark mind, and she wrestled with God until she obtained Salvation by the remission of sins. She remained a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church until the day of her death. She was an affectionate mother; and we may well say with Solomon, she looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness, Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.

LUMBER FOR SALE. The subscriber having on hand some 20 M. feet of Dry Maple and Rock Elm, cut in sizes to suit Carriage Makers or Founders, offers the same at reasonable prices. Parties wishing the above quality of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine the same, or apply by letter to

27e J. H. BREDIN, Carleton Place.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND. The South West half of Lot 26, in the 12th Concession of Beckwith, will be offered for sale by Auction, at Cornell's Hotel, Carleton Place, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock p.m., if not previously disposed of by private sale. Situated about one mile from the Ashton Railway station. The above land was owned by the late James McNeely.

BRICE MCNEELY,
WM. EDWARDS, Executors.
27-g*

COURT OF REVISION. The Court of Revision for the Municipality of McNab, for the year 1872, will hold its first sittings in the Town Hall, at Balmer's Island, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 6th day of May next.

Distribution of Statute Labor in the afternoon.

A. HAMILTON, Township Clerk.
McNab, April 6, 1872. 27g

COURT OF REVISION. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 27th of April, at ten o'clock a.m., as a Court of Revision.

THOMAS COULTER, Township Clerk.
Ramsay, April 8, 1872. 27g

NOTICE. The Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Pakenham, will be held in the Town Hall, of the said Township, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at ten o'clock a.m. All parties interested are requested to take notice and attend. After the adjournment of the Court of Revision the Council will meet for general business.

JAMES CONNERY, Township Clerk
Pakenham, April 5, 1872. 27g

LEWIS HOUSE. The subscriber desires to inform the Travelling Public that he has leased the premises on Buell or Railroad Street, known as the Dominion Hotel, where he will be happy to see and accommodate customers From his long experience in the Hotel Business in Almonte, Perth, and Sand Point, he is confident of being able to make his guests comfortable. ☞ The Lewis House is situated only a few steps from the Grand Trunk Depot.

W. C. LEWIS.
Brockville, April 2, 1872. 27cg

WANTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT ONCE
1000 BUSHEL OF POTATOES,
Must be clean and picked. Garnett, Chillies or Peach Blows preferred.

J. R. MCLAREN.
Carleton Place, April 6, 1872. 27g

BEES. A few hives of Bees for sale at this office.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
SUPERIOR FARM STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, DOUBLE & SINGLE BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

I have received instructions from H. H. Dickson, Esq., to offer for sale by Public Auction at his Farm Lot 5, Concession 7, Pakenham, on THURSDAY, APRIL 11th, 1872, the following very valuable stock, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, &c., &c.

STOCK.—2 span working horses, young, 1 span fancy driving horses, matched, 1 single working horse, 1 brood mare, with foal, 4 year old colts, good pedigree, 1 Ayrshire bull, 2 years old, 1 Ayrshire bull, 1 year old, 3 first-class stall fed oxen, 16 choice milch cows, 2 two year old old steers, 4 year old steers, 9 two year old heifers, 1 ram, 18 sheep, two year old, 20 sheep, one year old, 2 choice brood sows, 7 hogs, a large quantity of superior brood poultry.

IMPLEMENTS.—1 Reaper and Mower, complete and new, 1 Horse Rake, best make, 1 Little Joint Thresher and Separator, 1 R. & R.'s Patterson Thresher and Separator with Circular Saw Horse Power and Jack attached, 1 Grain Crusher, the best in use, 2 Hamlin's Improved Fanning Mills, 3 Ploughs, 1 Set Iron Harrows, 1 Set Wood Harrows, 1 Cultivator, 1 Drill Plough and Weeder, 1 Potatoe Digger, 1 Turnip Sower, 1 Roller, Phillip's make, 1 Grain Cradle, complete, 1 Cheese Press, 4 Scythes, and Snaths, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Grapes, Forks, &c., &c.

VEHICLES.—1 new double Covered Carriage, splendid article, cost $400, 1 double Covered Buggy, 2 double Lumber Waggons, 1 Single buggy, 1 Double Spring Stage Wagon, 1 Truck Wagon, 1 Cart, Cutters, Sleighs, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.

HARNESS.—1 Set Fine Double Harness, 2 Set Fine Single Harness, 4 Set Double Heavy Harness, 2 Set Double Cart Harness.

FURNITURE.—Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Washstands Clocks, &c., &c.

600 Bushel Potatoes.

This sale offers more than ordinary inducements to buyers, the stock is choice and in the best condition. The Agricultural Implements, Buggies, Waggons and Carriages, Sleighs, Cutters, Harness, &c., are almost new and of very superior make, all are in first class condition, having been in use only one season. The entire effects enumerated here will be sold unreservedly as the owner has disposed of the land, and is about to engage in immediate business. Sale at ten o'clock a.m., sharp. Intending purchasers will notice the hour as it will be necessary to begin the sale punctually at ten, on account of the large amount of property to be disposed of. Catalogue of sale can be obtained by applying personally or by mail at Wright's Salesroom, Mill Street, Almonte, any time before day of Sale.

TERMS.—All sums under $8, Cash; over that amount one year's credit, by furnishing approved paper.

J. A. WRIGHT,
27-c Auctioneer.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A good TAILORESS to make pants. Also one accustomed to work at coats. Board found, wages good, according to ability.

R. H. DAVIS.
Pakenham, April 8, 1872. 27g*

MONEY TO LEND. The Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society grant loans on Real Estate for any term from 2 to 20 years, repayable by instalments, which cancel debt, both principal and interest. Patents obtained and Mortgages paid. For information apply to JAMES BROMLEY, Conveyancer, RENFREW, Agent for the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION and the ANDES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 27-ly

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale two hundred acres of land, being lot No. Eleven, in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Goulburn. The land is of good soil, one hundred acres is mostly pine and cedar, and the other tamarac. About two concessions from the line of the C. C. Railroad. If the land cannot be sold on reasonable terms, it will be let for a term of years to a person who will take good care of it. Apply to

ELLEN CUNNINGHAM.
Almonte, P.O., April 2, 1872. 27g*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. ANY PERSON OR PERSONS TRESPASSING on lot No. 11, in the Twelfth Concession of the Township of Goulburn, shall be prosecuted according to law.

ELLEN CUNNINGHAM
Goulburn, Jan. 3, 1872. 27g*

JOHN SUMNER, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark. Agent for the Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Office—Next door to Carley & Cavanagh, Carleton Place Ont., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. The undersigned is desirous of engaging a housekeeper to take charge of his house and children. A suitable person will obtain good wages.

DAVID FINDLAY.
Carleton Place, March 18, 1872. 24tf

WATCH FOUND, on the street in this village. Any one claiming and proving property and paying for this advertisement will have the watch restored. For information apply at this office. 26-a*

FOR SALE. Lot No. 21, on the 9th concession of Fitzroy, being composed of 200 acres of first class land, 30 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation. Soil very rich. It is well drained and has a site for a good Mill privilege on the North West half, being on the Dingwell branch of the Mississippi. Plenty of good fencing and building timber thereon. Situated about a mile from the village of Fitzroy Harbor, on the road to Arnprior. If not previously disposed of the above land will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at Fitzroy Harbor, on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. Two thousand dollars will be required down and the balance on time by furnishing security.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES MCCARTHY, 8th con. Fitzroy.
Fitzroy, March 29, 1872. 26-a

TO BUILDERS. Tenders will be received until 29th of April, 1872, for the erection and completion of a BRICK CHURCH, at Mohr's Corners, Fitzroy. All materials except Brick and Stone to be furnished by contractor. Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to Rev. Mr. Tomblin, Pakenham. 25-e

TO BUILDERS. Tenders received until 29th of April, 1872, for the erection and completion of a BRICK HOUSE at Mohr's Corners, to be finished by first of September. Brick and stone to be furnished to Contractors. Plans and Specifications to be seen at Charles Mohrs.

A. COBURN.
Fitzroy, March 25, 1872. 25-e

WANTED.

THREE or four good STONE MASONS, to whom constant employment will be given, and pay sure. Sober men only will be employed. Address

WALTER RIMER, Havelock, or
DR. G. A. PURVIS, Portage du Fort.
Havelock, March 18, 1872. 25g*

G. E. WILLIS,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has refitt[illegible] his PICTURE GALLERY on an entire[illegible] new principle, is now prepared to produce first-class work. Having procured a large instrument will take life-sized pictures, fram[illegible] in the latest styles. Feeling thankful for p[illegible] patronage an inspection is respectfully so[illegible]licited.

25tf G. E. WILLIS.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale their shingle machinery, consisting of a 15 horse power engine and boiler, shingle saw, splitting saw, and drag saw, all in good working order; also a quantity of pine shingle bolts and logs. Will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers.

J. & T. HUGHES.
Innisville, March, 22, 1872. 25tf

P. B. JAMIESON Wholesale and Retail Clothier, No. 112, Main St., Brockville, Ontario.

LEGAL NOTICE. CHAS. T. BAINES, Law Office, &c, Carleton Place.

THOMAS GREIG, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Carleton Place.

MCDOUGALL & MCDOUGALL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto
HON. W. MCDOUGALL. JOS. E. MCDOUGALL

EDWARD G. MALLOCH, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Office—O'Brien's Buildings, Perth.

F. A. HALL, [late Shaw & Hall] Barrister, and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., Office, Ferrier's Block, Gore Street, Perth.

MORRIS & RADENHURST, Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c., Perth, County of Lanark, Ontario.
ALEXANDER MORRIS. W. H. RADENHURST.

JOSEPH JAMIESON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., Almonte, Ontario.

J. A. CEMMILL, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—In Lawson's new brick block, Mill Street, Almonte.
N.B.—Money to lend at low rates. 23-ly

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M.,

Graduate University McGill College, Montreal.	Licentiate & Mem. Col. Phys. & Sur. Ontario.

Carleton Place, Ont. 22ly

J. MCVEAN, M. D., C.M. Graduate of McGill University Montreal, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, &c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont.

D. P. BOGART, M.D., L.D.S., Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Coroner, &c., &c., —Office and residence, Bridge Street, Carleton Place. N.B.—Having recently fitted up my office and secured an Assistant, I am now prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry.—D. P. B. 17-

WM. MOSTYN, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, Coroner, Almonte, Ont.

J. MANN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston. Office—That which was occupied by the late Dr. Freer. Renfrew

W. J. ANDERSON, M. D., SMITH'S FALLS. Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Assistant Dr. Cowley, late of Ottawa, who stands high in his reputation as a medical man.

A. NOXON, M.D. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Graduate of Eclectic Medical College, Pennsylvania, and of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Almonte, Ontario. Special attention given to chronic diseases. 36ly

ROBERT ANDERSON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, &c. Office at Captain Brown's Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by WILLIAM TAIT, Pakenham. 2-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte.

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

MONEY TO LEND.—The undersigned has money to lend on the security of Improved Farms E. G. MALLOCH.

MONEY TO LEND.—The undersigned is prepared to lend money on the security of Real Estate, at a reasonable rate of interest.
Almonte, Jan. 20th, 1868. J. JAMIESON.

J. M. O. CROMWELL Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Wilson Street, Perth. All kinds of surveys made at short notice. Parties writing should state exactly where they reside, and what particular kind of survey they desire to have made, giving the numbers of the lots, concessions, etc. 26

W. M. FULFORD, DRUGGIST AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Wholesale jobber in Coal Oil Apothecaries' Hall, west corner Court House Avenue and Main Street, Brockville, Ontario. The highest price paid for Empty Coal Oil Barrels. 17

BLYTH & KERR (Successors to Charles Garth,) Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters, Bellhangers, Tin & Copper Smiths, Importers of and Dealers in General House Furnishing Hardware, No. 25, Rideau St., Ottawa. (12-ly)
G. J. BLYTH. W. KERR.

ALEXANDER WORKMAN & CO., General Hardware Merchants and Manufacturer's Agents. Offices and Warehouses: Rideau Street and Canal Basin, Lower Town, and Wellington Street, Upper Town, Ottawa. 31y

E. SPILLMAN, House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter, Grainer, Gilder, &c. Orders for paper-hanging, whitewashing, glazing, &c., promptly attended to. Flags and Banners painted in the best styles. ☞ Shop—in McDonald's building, Foster-st., Perth, three doors east of Hicks' Hotel. 2-ly

GEORGE MAY, Dealer in Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Enamelled Leathers, Kids, Moroccos, Roans, Binding, &c., Shoemaker's Tools, Trimmings, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, Sussex Street near the British Hotel, Ottawa

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders,
IMPORTERS OF
GENERAL STATIONERY, ARTISTS MATERIALS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES &C.
CORNER OF SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS,
OTTAWA. 21-ly

T. W. RAINES, L. D. S., Resident Dentist, Almonte, will visit Arnprior, the third Tuesday of every month. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas N.B.—Rejecting all unable to bear it.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Canada. Established 1849. Capital, $1,743,520. Applications for Insurance and notices of losses promptly attended to. Three Years Policies on isolated or partly isolated Dwelling Houses, issued at very low rates.

No fees payable to Agents on these latter policies.

R. H. DAVIS, Agent at Pakenham
August, 1871.

CAMPBELL'S HOTEL. BROCKVILLE, J. L. Campbell, Proprietor.

ALMONTE HOUSE, ALMONTE, C. W.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above popular Hotel for a term of years, and has fitted it up in first-class style for the accommodation of the public. Good Wines and good Liquors to be had at the Bar. Excellent stabling in connection with the house. By strict attention to the wants of his guests he hopes to merit patronage. S. H. DAVIS.

MISSISSIPPI HOTEL. The subscriber opened his new establishment near the Railway Station Carleton Place, on the first of March, and hopes again to see his old customers. The house is finished and furnished in the most comfortable and elegant manner; and the Proprietor is quite satisfied that his guests will be pleased with the entertainment they will receive. NAPOLEON LAVALLEE.
Carleton Place, March 1872.

BRITISH HOTEL. The subscriber has again commenced business in his old stand, where he will always be found prepared to accommodate the public in a first class manner. The bar is supplied with all the requisites. Good stabling. Charges moderate.

WM. KELLY.
Carleton Place, March, 1872. 22 ly

TOOLEY'S HOTEL, PAKENHAM, has lately been fitted up in good style, for the accommodation of the travelling public. A comfortable buss running to and from the railway station, free of charge. The bar well supplied with the best of liquors. Good Stabling and careful hostlers in attendance, Horses and carriages furnished on the shortest notice. SAMUEL TOOLEY.
Pakenham, July 9th, 1870. 41-ly*

E. W. SMITH, WATCHMAKER, MILL STREET, ALMONTE.

THE ABOVE from London, England, and late from Mr. John Leslie's, Watchmaker, Ottawa, begs to inform the inhabitants in general that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes to receive a share of patronage and support.

English and French Chronometers, Duplex's and all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in an unreproachable manner and Warranted.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING OF LANARK.

GENTLEMEN,—It may appear somewhat premature to address you at this early date, as a candidate for the Commons at the approaching general election, especially as there is one session of the present Parliament yet to be held; but the mere mention of my name as a probable candidate having been the signal for the publication of numerous slanderous reports by newspapers printed in another riding, and circulating to a great extent in this (such reports being calculated to give you a false impression of my position) it is deemed advisable I should take this step in order to place myself in a proper light before you.

You are all familiar with the causes which, in 1864, led to the resignation of R. Bell, Esq., and the advent to this Riding of Hon. Wm. McDougall. Many of the electors on that occasion, while favorable to Confederation, were nevertheless opposed to the election of any other than a local candidate. Sympathising with this feeling, which was not confined to any one party, I complied with a requisition, signed by nearly four hundred electors, asking me to be the local candidate in opposition to Mr. McDougall. The result was not unanticipated by those who worked with me. All the influence of Sir John A. McDonald and his Government, and of many influential Reformers and Conservatives, was exerted against me, and this, added to the late date at which I was brought out, allowing no time for canvass, rendered the result at best doubtful. And here a word of explanation as to my resignation on that occasion. On receiving the returns the evening of the first day's polling, it was found that I was behind at every polling place, and that the election was virtually lost. To save our friends farther labor, the committee consented to my resignation, which proved afterwards a very unwise step, giving serious cause of offence to many, as it was found impossible to communicate with them all in time to accomplish the object for which my resignation was intended.

Since that time I have taken very little part in politics, in fact nothing more than to support Mr. Galbraith as your representative in the Ontario Parliament, and to take an active part in agitating the bringing him him out as a candidate for the Commons when it was understood Mr. McDougall's retirement was about to take place.

The coalition formed in 1864, for the purpose of bringing about Confederation, has had other results than those which the promoters of that scheme probably contemplated. Old party lines have been almost obliterated; issues, the struggle over which at one time gave point to the names Conservative and Reformer, are dead or have been finally settled, and to-day we find men who, under the old regime, were called Conservatives and Reformers, working together in harmony, and in support of, or in opposition to, the Government of the day, itself composed of men of both parties. The motto should therefore now be "men as well as measures," and the question of the hour is "the honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the country, and a wise and economical management of its finances." I am confirmed in this view from the fact that many members of the Ontario Government, heretofore called Conservatives, are to-day found voting with and sustaining a Liberal Government under the leadership of Hon. Mr. Blake, against the Opposition led by Mr. M. C. Cameron. No one imagines for a moment that these gentlemen are sacrificing any principle in so doing; rather may we take it for granted their opinions are in full accord with those of the Liberal party as represented in the Ontario Government.

Holding these views and bearing in mind that at the approaching session of Parliament, new issues may arise and changes be made which may give us reason to modify our opinions, I will now briefly state what course I feel it will be my duty to take, should you elect me to be your representative.

Whatever foundation there may have been at one time for the claim set up that the present Government should be retained in power until Confederation became an accomplished fact, none such can now exist. The no-party cry at the general election of 1867, and the dread of endangering the establishment of Confederation on a firm basis, contributed to give the McDonald-Cartier Government a new lease of power. The results have been unfortunate. A weak and cowardly truckling to a contemptible rebellion has distinguished the settlement of the terms on which Manitoba became a member of the Canadian Confederation; "banditti" have been fraternized with; the calls for justice on the murderers of Scott, a martyr on account of his loyalty to his country, have been met with contemptuous indifference; millions have been uselessly thrown away in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway; the late census taken at great cost, is completely worthless; while confidence in the ability or desire of the Government to rectify these criminal blunders, is utterly lost. Holding these views, and with no desire to judge the Government harshly, it will be my duty to oppose them, and when necessary sustain such men in the formation of a Liberal Government as we may have reason to believe will better meet the wishes of the people.

As it is a recognized fact that manufactures greatly increase the prosperity of any people, their encouragement will always receive my hearty support. Tending to this, is the importation free of duty of all necessaries of life, so as to cheapen the cost of living to the laboring population—of all raw material necessary in the production of these manufactures—of all machinery such as is not made in the country, and a judicious arrangement of the tariff for revenue purposes, which, while operating to encourage native industries, will not be open to the objection of being specially productive.

The adoption of a wise and liberal policy, having for its object the encouragement of the immigration of farm laborers, is urgently demanded; and the opening up of the back country by railroads, and all measures having a tendency to promote the rapid and permanent settlement of the now unoccupied lands of the country, shall have my warmest support.

Since North Lanark was set apart as a separate Riding, it has never been represented by a resident member. A longer continuance of this humiliating state of things must be regarded as a reflection upon ourselves. At the request, therefore, of many of the electors in different parts of the riding, I have consented to test the sense of the people on this question, by soliciting your suffrages as a local candidate at the forthcoming election, and am resolved in due time to prosecute the canvass vigorously and to continue the contest until the last vote is polled.

Your ob'd't. Serv't.,

[21tf] B ROSAMOND.

BLACKSMITHING. The undersigned thankful for past favors would now inform the people of Carleton Place and surrounding country, that having again leased the McNeely property for a term of years, is now prepared to receive and fill all orders in his line of business. A few wagons on hand as good as any in the County. Also Harrows, Cultivators, Ploughs, and all other work warranted to give satisfaction. Horse Shoeing done in the very best manner and on the shortest notice.

Boarders kept as usual.

EDWARD BENNETT.

Carleton Place, March 25, 1872.

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40 SUPERIOR LUMBER WAGGONS,
AND
30 CARRIAGES

OF various patterns and kinds, and of better style, stock, and finish, than has ever been offered to the public in this part of Canada, ready for first wheeling,

—AT THE—

—ARNPRIOR CARRIAGE WORKS,—

Orders solicited and promptly executed by first-class workmen.

BARBER & CAMERON,
Proprietors

Arnprior, P.O. Box 103. 24cg

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the 10th Concession of Beckwith, and within a mile of the Appleton station on the C.C.R. It contains 175 acres, about one half is cleared and under good cultivation. The remainder is well timbered. The land is of good quality. For terms apply on the premises to

PETER McCUAN.

Beckwith, 10th concession. 23-tf

LARGE ARRIVALS
OF
SPRING GOODS.

The undersigned in again returning thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage during the last two years, begs to inform them that his Spring Stock is now very complete.

—DRESS GOODS.—

Black and Colored Silks,
Poplinettes,
Black and Colored Lustres,
Alpaccas,
Serges,
Bareges,

— COTTONS.—

To this department I would invite SPECIAL ATTENTION, particularly to Grey Cottons.

We have a very large stock of Prints,
Brilliantes,
Marseilles,
Grey and
Bleached Cottons,
Twilled and
Plain Sheeting,

Also, a large stock of Towellings and Towels, Table Linens, Hollands, &c.

We are now showing a fine assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's VELVETEEN & CLOTH JACKETS at all prices. Misses & Children's WATERPROOF COATS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES, in great variety.

We have now in stock the largest stock of CLOTHS & TWEEDS, ever offered in this section of Ontario, consisting of Black and Blue Broadcloths, Doeskins, Fancy Coatings, Venetian do., English, Scotch, and Canadian Tweeds, including a choice assortment of the celebrated West of England "Chipping Norton" Tweeds, (a class of goods never offered in this district before.) I may here say that I am in a position to offer Tweeds (notwithstanding the great advance in Wool) at old prices, and to parties buying by the piece, a liberal reduction will be made.

— CLOTHING.—

This department will be found complete. Coats, Vests, and Pants of all kinds, Clothing made to order, and fit guaranteed. Rubber Coats and Leggings.

—SHIRTS & SHIRTINGS.—

We always keep a very large stock of those goods—properly made,

White Dress, Ruffled and Frilled Shirts,
Regatta Shirts,
F'cy Flannel do.
Cashmere do.
Tweed do., a superior article.
Home made do.

A large stock of Flannels of all kinds, Also the Oxford Shirting, which is now so fashionable. Gent's Collars and Neckties. Gent's Merino, Cotton, and Home made Socks. Kid and Thread Gloves, Braces, &c.

HATS & CAPS.

We have now all the latest styles of English, American, Canadian and French Felt and Fur Hats, which we will sell at low prices. Also a fine assortment of Cloth and Glazed Caps, in new styles.

A full stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Motto: *"One price strictly."*

All kinds of produce bought, and the highest price paid. I will be very glad to have intending purchasers compare my prices with any others in this section of the Dominion.

WM. McDIARMID.

April 2nd, 1872.

1872. SEEDS. SEEDS. 1872.

The subscribers wish to call the attention of the inhabitants of the Village of Carleton Place and adjoining country, that they have on hand a complete stock of GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS, which they will sell either by the ounce or paper to suit purchaser. Our stock of Seeds are the growth of 1871.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.

Our stock of Wall Paper will be found complete, consisting of over one hundred different patterns, varying in price from 5 cents per roll to 40 cents. Call and see samples before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show samples.

We have also on hand a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Toilet articles, which we sell cheap for Cash.

Also a complete stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, always on hand.

Glass,	Putty,
Paints,	Oil,
Varnishes,	Paint Brushes,
Shoe Brushes,	Whitewash Brushes,

& COAL OIL CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DYE STUFFS, including
Best Dutch Madder,
Cochineal,
Extract Logwood,
Logwood,
Fustic,
Red Wood,
Annatto, &c.

N. B.—Doctor's prescriptions carefully compounded, having had six years experience in the Drug business.

WILLIAMS & HOLLIDAY,
CARLETON PLACE,
Ontario.

March 28, 1872. 26

1872. SPRING, 1872.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NINETY PIECES OF CLOTH!

—CONSISTING OF—

West of England Broadcloths,
Worsted Coatings,
Scotch & Canadian Tweeds,
AT ALL PRICES.

Two hundred pieces of PRINTS. Dolly Varden's and Ashton's Prints, in great variety.

HATS in all the latest English and American styles.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Gent's Laced Boots and Gaiters. Ladies Prunella do., from 90 cts. upwards.

GROCERIES.—Japan Teas, from 55 cents upwards by the box, and all other general Groceries kept —always in stock.—

Parties wishing to make purchases will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are bound TO SELL CHEAPER than the cheapest!

CARLEY & CAVANAGH.

Carleton Place, March 25.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE. We have often been asked why we do not advertise. Our answer has always been: "Our Students are our best advertisements." But in order that those who contemplate entering a Business College and have not the privilege of consulting any of our Students who have gone through a course in this Institution, we have deemed it expedient to insert this notice. The subjects taught in this College embrace Book-keeping in all its branches, adapted to every kind of business, Steamboating, Banking, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Telegraphing, Phonography, &c., &c., &c. For full information, call upon or address

J. M. MUSGROVE,
Ottawa Business College,
26ly Ottawa, Ontario.

M'INTYRE & CO.,

TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public generally that they have built a new PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, on Court House Avenue, on an entirely new principle, for the production of first class work in every branch of Photography.

We are also agents for the Canadian Copying Association of Brockville. All orders for copying or enlarging photographs, and finishing in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors, will receive prompt attention. Feeling thankful for past favors, a share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. C. McINTYRE & Co.

Brockville, 6th March, 1872. 23 cg

BRICKS AND TILES. The undersigned begs to intimate that he has bought the Brick Yard of Mr. Gilbert Moir 9th line Ramsay, where he intends to carry on the manufacture of Brick and Tile, under the superintendance of Mr. Richard Foxley. Orders may be sent to the undersigned or left at the yard, but all payments must be made to him personally or to his written order. JAMES SNEDDEN.

Bennie's Corners, June 27th, 1870. 9

RENFREW LIVERY The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish good smart horses and carriages, at all hours, at reasonable rates, at his stables, Ryan's Hotel, Renfrew.

WM REYNOLDS.

Renfrew, February 1, 1[illegible] 18 ly

FOR SALE. Lot No. 1, 2nd concession of McNab, one hundred and twenty-acres, more or less, all covered with valuable timber—two broken fronts—being parts of lots 25 and 27, 2nd concession Pakenham—91 acres, more or less, with dwelling house, and barn; and broken front lot 26, in the 3rd concession, 30 acres. All the said lands fronting the White Lake, about a mile and a-half from White Lake Village. The west half of lot 1, in the 1st concession of Goulburn, 100 acres more or less, with large improvements, situated about a mile and a-half from the Village of Prospect. For further particulars and terms apply to the undersigned, 2nd concession Beckwith, near Franktown, if by letter, postpaid.

March 13, 1872. (24au*) JOHN CAMPBELL.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

THE inhabitants of Carleton Place are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a Tailor Shop in the village, next door to Bond's Tin Establishment, where he can be found ready to accommodate all customers who want anything in his line, with promptness and despatch. From the experience he has had and the known ability to make and fit garments, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Parties desiring garments to be cut only will be attended with due diligence. Latest reports of fashions regularly received.

D. McEWEN.

Bring on your goods and get them properly manufactured.

Feb. 7, 1872. 19-tf

ONION SEED, *down again to old price—12½ cents per oz.*

GERMAN CAULIFLOWER SEED, (new kind) 60 cts. per oz.

First quality TIMOTHY, $4 per bushel.

WESTERN CLOVER, 15 cts.

VERMONT (late) do. 20 cts. per lb.

CABBAGE SEED 10 cts. per oz, $1.20 per lb.

☞ VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS ☜

W. HEARN, Druggist,
Sapper's Bridge, Ottawa.

(23) Sign of the Spectacle and Mortar.

J. DURIE & SON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

School and General Book Stock,
Office and School Stationery,
Blank Books & Blank Forms.
J DURIE & SON,
10 Spark's Street, OTTAWA.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

WE the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of manufacturing "BOLTON'S DIRECT FRICTION POWER for DOG CHURNS, and having secured the Patent Right for the same, would beg to direct the farmers to a trial of the above machines. They have taken several First Prizes both at Provincial and County fairs, and are manufactured from the best material, finished in good style and guaranteed to give satisfaction, if used according to directions.

H. BIGFORD & Co.,

Dated Black's Corners, Beckwith, County of Lanark, Ont. P.O. address Carleton Place.

P S.—Any parties infringing on the above Patent by either manufacturing or selling the above machines, within the said County of Lanark, will be prosecuted according to law. (23-cg) H. BIGFORD & Co.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

THE subscriber has an extensive stock of Waggons, Iron Axle, Patent Arms, &c., Spring Waggons and Buggies, all of which is made up of the best material and workmanship, which he offers at a small advance on cost for cash or short credit. An inspection is respectfully solicited. Great bargains can be had by purchasing early from

JAMES COSIER.

A few hives of bees for sale.

Ashton, March, 1872. 23-cg

JOSEPH McDOUGALL, In returning thanks for the liberal patronage received since his arrival in Arnprior would remind the public that he is, as usual, ready to attend to all orders in the Blacksmithing line on the shortest notice. Lumbermen will find his stock of the best quality and prices moderate. A lot of lumber waggons of the best quality for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. Saw gumming done on reasonable terms. Pick handspikes always on hand, very cheap. A call solicited. Don't forget the place, on Harriott street, west of Lyon's hotel.

JOSEPH McDOUGALL,
28-ly Arnprior.

GREAT BARGAINS in Sleighs and Cutters at the CARLETON PLACE CARRIAGE FACTORY. The undersigned has now on hand and for sale a large stock of Sleighs and Cutters of the very best material, which he offers cheap for cash or on terms to suit the purchaser. Call and see for yourselves. Job work done as usual, both in wood and iron. All kinds of Painting in connection. Paint Shop up stairs in carriage shop.

WM. M. GLOVER.

ALMONTE MILLS. J. C. Stevens, of the Almonte Mills, is now manufacturing Fine Family Flour, and keeps same for sale at the store of R. Metcalf, Carleton Place, put up in packages of 50 lbs. and sold low.

ROBT. METCALF.

September 12, 1871. 50

CARLETON MILLS. The subscriber beg to inform the public and their numerous customers that they have now their Grist Mill, Oatmeal Mill and Barley Mill in full operation, and are ready to accommodate all who may favor them with their patronage First Class Work in the shortest possible time. Having secured the best of workmen, and their mills in good running order, they feel competent to give satisfaction to all. The Oatmeal mill having been fitted with new machinery during the past summer, is now doing the best of work. We keep constantly on hand a large quantity of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot Barley, Hash, Bran, Shorts, &c, for sale at reasonable prices. Oatmeal given in exchange for Oats. Wanted a large quantity of Wheat, Oats and Barley, for which the highest price will be paid.

CALDWELL & BROWN.

Carleton Place, Dec. 1, 1871. 10

AXES, AXES. The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in cast steel and edge tools, making and repairing Axes of all descriptions for Lumberers; and all others who appreciate a good axe are respectfully invited to send in their orders. Mill Picks, Mining Tools, and all kinds mill forging done to order. All edged tools carefully ground.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Axe maker.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4, 1871. 6

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP. The undersigned wishes to intimate to the inhabitants of Carleton Place and vicinity, that having started the Shoemaking business in his own name, he is now prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch, all work in that line he may be favored with. He also wishes to intimate that he has received an extensive and superior stock of leather, and guarantees all workmanship to be of the best quality. A call is solicited. ☞ Shop, opposite Hurd's Hall Bell Street. PETER BARRIE.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS. Joseph Boese, Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Oil Cloths, Table Covers, wishes to inform the trade that he will supply his covers wholesale only at lowest prices. Also Proprietor of the Ottawa Dyeing and Scouring Works, 85 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Oil Cloths guaranteed not to crack. 42ly

---

DR. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya. There is no diseased condition of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and the formation of Healthy Blood. It sustains the vital forces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic diseases, by fast living and bad habits is truly extraordinary, its effect being immediate in energizing all the organs of the body. Phosphates being absolutely essential to cell formation and growth of tissues, must for time be Nature's great restorative and vitalizer. Sold by all Druggists at $1. 24-

---

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

IN Carleton Place. The subscriber offers for sale that valuable property situated on Bell, James, and William Streets, in the rising village of Carleton Place. It is situated in a good business portion of the village and is well adapted for any kind of business. Title indisputable. Terms easy. The above will be sold in block or in portions to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. H. BOND.

Carleton Place, Feb. 12, 1872. 19-tf

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

—CHEAP GROCERIES.—
AT
V. E. CASSELMAN'S GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
on Bell Street, three doors east of Hurd's Hall
—Complete New Stock.—

Teas, Tobaccos,
Sugars, Spices,
Coffee, Syrups,
Raisins, Rice,
Currants,
Oysters, Lobsters,
Sardines, Herrings,
Salmon Trout, Mackarel,
Codfish, Pork
Potatoes, Onions, Meal and everything connected with the trade.

TOYS. TOYS.
TOYS. TOYS.
TOYS. TOYS.

Wools and Stationery. The subscriber hopes by keeping good articles and selling cheap that he will merit a share of the public patronage.

☞ Don't forget the place. ☜

V. E. CASSELMAN,
Bell Street, Carleton Place.

☞ Farmers produce taken at market prices.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS For One Month. In order to make room for a large Stock of French Calf and English Kipps to arrive, will sell very CHEAP FOR CASH. Will Sell Sole Leather for Two cents per pound less than it can be bought of the manufacturers.

No. 1 SOLE LEATHER 23 TO 25 CENTS.
UPPER LEATHER 42 CENTS.
CANADIAN KIPPS, 50 TO 55 CENTS.
ENGLISH DO. 55 TO 60 CTS.
ELASTIC 20 TO 50 CENTS.
FRENCH CALFSKINS $1.25.

R. Woodland being the only direct importer of English and French Leather in the city, by importing it direct from the manufacturers is enabled to offer a genuine article for the same price as inferior Stock, as purchased in Montreal. So the cheapest and best place in Ottawa to buy Leather and Shoe Findings is at the

OTTAWA TANNERY.

So if you want bargains of all kinds call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Remember the place St. Paul Street.

RICHARD WOODLAND,
36- Ottawa Tannery.

HY. W. LANG, Gunsmith. Rifles and Shot Guns of any Pattern required made to order. Firearms of all kinds repaired in the most approved manner. Old fashioned and worn out Rifles re-bored and rifled on new and scientific principles, at a trifling cost. Repairs on valuable Guns made to match the original work if required. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Charges moderate, according quantity of work. Arnprior. O[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES OWNING OR USING MACHINERY.

STOCK'S CELEBRATED EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

THIS OIL has been in very general use in Ontario for the past two years, and with the greatest satisfaction, as may be seen by testimonials from many of the leading Houses in Ontario. It will not thicken in cold weather nor gum, and is without question the cheapest and best lubricator in the market. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers by

W. M. FULFORD,
APOTHECARIES HALL,
Wholesale Agent, Brockville, Ontario.

From the Joseph Hall Works, Oshawa:—I consider Mr. Stock's Oil cheaper at $1 00 per gallon, than Olive Oil at 50c.

Yours Respectfully,
F. W. GLEN, President.

February 23, 1872. 2c

FACTS!
FACTS. FACTS.

SELLING OFF OUR WHOLE STOCK.

—GREAT ATTRACTIONS—
AT
—DOMINION CASH STORE.—

As we are determined to make a CHANGE *in our business at an early date, we will sell off our present stock of*

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

at prices that will attract the attention of purchasers.

Our stock will be sold off WITHOUT RESERVE. *This is a good opportunity to* BUY GOODS CHEAP.

Call early and secure good bargains
AT
—DOMINION CASH STORE—

R. W. HALPENNY.

Carleton Place, Feb. 20. 20

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE
IN ARNPRIOR!

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has commenced business on John Street, and has now, and will continue to keep a fine assortment of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c., &c.

Please call and examine Goods and prices and you will be convinced that I have the CHEAPEST GOODS IN ARNPRIOR.

☞ The highest price in CASH paid for all kinds of Farmer's Produce.

JAMES ROBISON.

Arnprior, May, 1871. 35-t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, late of Carleton Place, begs leave to notify the travelling community, as well as his old friends, that he has leased the premises at Sand Point, lately occupied by Mr. W. C. Lewis, and has thoroughly refurnished the same with new bedding, and all requirements. From his long experience in Hotel keeping, he is in a position to do full justice to all parties travelling either for business or pleasure. His table will at all times be supplied with the very best; and the liquor department with all that can be desired. To commercial travellers he extends a cordial welcome, and trusts with strict attention to his business, civil servants and good hostlers, to receive a continuance of that support so favourably bestowed upon his predecessor.

A. McCAFFRY.

Sand Point, Dec. 26, 1871. 13-au

J. W. M'CULLOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR & CLOTHIER,
BRIDGE STREET, ALMONTE.

☞ Millinery and Mantles to order. ☜

Agent for the Singer Machine.

LOOK HERE,
—THE—
NEW FURNITURE DEPOT.

Parties visiting Brockville will save money to call at

NO. 71, CORNER OF MAIN & HOE STREET,

the only place in Brockville where you can buy

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE!

They keep constantly on hand a large assortment of first class furniture, consisting in part of

PARLOR & BEDROOM SETS,
Sofas,
Tables
Sideboards,
Chairs,
Bedsteads,
&c., &c., &c.,

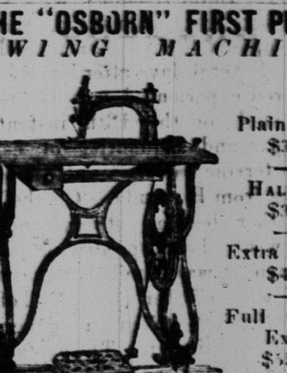
which they will sell 25 per cent cheaper for cash than any shop in town.

☞ Upholstering and repairing neatly done on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

BELL & McEWEN,
Sole agents in Brockville for
JACQUES & HAY'S FURNITURE,

Brockville, Dec. 7, 1871. 10-tf

THE "OSBORN" FIRST PRIZE
SEWING MACHINE!



Plain Osborn, $35.00.
HALF CASE, $38.00.
Extra Finish, $40.00.
Full Cabinet, Extra, $55.00.

25 FIRST PRIZES! 3 SECOND PRIZES!
1 DIPLOMA!

Awarded the Guelph Sewing Machine Company this year at the various Exhibitions throughout the Province, over all other Family Sewing Machines.

Also—a special prize for the best Family Sewing Machine.

The "Osborn" is guaranteed to perform a range of work equal to any other machine made, and is easier understood and less liable to get out of order, and will last a lifetime; and as such the manufacturers warrant it for three years.

Farmers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Dressmakers using it declare it to be all that it is represented. The subscriber has numerous testimonials from persons who are using the Osborn in the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Carlton and Pontiac, all of whom declare it to be what it is represented. We would particularly draw attention to the Guelph Reversible, selling for only $17, which as a Chain-Stitch Machine is unsurpassed by any, it having the Patent Elastic Hook attached, rendering the sewing done by it not liable to ravel.

McKINNON & JOHNSON, Arnprior,
20-ly General Agents.
RALPH DAVIDSON, Agent for Perth & vicinity.

TEAS, TEAS,
NE PLUS ULTRA.

J & W. THOBURN in returning their sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, wish to inform them that having laid in a large and well assorted stock of Groceries, are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Very choice Japan Teas from 50cts. upwards, fine Mocha and Java Coffee, bright Muscovado Sugar, Syrups, Currants, Raisins, Rice, &c., &c.

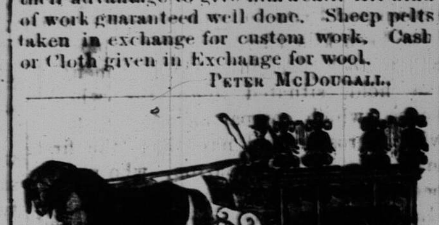
The Cheapest and Best Coal Oil in Almonte. ☞ A great reduction made to farmers buying Teas by the chest.

Don't forget the place, next to O. E. Henderson's Book-store, Almonte. 16-ly

---

NEW FACTORY at Youngville, near Snedden's. The Suscriber, in returning thanks, would remind the farmers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of custom work in a superior manner, with promptness and dispatch, viz., carding, spinning and weaving, also fulling, dyeing, and cloth dressing. Parties having any of the above work to do, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. All kind of work guaranteed well done. Sheep pelts taken in exchange for custom work. Cash or Cloth given in Exchange for wool.

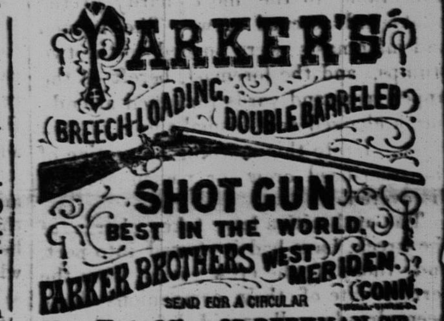
PETER McDOUGALL.



JACOB LESLIE, Undertaker, Carleton Place, respectfully solicits the attention of those bereaved of earthly friends to his Undertaking Establishment in Sumner's new building, High Street, where all things necessary for the proper observance of the last rites due to the departed can be furnished on the shortest notice.

Coffins of all sizes always kept in stock. Scarfs, gloves, &c, supplied with hearse, and funerals conducted with the utmost decorum. Charges moderate.

15-tf JACOB LESLIE.



PARKER'S
BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARRELED
SHOT GUN
BEST IN THE WORLD.
PARKER BROTHERS WEST MERIDEN. CONN.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

New York Office, 27 BEEKMAN ST.

o Agent, Carleton Place.

1800
FRENCH BRANDY

GEO HOUSTON Brockville, Ont., Wholesale Dealer in Wines, Spirits and Ales; special agent for Labatt's celebrated Ales, John Bull Bitters, Dr Carson's Bitters. These Bitters are excellent for regulating the appetite, aiding digestion and purifying the Blood. None but the very best articles kept at the establishment.

GEORGE REID, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German hardware, Brockville, Ontario. Iron, Steel, Nails Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE LAST 48 YEARS.

"NOTHING BETTER."

CUTLER BROS. & CO., BOSTON.

[illegible] Sold by the Druggists

FOR COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION

Lyman, Elliott & Co., Toronto, Agents.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 87 Nassau Street, New York.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUY
AT
THE EAST END STORE.

$8000

Worth of DRY GOODS to be disposed of by the first of April.

We are determined to clear out our entire line of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
&c., &c.,

At MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES, as we intend making a change in our business about the first of May.

Parties having a little money on hand and wishing to secure a nice lot of

Dress Goods,
Prints,
Winceys,
Flannels, (plain and fancy)
Blankets,
Clouds,
Shawls,
Tickings,
Baggings,
(Seamless bags 35c. each.)
Ready made Clothing,
Shirts and Drawers,

at 50 per cent lower than the usual prices, will do well by giving us a call during this month

Every article in
Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes,
must POSITIVELY be sold.

Ladies' Boots worth $2 will be cut down to $1.50. Your choice of 50 pairs at 95c. Men's No. 1 Long Boots worth $3 will be shoved off at $2.50.

The public may rely on getting the best bargains ever given in Carleton Place, as the whole stock must be sold in the months of February and March.

A few Men's Overcoats, (yet in Stock,) will be sold at $4 each.

Good Grey Cotton will be given at 8c. per yard.

Call and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

Ask for Goods at Montreal Cost Prices.

JAMES L. MURPHY,
EAST END STORE,
Opposite Lavallee's New Hotel.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SELLING OFF AT COST

THE subscriber will sell off for cash at cost, his whole stock of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,

as he is going out of the business. The Goods are new and have been bought when cotton goods were at the lowest prices. This is a rare chance to get bargains.

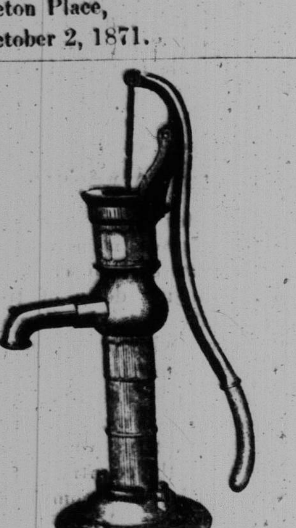
HIS TAILORING BUSINESS will be carried on as usual, and having received a LOT OF NEW FALL CLOTHS, he is prepared to take orders from all who may so favor him.

Overcoating, very cheap.
Tweeds, do
Flannels, Shirts & Drawers, &c., &c.

A CALL IS SOLICITED FROM ALL.

COLIN SINCLAIR.

Carleton Place,
October 2, 1871. 1



J. H. BOND,
DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, BELLS, TINWARE, &C., &C.,

RESPECTFULLY requests the attention of the public to his stock of the above Goods, which is now very complete. He is sole agent for Rumsey and Co.'s Celebrated Iron Pump and Steel Amalgam Bells, such as

CHURCH AND MILL

BELLS

Which will be supplied at Manufacturers' prices. My stock of Pumps is complete, consisting of Force Pumps, Deep and Shallow Wells and Cistern Pumps in great variety.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

A large stock of Stoves, all kinds, at very low prices. Can suit any purchaser in the Stove line.

TINWARE, TINWARE.

My stock of Tinware is complete, and can furnish all kinds of Tinware on the shortest notice. Would call special attention to my stock of Milk Pans, as we have now on hand 200 dozen ready for sale and are prepared to furnish at prices that will suit purchasers.—Give us a call.

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Roofing in all its branches, iron and tin. We call special attention to the Standing Groove Roof, which is a good article in the in the Roof Line.

EVE TROUGHING.

Eve Troughing in all its branches, done on the shortest notice. Jobbing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All kinds of produce taken in exchange. ☞ Remember the place—opposite Saw Mill. Give us a call.

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5 000 CALFSKINS.

for which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

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