

—A sad incident occurred at Stephen-

Council met this day at 7 o'clock, and the following members were present: Mr. W. H. McEwen, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The following communications were read:

A letter from Rev. J. McEwen in reference to the committee on Labor: Report of the Committee on Labor, to the effect that for tapers licenses; Account from Baines, Mack, and an account from J. McEwen.

Dr. Wilson gave notice that during the present session of Council introduces a bill to the effect of the creation of private-windmills within the limits of the County, and the 32nd Lake of the County, and during the present session.

Moved by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Galvin, that the account of J. McEwen be paid and the Receiver ordered on the Treasurer for the same.

Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that Mr. Baines' account for the present, until advice is obtained.—Carried.

Petition of A. McArthur, Esq., read, and he was heard before Council in reference to his assessor.

On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Galvin, the Council resolved that the petition be referred to the committee on Finance.

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

NEW YORK SHINDERS.
THE SAWDUST GAME—THE SEWING MACHINE. These are the names of the two new shindings which have lately been brought to light. The most notorious of them is what is called the "sawdust game," the exposure of which has developed some very interesting and curious facts. The originators of this scheme have for the past years flooded the country with circulars offering counterfeit bills at a low price. After forwarding the purchase money as requested, all the applicants receive a small, neat wooden box which contains a piece of thin iron wrapped in shavings or imbedded in sawdust. When the dupes write and ask for an explanation they receive a mysterious worded circular, headed "caution," informing them that the Police have obtained a clue and are on the track, and the box containing the iron and sawdust is merely a "bait," and the dupes are earnestly requested to keep "dark" for a time to save themselves, and when the thing has blown over, the real counterfeiters will be duly rewarded. This is the shindering scheme, as it is called, and is by the shinders to keep their victims quiet while they engage others in the same field.

James Fisher and Charles Hinckley, who carried on a very extensive trade at No. 39 Nassau street, cleared thousands of dollars from country dupes by this sawdust swindle. They traded under the names of Fisher & Co., King & Son, Owen Bros., &c. They occupied five rooms on the top floor of the premises. They started in September, 1879, and when ready they advertised for good penmen to write addresses at \$2 per thousand. They engaged ten young men, chiefly new arrivals from Europe. These men were looked up in one room, and supplied with envelopes and bundles of letters. Each man wrote on an average 800 addresses per day, and was kept at work five months. During these five months 195,000 circulars were mailed all over the country, offering to supply counterfeit money. In one room were the young girls, folding circulars, enclosing them, and stamping the envelopes. These girls earned about eight dollars per week each. They were also looked in a room where none but the principals ever entered. In a small room was secreted the packer. He loaded the iron ships and sawdust and sent the boxes by express. He received \$10 per week for his labor.

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

The thousands of letters brought up by Fisher & Co., some curious illustrations of fraud are presented. The Gem Family Sewing Machine swindle, Messrs. Catley & Co., of Fulton street, supplied some 30,000 letters from dupes who had been defrauded. This machine was of cast iron, and was a small hand wheel. It would sew two pieces of the finest fabric together, but anything corner would demolish the whole machine and render it useless. Clergymen, agents and school mistresses were terribly victimized over this affair, and Catley & Co. realized \$50,000 before they closed their store. Fisher & Co. brought 40,000 letters from a Miss Wilson, of Brooklyn, who advertised to supply every young man or woman with the date of their marriage and description of their future partners for life. Miss Wilson received in nearly every one of these 40,000 letters a fifty-cent stamp, and no evidence was given by perusing the letters that she ever sent a single reply. Indeed so great was the harvest that some fifty or sixty of the letters had never been opened by her, and still contained the fifty-cent stamp, which fell as a perquisite to the fortunate clerk who happened to find it. From Rev. Dr. Chambers, of Williamsburg, who advertised a "certain cure for consumption," and received in each reply a three-cent stamp and twenty-five cents in currency, were bought two large sacks of letters.—N. Y. Times.

If we would have powerful minds, we must think.
Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction.
Our dirt into the well that has given you water when you were thirsty.
If we flatter not ourselves, the flattery of others will not injure.
He is the best accountant who can cut up correctly the sum of his own errors.
What kind of rice is easily cultivated in any country on earth?—Arroz.
What is the grandest verse in existence?—The universe.
Why is the cabbage the most proper of vegetables? It always gets ahead in the world.
The Montreal News estimates that a million dollar worth of property has been lost by the recent shipping disaster in the Lower St. Lawrence.

A morning paper, in pulling a new style of pump, says: "It has given great satisfaction to all who have thus far used it."

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, DEC. 13, '71.

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

For many years past the people of Canada have looked regularly each fall with feverish anxiety, to the message of the President of the United States.

From the questions and differences that had arisen during the civil war it was felt that the friendly relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States were in constant jeopardy, and at the mercy of an accident or the temper of the Chief Magistrate, or the less fluctuating and uncertain passions of the American people.

A settlement of existing differences between the two governments has, for the present, allayed all anxiety on this score, and it only remains for the people of Canada to take a neighborly and curious interest in what is occupying the attention of the government of the adjoining republic. The late message contains nothing to move anxiety. On the contrary there is a just tribute to the manhood and sagacity of two great nations calmly adjusting their differences and settling an example of peace and good-will to the whole civilized world.

President Grant says:—"The year has been an eventful one, witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloody conflicts. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to occupations of industry, millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword."

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

well as in Canada, manufacturers have grown and prospered, business has been good and general peace, comfort and prosperity have prevailed throughout the land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Affairs in Manitoba are not assuming any better shape; and, indeed, there seems no prospect of improvement so long as the one-sided policy of our government is administered under the influence of national prejudices and political favoritism. The latest reports from that Province exhibit affairs in a truly lamentable state. The English settlers, after enduring for months, the weak and vacillating management of Governor Archibald, and the galling favoritism exhibited toward those who were conspicuous for treason in the troubles of 1869-70, have at last risen to demand a change that will deal with the loyalists and rebels according to their deserts. The grumbling of the English inhabitants have been put into tangible shape and embodied in three resolutions which were submitted and carried with enthusiasm at public meetings held in several parts of the Province.

The feeling of discontent is now rising so high that it will be in vain to expect any satisfactory understanding of affairs to take place until Governor Archibald is recalled and a more capable official will have a mind of his own, and do what he believes to be right, independent of the leading influence which now sways the government of the province. The half breed disinclination in 1869-70 was a serious affair; but if the English settlers are driven to revolt we may bid adieu to our North West possessions. The duty of the Dominion Government is plain enough. Their representative in Manitoba has been found incompetent, and

unless his power of blundering and making mistakes is summarily cut short, they may incur an amount of odium and responsibility, under which they cannot live through an election. The following is a copy of the resolutions above referred to:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the present state of affairs in Manitoba is such as to require the immediate appointment of a member of the Executive Council. That since their appointment their course has been one of unqualified partiality, in the appointments to office in the Province, and their whole administration of the affairs of the country has been in direct violation of the principles and practices of the constitutional government which obtains in the other Provinces; and that in the present disturbed state of the country, it is particularly necessary that we should be allowed the privilege of having an administration possessing the confidence of the people.

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

That this meeting has no confidence in the Government, and that in consequence of the notorious election frauds in several constituencies, and that it had established former the share of the public debt which this Province was bound to assume, as also the proportion of the general assets intended to become exclusively our own property. In this connection I was glad to observe that the Legislative Assembly then in Session, signified its concurrence. The delay which will arise before effect is given to the terms of the award necessarily postponed measures and arrangements of immense importance, as well as the future of particular sections as to the Province at large, and which were based on the assumption of the award being final, is a matter which must cause general disappointment, inasmuch as such measures are for the present rendered impracticable. That the objection to the award should be urged on purely technical grounds is a consideration that intensifies the feeling of regret which a long interval of inaction will be certain to create. The people of Ontario, requiring no more than bare justice in relation to the matters in dispute, had hoped that all questions between them and the sister Province of Quebec had been definitely adjusted, and I apprehend that they will not fail to see in it the well grounded cause for alarm, lest the re-opening of the questions involved in the arbitration should revive those political and sectional strifes which for years, prior to Confederation, had endangered the peace and quiet of our common country. It is a matter of history that the general acquiescence by Upper Canada in the scheme of Confederation was in a great measure brought about in the hope that these strifes would be thereby allayed and for ever settled. If in this respect the people of Ontario are doomed to be disappointed, it will be owing to no act of theirs, but the responsibility of the consequences likely to arise from the revival of the old sectional questions and disputes of past years, must rest upon others.

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

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

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

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

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

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, DEC. 8.

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

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

The liberal measures which the Legislature adopted at its last session to improve our system of national education, by making the public schools free by law, by providing for their more efficient inspection, by giving stability to the salaries of the teachers, and by rendering practically symmetrical and co-operative the public and high schools, have been brought into operation, and they are likely to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of the friends of thorough and universal education. The demand for regularly trained teachers has increased from year to year, and the number of young persons desirous of properly qualifying themselves for the profession of teaching by a regular course of training is so largely increasing that it may be said that the supply of teachers is no longer a matter of local concern, but a national one. It is a matter of history that the general acquiescence by Upper Canada in the scheme of Confederation was in a great measure brought about in the hope that these strifes would be thereby allayed and for ever settled. If in this respect the people of Ontario are doomed to be disappointed, it will be owing to no act of theirs, but the responsibility of the consequences likely to arise from the revival of the old sectional questions and disputes of past years, must rest upon others.

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MARKET COUNCIL.

MIDDLEVILLE, DEC. 8, 1871.

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

The usual routine business being transacted, the documents mentioned below, were presented, and declaration of Charles Stewart to prosecute James Nichol for neglecting to perform statutory labour in the present year. Reports of road commissioners, Miller, Woods, John Campbell, Kellough, and A. Campbell, Esq., of the discharge of their duties; together with their several accounts. Position of Gavin, Jamieson, and others, praying pecuniary aid in favour of Richard Payne, an old, sick, and indigent man. Petition of Peter Lawson, and others, praying council to direct the procuring of timber for the renewal of a bridge over a gully and brook, on the 6th concession line, at lot No. 12; and stating that the existing bridge is in a dangerous condition. Petition of John Foley and others, praying for 12 or 15 dollars to complete a bridge on 11th concession, at lot No. 26.—\$12 granted.

Account of Isaac Halpenny for freight and commission on road scrapers, amount \$2.50 ordered to be paid account of Reeve and councillor paid, for examining and reporting on two bridges, amount \$2, ordered to be paid out of road scraper, Neil McCay, appeared as petitioner of council, and stated that the scraper in his charge had been sold to John Foley to aid in executing a contract; that it was returned; but believes it was kept under cover, until Mr. Foley's premises were burned when it was destroyed.

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

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

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

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

William Miller, Esq., for Harry Woods, \$14.55; John Campbell, \$28; A. Campbell, Esq., \$56.50; George Kellough, \$29. Carried.

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

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

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

A new difficulty which has arisen between Michael Valasek and Charles Stewart, and stated that in the year 1870, he had paid over to pathmaster Valasek, \$3, being the amount of non-resident road tax for his division, the same to be applied to rebuild a bridge; that Mr. Valasek returned \$1.50, stating that he had paid the balance of the tax, but the frost having set in he could not raise the old bridge; that he (the clerk) tendered the money to Charles Stewart, upon his appointment to the office of pathmaster, in the present year, who refused to accept it, and on the 13th, alleging that the timber was valueless, being hemlock logs thrown aside from a fence of Valasek's; and hence the charge of embezzlement against Mr. Valasek.

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

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

WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk.

Lanark, Dec. 7, 1871.

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

A young man named Languehue has just been hanged and beaten nearly to death in Montreal.

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

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

The snow birds are revelling in the delights of early winter. Happy creatures; they do not know the price of coal, for trimmings and other trifles incident to the season.

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

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

Louis LeRoux has been convicted of shooting Grin Louis, a Huron Indian, near Lorette, last fall. He shot the unfortunate man to rob him of \$12, which he had received for guiding Col. Rhodes and a party of sportsmen. Kingston, Dec. 8.

THE HERALD.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, DEC. 13, '71.

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

For many years past the people of Canada have looked regularly each fall with feverish anxiety, to the message of the President of the United States.

From the questions and differences that had arisen during the civil war it was felt that the friendly relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States were in constant jeopardy, and at the mercy of an accident or the temper of the Chief Magistrate, or the less fluctuating and uncertain passions of the American people.

A settlement of existing differences between the two governments has, for the present, allayed all anxiety on this score, and it only remains for the people of Canada to take a neighborly and curious interest in what is occupying the attention of the government of the adjoining republic. The late message contains nothing to move anxiety. On the contrary there is a just tribute to the manhood and sagacity of two great nations calmly adjusting their differences and settling an example of peace and good-will to the whole civilized world.

President Grant says:—"The year has been an eventful one, witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable at any time to bring these nations into bloody conflicts. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to occupations of industry, millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the sword."

The greater portions of the President's message to Congress treated of purely domestic matters, and are not of absorbing interest to Canadian readers. It is matter for great thankfulness, that though our neighbors have suffered annually from fire and tempest during

NEW GOODS MENSESTO I C LOW PRICES

Owing to the extraordinary means that has attended our business, and in order to supply the wants of our numerous friends and customers, we have purchased the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, all of which we purpose selling at the lowest possible rates. Below will be found a few of the leading lines.

DRY GOODS!
Dress Goods, consisting of Silk, Mixture, Satin, Ribbon, Brocade, Tartan, etc., etc., Roman Shawls, Tartan, Grey Cotton, (cheap by the web), Prints, (Aston's), Linen, Tickings, Fancy Flannels, Breakfast Shawls, Cloths, Ribbons, all colors and widths, Flanneling Yarn, all colors, Scarlet Mapped Cloth, Blue do, White, Water proof Tweeds, Tapestry Carpeting, all wool do, Hemp do, Tweeds, West of England and the celebrated Sherbrooke, always on hand, and sold at lowest prices, etc., etc.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Coats and Pa Jackets very cheap.

BOOTS & SHOES.
A very large stock, consisting of Men's Stoggs, Men's Kip do., Felt do., at very lowest prices. Women's and children's Boots in great variety. Rubbers, all kinds and newest styles, Or crossovers, etc.

FURS.
A splendid stock of Cape and Ladies' Furs. A few sets of Mink Furs which will be sold much lower than they are generally sold at.

GROCERIES
Tea very cheap by the chest, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Mixed Pickles, Harvey Sauce, Worcestershire do., French Capers, Mushroom Catup, in fact everything in the Grocery line. A full stock of Crockery and Glassware.

HARDWARE.
All the principal lines of Housekeeper's Goods.

The highest price in cash paid for any quantity of **GOOD FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.** Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and save your money. **NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!** CARLTON & CAVAGE
Carlton Place, Oct. 16, 1871. 2

COAL, WOOD AND ICE.

THE Subscriber, feeling thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in his new line of business, hereby tenders his best thanks. He desires to ask their attention to his fresh and large stock of Coal, which is far superior in quality, in every variety, to what has been sold to date before.

The following he can furnish of the best quality:
Store Size,
Egg Size,
Nut Size,
and the justly celebrated Brier Hill Coal for grate purposes.
Lehigh Lump,
American Smith's Coal,
English Newcastle Nat Smith's Coal,
English Fire Brick.

CORDWOOD AND ICE.
All delivered as heretofore. Orders solicited.

URI MARSHALL.
Brookville, Sept. 4, 1871. 504f

NOTICE.

The undersigned having admitted E. B. Gibson into partnership in his business in Pakenham, gives notice that the business will be carried on in the name of firm of Dunnet and Gibson.

J. W. DUNNET.
Pakenham, April 21, 1871.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have much pleasure in announcing that their stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS** is now complete. The assortment in all its branches, and is selected with great care as to style and value. Special attention is called to the following lines:

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Mourning Goods, Black Lustrous, Prints, White and Printed Brillants, Edgings and Trimmings, Lace, Parasols, Poplins, Ribbons, Towelings, Canadian Cottons and Tickings, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints and Oil, Garden and Field Seeds.

The stock of **GROCERIES** will be found complete. N. B.—Over \$2,000 worth of Goods will be sold for special bargains. A call is solicited.

DUNNET & GIBSON.
Pakenham, April 21, 1871. 31

HY-W-LAW.

Gunsmith and Shot Gun of any Pattern required made to order. Firearms of all kinds repaired in the most approved manner. Old fashioned and worn out Blunderbore and fished on new and scientific principles, at a trifling cost. Repairs on all kinds of Guns made to match the original work required. Orders by mail promptly word & do. Charges moderate, according to quality of work. Ample, Ontario.

THE FARMERS!

The Subscriber would also announce that he has the manufacture of **PLUCK POINTS** SPECIALITY IN HIS BUSINESS. Being Warranted to give Satisfaction! **EVERYTHING** that is generally found in a **FIRST CLASS** Foundry & Machine Shop may be had at the 24 establishment.

NEW PLANNING MILL. The undersigned having erected the new building lately erected by Wm. Steele, Esq., near the gate mill and having fitted them up with first class new machinery for planing and drying all kinds of lumber, such as a cutting, planing, edging, moulding, etc., is prepared to do all work entrusted to him in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Green Lumber can be dried and planed within eight days. Lumber of all kinds to be had. Prices moderate. Ample, Ontario.

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THE EAST END STORE.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

The second arrival of

FALL AND WINTER

is now opening at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

A splendid assortment of Ladies Wear in all

the different lines at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

In JOSEPHINE GLOVES and KID MIT-

TENS, a choice selection at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

A nice assortment of MALTESE AND

VALENCIENNES LACES at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

BLACK SILK and MOHAIR FRINGES, all

colors at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

An enormous lot of LADIES CLODS,

from 30 cts. to \$2 each at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

A few choice sets of ALASKA MINK

FURS, (five stripes) \$2.75 each at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

Good value in READY MADE CLOTHING

at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

For a nice article in ROMAN SHAWLS,

call at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

For Buffalo Robes and Railroad Rugs

call at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

A splendid selection of Flannels, plain and

fancy at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

An immense stock of

SHIRTS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

at a small advance on cost at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

The Grocery Department is complete in

Fresh Tea, Sugars, Syrups, &c.

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stoneware,

Shell Hardware,

at low figures at

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

Call and examine our immense stock all

of us are determined to sell at extraordinary

low figures.

THE EAST END STORE.

THE EAST END STORE.

opposite

LAVALLEE'S NEW HOTEL,

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

JAMES L. MURPHY.

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LAVALLEE'S NEW HOTEL,

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

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.

Carlton Place,

October 2, 1871.

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