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[The following touching lines were penned by a young man a short time before his sudden death. Was it a presentiment?]

SHALL I BE MISSED.

When I have passed from earth away
Into that world unknown to me,
Will one heart sigh? will one lip say
"I miss him when from care I'm free?"
Will those who've joined me here in mirth
Forget me when my heart is still?
When gay around the fireside hearth
Will thoughts of me cause, there, one chill?

Will one friend say, "I wish that he
Could join us when we chant the song?"
Will one note tremble in the glee,
When I am missed amid the throng?
And those I love—oh, will they keep
In memory a place for me?
And love me yet, though in that sleep
That wakes not till Eternity?

Just one heart stilled—and I be missed,
Aye, as one pebble from yon shore
That oft by passing waves is kissed
And then—dashed off, to be no more!

Delta, October 29, 1866. H. B. S.

TWICE MARRIED.

When I married Eunice Morgan I was, in my own estimation and that of many of my friends a ruined man. I had money, talent, and culture, yet a terrible sorrow which came to me five years before, and whose memory had never departed, had made of me a nerveless, purposeless misanthrope. Yielding to the solicitations of friends, who thought a fit companion might restore me to the world, I solicited the hand of Eunice Morgan, who had known me from early childhood, and she gave me not only herself, but restored to me my own old-self, purified, elevated, and strengthened. With the tact, affection, and character of the ideal women in whom we all believe, she made life sweeter to me than the lost life I had bemoaned; and the sacrifice of her noble self which she had made for me seemed to fill her own existence with constant joy.

A few years before, while I was returning from the Continental tour which followed my graduation, I met and worshipped Anita Lozatos, a beautiful Cuban. My position in society was unexceptional, I was rich, and I pressed my suit with all of the ardor of a warm young heart and a fluent tongue. So I was speedily accepted by Anita and her parents, and we were soon married. In one of the charming villages near New York, I built for my bride an exquisite villa in a noble grove of old chestnut trees, and furnished it with everything which her desires and caprices suggested. I was still a student, and an ardent one, but there were few hours in the day in which I did not for a few moments drop my books and seek and adore my beautiful, and glorious wife.

Slowly I learned the sad fact that Anita's fondness for me was only a passionate, fitful outburst, instead of a constant affection. I had never in the cooler moments of my courtship expected her to sympathize with my studious tastes, but when I comprehended that even my companionship was distasteful to her, and that I received her smiles only in exchange for such pleasures as I purchased for her, I became a very unhappy man. Trying to gain her affection, if she were capable of bestowing such a sentiment, I abandoned my studies entirely. I devoted my entire time to the duty of pleasing my wife. I spent without stint the money which had been left me by a rich father, I filled the house with company, I purchased a city house in which we passed the winter, and did all that a devoted and anxious heart could do to win the love of the woman I held so dear.

And I imagined, poor fool, that I was succeeding. The painstaking and anxiety of several day devoted to procuring her some new pleasure were fully repaid by the parting of her ripe lips, the light darting into her glorious eyes, and the claspings of her beautiful arms, which always indicated my successes. The tiresomeness to me of a large party of people who could only dance, drink, and eat was always relieved when, after the last guest had departed, Anita would draw me down to her and kiss me a dozen times, and tell me that I was a dear delightful old boy.

At the close of one of the most brilliant entertainments I had ever given I strolled restlessly through the drawing-rooms, the verandas, and the conservatory, looking for my darling. She had been unusually beautiful throughout the evening, and when I had caught her eye it had been so full of feeling and tenderness that I had longed for the moment to arrive when we might be alone, and I might for the thousandth time renew my declarations of affection. She had gone suddenly to her rooms, the servants said, and had left word she would return in a moment.

I continued my aimless strolling, when, entering the library, I found on the open volume I had last been reading a slip of paper bearing a line in Anita's delicate handwriting. It read:

"I cannot love you, for you are too great for poor little me. I have found one I can love. God forgive me and bless you."

I fell, and knew no more until days afterward when I emerged from the delirium of a fever. Against my will I recovered, but my spirits, my high aims and purposes, it seemed I had lost forever. I attempted to recommence the long course of reading and study I had determined upon when I left college, but I found myself devoid of aim or energy.

For several years I led a desolate life, never hearing of Anita, but holding her constantly and tenderly in my heart in spite of her faithlessness. One day there appeared at my villa a rough-looking foreigner, who said he was a sailor, and had been handsomely paid to bring me tidings of the death of my wife, who had been washed overboard from the deck of a vessel in the Mediterranean. He could tell me nothing more about her, except that she was travelling alone at the time of the accident, and had left among her papers a note enclosing a large bank-note to pay for intelligence being sent me in the event of her sudden death at any time.

I informed two or three faithful friends of the sad fate of my wife, and they, who had been unwearied in their endeavors to rally me, insisted that I ought to marry again. At first I utterly refused to listen to the suggestion, but so skilful and untiring were they that they finally prevailed upon me to re-enter society. Then, with an apology, I offered to Eunice Morgan the remains of my former self, had she accepted me as sweetly as if I had been in all of the cheerfulness of untroubled youth.

How she unmade and remade me I cannot tell, for I was scarcely conscious of what was taking place. But so fully did she sympathize with all of my old hopes and aspirations that I soon found myself at my studies with an energy and ability I had never before possessed. The constancy of her sense and sympathy was even exceeded by that of her affection, which seemed never to slumber for an instant. Finally, when, on my return from an enforced absence for a few days, Eunice from her couch sweetly handed to me a wee warm miniature of herself, my cup of joy seemed full to overflowing.

As Eunice recovered, she spent most of her time in the grove and garden which surrounded the house. These, to gratify Anita's tropical tastes, I had prepared without regard to expense, and, now that all of the shrubbery had gained several years of growth, one could roam about for days and still find new and beautiful combinations and effects. There, whenever I wearied of my books for awhile, I sought my darlings, and always found in their society exactly the recreation I needed.

One evening as I wandered through the garden in hopes of suddenly surprising Eunice and her little namesake, I suddenly emerged from a group of shrubbery and beheld a scene that startled me. Eunice, who was to me the ideal of all that was pure and faithful and noble, sat in a rustic chair, and at her feet, clasping her hand, and murmuring passionately, was a slight, handsome foreigner, whose features were strange to me. Eunice, my trusted wife, seemed deeply affected—so much so that the cries of her little daughter, who had fallen to the ground a few steps away, were unheeded. My footsteps startled them, and the man, glancing hastily at me across his shoulder, sprang to his feet and bounded hastily away, while Eunice, still tearful, maintained a composure which astounded me, and gave me a searching, pitying, tender look which completely bewildered me. For a moment or two I was speechless, and then I asked:

"Who was that man, Eunice?"

"A poor beggar, Herbert," she replied.

"He was very finely dressed for a person in that profession," said I. The suspicion which for the time filled my mind probably betrayed itself in my tone, for Eunice arose, proud, handsome, and angry, and exclaimed:

"Herbert! do you doubt my word?"

Never, in her most tender moment, had I seen Eunice so perfect a picture of purity and nobility. My suspicions were disarmed in an instant, and, throwing my arms about her neck, I begged her pardon, and expressed my penitence in the fullest terms I could command, until with her own dear lips she stopped my utterance entirely.

From that day there commenced a series of changes in Eunice's manner, which by turns perplexed, embarrassed, grieved, and provoked me. At first I attributted her strange manner to my grievous blunder in momentarily distrusting her faith, so I was unceasing in apologies and in my endeavors to make atonement by showing even more affection than that which seemed already to occupy my entire thought and time. But when she admitted that my mistake had been a fully justifiable one, I became convinced that there was a different cause for her change of demeanor. Though more than ever devoted to my interests, hopes, and tastes, she seemed to shrink from the close and tender companionship which had previously existed between us.

Little by little she withdrew herself from me, until we were little more than polite acquaintances. Pretending that our little daughter might disturb my rest by her wakefulness, Eunice arranged for herself apartments near those which Anita had occupied. These latter had been locked immediately after Anita's departure, and had never been entered by any one. Then, though apparently in the best of health, Eunice complained of frequent indisposition, during which attacks she had her meals sent to her room, and our housekeeper remarked, casually, that my wife had an unusual appetite when sick.

Time after time I implored her to tell me the cause of her sadness and strangeness, but every time I alluded to the subject she would look so unutterably sad and weep so bitterly that out of regard for her I finally desisted entirely. She said that I had never made her unhappy—that my love for her had been greater than she had ever believed could be shown by man to women, and that she had rather be my slave than the wife of any other man in the world. But when, moved by the passion of her words and looks, I begged her, for her love's sakes, to tell me the cause of her sorrow, and put it in my power to remove it if possible, she would burst into tears—even my caresses seemed to be unendurable to her.

As for me, my own life became utterly miserable. The idea of a dreadful secret-sorrow in the life of the woman I loved so dearly was insuportable yet there was no honourable escape from it. Any privation from her society I would have cheerfully endured if I could have thereby restored to her the happiness she seemed to have lost entirely, but the thought that my suffering was fruitless of any good to her only added to my misery. I lost my spirits, my appetite, my interest in my studies, and finally my ability to sleep. Night after night I spent on the veranda, or gloomily strolling under the old chestnuts about the house, wondering, hoping, praying cursing—sometimes almost determined to end Eunice's life and mine, and learn her secret, after we were both rid of its blighting effects.

One dark windy night I was pacing veranda, long after midnight, when I was startled by a bright light appearing in the room which had been Anita's chamber. I instantly determined that thieves, having heard the story which every gossip in the village knew, had selected this night in which to carry away some of the contents of my poor erring wife's apartments. For years her memory had been to me a thing of the past, but now the idea that rude hands could touch anything once dear to the woman I had loved, roused me to the wildest fury. Hastily taking a revolver from my desk, and snatching from a case of curiosities a two-pointed Malay dagger, I softly ran through a passage which led to the room where the light was shining. I stopped at Eunice's room to warn her against unnecessary alarm, but to my surprise Eunice was not there. Could *she* be in Anita's chamber, I wondered? I crept along the passage, pausing at every step or two to listen. The door of the long-closed chamber stood ajar, and suddenly I heard sounds which seemed to stop my heart-beats. I heard the voice of Eunice and a voice which was hoarse, rapid, eager, and with a foreign accent.

In an instant I was almost mad with jealousy. The well-dressed foreign beggar—my wife's sorrow and her mysterious conduct—her withdrawal from my companionship and my chamber—her frequent indispositions—the beautiful meals consumed at such times—her aversion to my caresses—all that had happened since the day I had surprised my wife and the beggar, linked itself together in one strong chain of damning evidence against my wife. She had loved the foreigner—she had brought him into the house of the man he was wronging—she had secreted him in the rooms she knew were safe from intrusion—she had even fed him from her husband's table.

A terrible calm quickly succeeded my fury, but found me cruel, vengeful, merciless. I would surprise them. I would quickly and surely slay them, and then, taking my little daughter, I would fly forever from the home which had so terribly disgraced me.

Hastily I threw open the door, but it turned noiselessly on its hinges without disturbing the occupants of the room, and revealed to me a scene which struck me dumb. On the pillow of the dainty couch of my lost wife lay the worn, wasted, unmistakable face of Anita Lozatos! By the bedside, clad in white, with her golden hair unbound, and rippling over her face and shoulders, stood Eunice. Her eyes were full of tears, while all the tenderness of pity, sorrow, and compassion heightened the beauty of her pure features into something almost angelic. One of her hands was tightly held by Anita: with the other she was pointing upward.

"Forgive me again," groaned Anita, hoarsely, "for the pain my presence has given you."

"Ask forgiveness of God," replied Eunice. "I have only done my duty."

"The years of pain I gave Herbert," continued Anita—"can he ever forgive ——"

"Ask God," said Eunice, still pointing upward.

"Ah, yes, my sister," said Anita, "but I am not a saint like you. God had all His angels to comfort Him when I sinned, but Herbert was alone with his sorrow. Do you think he will forgive my soul after it has left my body?"

"He will forgive you now," replied Eunice. "His is a noble soul, and he is—your husband. Let me bring him."

"Oh, do not! I dare not meet him! Before I could tell him all he would curse me?" cried Anita, shuddering and shutting her eyes as if to hide some dreadful sight.

"You do not know him," replied Eunice. "He is honor itself. Whatever is pitiful, honorable, manly, Christian, that is Herbert. He *shall* forgive you!"

"He will!" I cried, advancing to the bedside. Eunice started; Anita, with a wild cry, hid her face in the pillow.

"Your wife is dying," whispered Eunice. "She has suffered terribly. Be to her all you can in her few remaining moments." And in an instant Eunice disappeared.

Tenderly I raised Anita in my arms and kissed her brow. She opened her eyes and gazed into mine with a look at once glad and imploring.

"Herbert," she whispered, "I was infatuated on that awful night but I repented before I had got outside the grounds. I cursed my tempter as if I were mad. I hurried back to secure my note before you should see it, but I arrived only in time to see you fall. Then I ran away—I know not where—but I never dared to come back to you. I was swept overboard at sea once, and before I was rescued I was smitten by a terrible cold from which I never recovered. When I found I must die I dragged myself here, disguised in male attire, to look at you once more. Your noble wife recognized me, and I told her my story. I couldn't help it—it seemed like confessing to a pure angel. She declared she would tell you; that I should have my lawful husband, and she would leave you forever. I only prevented her by vowing to kill myself if she did. Then she declared these rooms were mine; that I should live in them; she forced me to come; I did not want to. She has fed me; she has comforted me; she has been doctor and priest to me. She—oh, God!"

Anita stopped suddenly and struggled for breath. I gently brushed her heavy black hair back from her temples. Again she spoke:

"Herbert, hear my last words; they are true as I hope for mercy. No lips but yours ever touched mine—no arms but yours were ever around me. For a few hours my heart forgot you, and for each hour I have paid a year of suffering. Was it enough?"

Her great dark eyes struggled against their fate as they looked for my coming answer; her pale thin lips, once so rich and red, now twitched nervously. For an instant I pressed her tenderly to my heart, and when again I looked at her her eyelids were drooping over the eyes in which death's dimness could not hide the love there was there, while her lips were breaking into the smile which never again left them. A moment later Anita Lozatos stood at the bar of the Judge who knew of her atonement as well as her sin.

I went in search of Eunice and found her sobbing on her bed. I kissed her and whispered:

"She is dead, darling."

"So is my secret—my terrible secret," sobbed Eunice.

With my own hands I dug her grave in a maze in the garden, where she used to spend many of her moments. Eunice, self-forgetful, saintly Eunice, robed the poor clay in the dress it had worn on her wedding day, and together we laid her in her last earthly home. None but Eunice, Anita, and myself knew the key to the maze, so that one evening when I stole in to look at the ground where so much sorrow had found rest, and found the grave covered with forget-me-nots, I knew that Anita had taken with her all misery that had been poisoning Eunice's life.

HORRIBLE CRIMES.—It would appear from recent indications that we are again receding with long strides to the time when homicide, justified or no, was in no way considered much of a crime—the Decalogue to the contrary. Burke, of course, considered it no crime to take the lives of people for the purpose of providing subjects for the medical men and with the highwaymen of old, whether of England or the Continent, it was a matter of no account if on the refusal of an individual to "stand and deliver," the pistol of the brigand should go off and blow to the winds the brains of the obstinate person. We might enumerate numbers of cases somewhat parallel to these which have occurred within no very distant date, and, besides them, many others of an enormity, in no way incited by motives as plausible as those we have indicated. In the former of the cases we have mentioned the notorious murderer, besides receiving the monetary reward of his misdeeds, could take to his soul the flattering unction that he was helping on the advancement of science, whilst on the other there was some sort of—shall we call it chivalry?—and excitement which had charms for the adventurous individual. It is not very long since that we read of the wrecking of a train for the purpose of robbing the wounded and dead passengers, but we fail to see any sentiments by which this could be planned and carried out, except those of avarice and downright blood-thirstiness. Then we heard of the Limours murders, the object of which was money, that has been aptly styled the root of all evil. Other atrocious crimes have followed, among them those of that nice old man named Evans, who was recently hanged on the other side of the lines, and whose confession was such as would harrow even the most hard-hearted. He had been guilty of almost every crime on the long list of offences. His first murder, he said, was committed, many years ago, for purely scientific purposes. He told us, however, that when he had made for himself a subject, an invalid girl, he found she had hip disease and when the corpse had been prepared he abandoned his scientific researches. His desire for anatomical knowledge could not have been very intense, or he would never have stayed his hand when so much had been accomplished. He narrated with considerable *sang froid* his other many and grievous offences, his last being the crime for which he suffered, the outraging and murder of his own niece. We had the case of the policeman who in cold blood shot a person whose house he had wrongfully invaded and of another who shot the girl who on account of his drinking habits had declined to become his wife. These are all indeed horrible in their way, some more so than others, and none of them attended by circumstances palliating enough to induce even the most philanthropic to interfere and endeavour to stop the course of the law. Throughout them was a ruling passion, in some a love of greed, in others lust and jealousy, whilst some seemed to have been perpetrated through very devilishness. A case, in which the last named element seemed to have been alone at work, occurred recently in Kansas City, in which an amount of almost unexampled depravity was developed. Last summer, two young men of that city, named Winner and McNutt, obtained an insurance policy of $5,000 upon the life of McNutt. The policy was in favour of a woman, the paramour of McNutt. In order to legalize the policy McNutt married the woman, and soon after sold out his paint-shop and went to Western Kansas, accompanied by Winner. Just before Christmas, Winner came back to Kansas City for the purpose, as it appears, of finding a young man to be murdered, whose body was to be palmed off on the insurance company as McNutt's. A young man named Seviers was induced to accompany Winner on promise of a job of work, and was never seen alive after. He was taken, according to McNutt's confession, to the shop used by the murderers, and there drugged with laudanum. Cords were bound tightly around his body, his clothing saturated with kerosene, and the shop was set on fire. His remains were found amid the hot embers of the building, and were at first supposed to be those of McNutt. Winner reported that they had been attacked in the night, McNutt killed, and the shop robbed and burned. Mrs. McNutt at once claimed the $5,000 insurance, and the insurance agent proceeded to investigate. Winner and Mrs. McNutt were arrested, and the woman confessed all she knew about the fearful transaction. Where can we find a worse recital than this, even in the records of the Dark Ages? The men who conceived, planned and perpetrated such a deed, must certainly have been incarnate fiends, and for them the punishment of hanging would be almost too lenient. With such recitals as those we have mentioned, if this age is not a receding one it is progressing—but in what? In the refinement of crime, both in its conception and carrying out.—*Herald.*

FEMALE FRIENDSHIP.—Women are generally more devoted to their friends than men, and display an indefatigable activity in serving them. Whoever has gained the affection of a woman is sure to succeed in any enterprise wherein she assists him; men draw back much sooner in such cases. Frequently in my life have I had occasion to admire in females the most generous zeal in behalf of their friends. Who is not astonished at the courage shown by a woman, when her husbands misconduct has perhaps a thousand times offended her, is threatened with imminent danger? Who does not know many instances of the most heroic devotedness on the part of the fair sex? A woman spares no effort to serve her friends. When it is a question of saving her brother, her husband, her father, she penetrates into prisons—she throws herself at the feet of her sovereign. Such are the women of our days, and such has history represented those of antiquity.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN THE SCOTTISH CAPITAL.

OPINION OF AN HONOURED MINISTER.

[The following extracts from a letter by Dr. Horatius Bonar, which has been published, will, we are sure, be read with great interest:]

"It will not be denied that the thing which has so suddenly appeared among us, and stirred the placidity of our literary city, looks, in many respects, very like what we have long desired and prayed for, ... not the less likely to be so because it brings no honour to ourselves, and owes nothing of its power to the enticing words of man's wisdom in any form, whether of polish, or logic, or philosophy.

The movement carries on its face an intensity of earnestness which leaves one in no doubt as to the single-heartedness of the workers. . . . Let us not, however, look at the work from without but from within. Let us throw ourselves into it, and then form our judgment. I think that in so doing right-thinking men will not merely withdraw opposition, but feel constrained to sympathize and approve.

The evening crowds in the two Assembly Halls, the more fashionable afternoon audiences in the city churches, the five thousand men that stood packed densely together in the Corn Exchange, the eager gatherings of young men, the two thousand that have for nearly a month crowded into the noon prayer-meeting daily—these are plain evidences that the movement is already a mighty fact, whatever may be its import or its philosophy.

I do not give any opinion as to the actual results. The time for this has not yet come. Yet these are already such as would surprise many, and show that the work is a reality. The heart of many a father and mother, of many a sister and brother, is now rejoicing in the changes that have been wrought, and the signal ways in which prayer has been answered. The spiritual influences (contagion as some call it) has struck into every rank and circle, and even those who decry it as fanaticism admit, and perhaps dread, its power. None who were present in the Corn Exchange last Sabbath evening will forget the crowd of listening men, most of them from the Grassmarket and the Cowgate, nor will any who were present that same evening, at a later meeting, forget the scene when six hundred of the Grassmarket men streamed up from the Corn Exchange into the Assembly Hall, and, falling on their knees, gave themselves to God, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Moody successively leading in prayer.

The American brethren bring to us no new gospel. . . . We may trust them. They fully deserve our confidence; the more we know of them in private the more we do appreciate them, and the more do we feel inclined to cast in our lot with them. They are doing a good work. Let us bid them God speed, and put our own shoulders to the wheel. Let us learn from them also to preach the gospel more simply and more naturally.

This is the day of earnest men and earnest things. Let no man forbid the Christian worker to be in earnest. He surely is not the one man who, amid all the fervour of modern zeal, is it to remain cold, and to be repressed in his loving arduor, because his ways of working are not exactly according to establish rule and line. We ask for soundness in the faith, and we do well. These men are sound. We ask for a consistent humble life, and we do well. These men are consistent and humble. We ask for self-denial, and we do well. These men are self-denied, hard toiling men, who are spending and being spent in a service which they believe to be not human but divine. We ask for definite aims and an *ultimatum* in which self shall have no place, and we do well. These men have the most definite of all definite aims, winning souls to everlasting joy, and they look for no fame and no reward save the Master's approval and the recompense in reserve for those who turn many to righteousness. They have in view no sinister, no selfish, no sordid motives, as their past history shows, and as every one who associates with them must feel.

Besides all this, it is vain to try to stop these men. They will work, and they will speak whoever shall say nay. Let us work along with them. They heartly desire the co-operation of all who love the Lord Jesus. They are modest, teachable, self-distrustful, though resolute men, who will listen to and learn from the poorest, but who will not be turned aside from what they know to be duty by any, whether great or mean. If we think them extravagant, let us join ourselves to them and moderate what excesses we may find in them. If we think they are taking unlawful ways of gathering the crowds from our lanes, from our streets, from our squares, from our villas, let us remonstrate with them, and suggest more efficient and more prudent methods of awakening our heedless and slumbering masses, whether rich or poor. If we can do the work better and more in accordance with our Scotch habits, let us step in and do it. The men are such that they will be delighted to give place to any one who will do the work better than themselves.

But the work must be done. It is too great and too important to be let alone. Confronted as we are with the augmenting mass of human evil, we must fight it, or we must go down before it. If we do not deal with it, it will soon deal with us. And how can we deal with it save by a power from above, and by the use of a remedy which contains, in solution within it, the potency of a divine cure. Let us not be too scrupulous as to the appearance of the vessel in which we administer the medicine, if we are satisfied that it is for the healing of the world.

At the same time, I must say that I have not seen nor heard any impropriety or extravagance. I have heard sound doctrine, sober though sometimes fervent and tearful speech, the utterance of full hearts yearning over the wretched, and beseeching man to be reconciled to God. That I should accord with every statement, and fall entirely in with every part of their proceeding, need not be expected. Yet, I will say, that I have not witnessed anything sensational or repulsive. During the spiritual movements which took place in Scotland about thirty years ago, in most of which I had part, I saw more of what was extreme, both in statement and proceeding, than I have done of late. There was far more excitement then than there is now. The former movements depended far more upon vehement appeals, and were carried along more by the sympathetic current of human feeling than the present. When the present movement began I feared lest there should be a repetition of some of the scenes which I had witnessed in other days, and I did not hesitate to express my fear to brethren. My fears have not been realized. I have been as regular in my attendance at the meetings as I could, and though I will not say that there was nothing which I might not have wished different, yet I have been struck with the exceeding calmness at all times—the absence of excitement—the peaceful solemnity pervading those immense gatherings of two or three thousand people, day by day—the strange stillness that at times so overawed us; and I felt greatly relieved at the absence of those audible manifestations of feelings common in former days. Rowland Hill was once asked the question. "When do you intend to stop?" "Not till we have carried all before us." So say our brethren from Chicago. We say amen. This needy world says amen. Human wickedness and evil say amen. Heaven and earth say amen. The work is great and the time is short. But the strength is not of man but of God."

Preaching to his congregation on the same subject from Judges vii. 13, "A cake of barley bread tumbled into the host of Midian," Dr. Bonar, after explaining that the Almighty wrought many wonderful things by the most insignificant instruments, proceeded to say that it seemed at present as if the cake of barley bread had tumbled into the midst of this city. It was God doing his work in a strange way, by feeble and unlikely instruments, and by agencies whose power was not of man, but of God. It was of no use saying, as many were saying, that there were things in the movement that they did not like. Possibly one might not like them, but it was not the sermon that one liked that did the greatest execution in the service of Christ. One might not like the instrument, but for all that it might be an instrument in the hand of God. The question was not as to one's opinion of the instruments, but as to the real spiritual work which the instruments were doing for the Lord. There was in this city, whether they saw or heard it or not, an awful amount of human wickedness and human wretchedness. The great question had come home to many, how they were to get men's ears to hear, and how to touch their consciences. It would seem as if God were taking a very unlikely instrument to penetrate the dens of wickedness, and to force a way for His gospel into the masses of human wretchedness. From what he heard, he believed that the sound of this movement had not only reached the great houses in Moray Place and the west end of the town, but has penetrated the lowest dens of iniquity in the Cowgate, Canongate and Grassmarket. The very worst characters were speaking of it, scoffing at it, and asking what its meaning was. It would be a great matter if they could get these lowest depths stirred up, and to get the people in them to believe that their souls were cared for.

CO-OPERATION OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

"It would be difficult," says the writer we have last quoted from, "to enumerate the ministers who have taken a prominent and most hearty interest in the movement. The utter absence of jealousy, the cordial co-operation of the clergy of all denominations in the work has been extremely striking. They have gained in no ordinary measure the esteem of the laity for their cordiality, seeming to think nothing of the fact that strangers from another country have been the instruments, all other feeling being apparently swallowed up in thankfulness for the blessing that has come. At the same time there is a very general feeling that the wonderful work now going on is in a large degree due to the faithful labours and earnest prayers of the clergy and Christian people of Edinburgh, although the peculiar gifts of strangers have been specially blessed to bring so many to earnest decision."

INTEREST OVER SCOTLAND.

"Requests for the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey," we read, "are pouring in from all quarters. Requisitions, signed not only by ministers, but by provosts, councillors, and leading citizens, are received daily from towns, large and small. The anxiety for a visit seems to be of a remarkably serious and earnest kind. It is not to gratify curiosity, but to promote spiritual and eternal good, that their presence is sought. Even remote rural parishes in Scotland are meeting to pray for a blessing on their labours, and the belief prevails that what is now going on in Edinburgh will radiate over the country.

"Never, probably, was Scotland so stirred; never was there so much expectation. May it be graciously granted that the blessing shall be even above all that we can ask or think!

Amen! is our cordial response to this prayer, and to God be all the glory!

Josh Billings gives a remarkably just definition of a country newspaper editor: "An editor iz a male being whose biziness iz to navigate a nuze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out manuskripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the 'devil,' steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells his paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay whenever he can get it, raizes a large family, works nineteen hours out of every twenty-four, knows no Sunday, gits damed bi everybody, and once in a while whipt bi sumbody, lives poor, dies middle aged and often broken hearted, leaves no money, and iz rewarded for a life ov toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuze papers."

The British troops have commenced their return. Their march is unhindered.

FROM THE DEAD.

In a town of Northern New York a poor man went to his grave by a disease of the brain, concerning which the local medical authorities differed widely and acrimoniously. In fact, two particular physicians, who had long been professional rivals, so radically disagreed as to the exact character of the case that, when he whose treatment prevailed could not save the patient, the other did not hesitate to allege that the sick man had been destroyed by ignorant management. When a respectable practitioner casts such an imputation upon a member of his own professional school he should be pretty confident of his ability to prove it, and the accuser in the present instance was not unaware of his imperative obligation to substantiate his accusation. But how was that to be done? He had firmly maintained that the disease in question was caused by a tumor, and that the removal of the same by an operation would save the patient's life. His rival insisted that there was no tumor, and, consequently, did not perform the operation. Now, how was it to be practically demonstrated that the tumor did not exist, if the patient was in his grave? There was but one way of doing that, and the doctor adopted it.

On Christmas Eve, near midnight, when lights shone brightly from homes far and at hand, and the snow lay crisply on the ground, the professional disputant whose truth and standing were at stake, as he considered, in the matter, took a confidential student with him in a sleigh to the graveyard where had been placed the hapless subject of dispute, and rapidly and silently disinterred the poor body and placed it in the vehicle. Then whip was given to the horse and away started the sleigh on the snowy road back to the surgery.

But scarcely had the desecrators of man's last resting place got under way with their ghastly prize when the muffled beat of horse's hoofs somewhere in the darkness behind them told that they had been watched and were being pursued. Sharper fell the whip, and the spirited young animal before the sleigh went like the wind; yet still the pursuing hoof-beats sounded through the keen air, showing that the pursuer was well mounted. Turning from the main road into a by-way, or short cut, leading through a swampy piece of woods, the fugitives managed to gain enough distance to stop the sleigh a moment just at the edge of a plank bridge over a frozen woodland stream, and stretch a rope across the dark and narrow road. This done they were off again for the surgery close at hand, with the gallop of the pursuer coming sharply again to their ears. Pausing once again beyond the bridge, to hear presently the collision of the coming horseman with the unseen rope, a crash, and a cry of wrath, the two men carried the body to the house and triumphantly deposited it upon a dissecting table.

Then, thinking of nothing but his own discredited diagnosis of the disease and the glory it would be to prove it true, the daring practitioner set to work with his instruments. Carefully shaving one side of the head, and cutting through the scalp over the spot where the principal pain had been, he bored with his trephine through the skull until a circular button bone, about as large as a copper cent, was removed, and behold there was, indeed, the tumor! But the strangest scene of the curious drama was yet to come, and be best described in the Doctor's own terms, as they appear in an extract from his posthumous papers lately published in the Watertown, N. Y., *Dispatch*: "With no small degree of self satisfaction, I threw down my instruments and was going down stairs, when I heard a faint sigh. As I kneeled by the dead man's side and, candle in hand gazed anxiously into his pallid features, he feebly gasped and raised his eyelids. My God! Could it be a reality? Eagerly the slender thread of life was seized upon and hour by hour, day by day, week by week it was strengthened into a cable of perfect health."

In other words, the supposed dead man, whose disinterment had occurred but a few hours after burial, had been only insensible instead of dead and the removal of the tumorous pressure on his brain was just in time to save his life. And another strange discovery was, that, on the same Christmas night, the doctor who had denied the tumor had broken his arm by falling off his horse! Suspecting what his rival intended, he, too, had ridden secretly to the graveyard, and was the pursuing horseman whom the concealed rope across the road so signally overthrew.

An example of the present processes of utilization is given by a London journal, which states that, among the numerous worn out and seemingly worthles materials which modern ingenuity has discovered means of re-manufacturing and rendering at least of equal value with the original substance, are old and tarred rope which have been long in use in coal pits. Out of this dirty and apparently unbleachable substance is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, evenness of surface and delicacy of color; it is principally used in the potteries for transferring patterns to the earthenware, and is of superior value for such purpose; it is so tenacious that a sheet of it, twisted by hand in the form of a rope, will support upward of 100 pounds.

An elderly woman named McDonald was found dead lately, about half a mile from home, near Sydney, C. B. The deceased had walked from the town a distance of eleven miles, in company with a neigboring boy and girl, who lived within a mile of the woman's house. The girl on arriving at her own house, invited her in, but she declined, saying that she was so near her home she would not delay. It is supposed she slipped and fell on the ice, rendering her insensible, and perished before assistance came, as the only chance of her being discovered would be by passengers.

Another despatch dated the 9th of February, says: "Ashantee messengers have just arrived requesting a treaty of peace. I will remain with the native troops until the 13th, to allow time for negotiations.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone will be transported from Africa to England at the public expense.

A lady, sitting in her parlor and engaged in dreamy contemplation of the young gentleman who was to escort her and her sister to a festival, was suddenly awakened by an ominous whisper, in a juvenile voice, at the door; "You've got Ann's teeth, an' she wants 'em."

A little four year old Watertown girl went running into the house the other day, exclaiming, "Mamma, mamma, I've seen Jack Frost! I've seen Jack Frost!" "Were did you see him, my darling?" queried the mother. "Oh, I saw the tip of his tail hanging over the eaves." She had seen an icicle.

A painful accident happened recently to a farmer named Keefer, of Amarath, 9th line. He was upon a straw stack throwing down fodder to the cattle, and after getting through pitched down the fork, which stuck in the straw. He then jumped down and lit upon the handle of the fork, which entered his body injuring him so severely that his recovery is uncertain.

The Exeter *Times* describes a curious incident:—Mr. Towers, of Exeter, started at night for London, driving a span of good horses. He reached London early next morning, and started the same day to return. After pretty hard driving reached Mr. Thos. Potts' Hotel early in the evening. On arriving he found the horses to be quite blind. Mr. Potts did all he could for them, but they both died during the night.

A sad accident recently happened to a son of Mr. Chambers, who resides on on the sixth concession of the townships of Brant and Greenock. The young lad who is about sixteen years of age, had been out in the bush chopping, when a limb fell from the tree, butt end striking him on the front part of the head and fracturing the skull. Several pieces of broken skull were taken out and a portion of it which had been depressed was raised. The sufferer was at last accounts alive, but it was doubtful whether he would recover.

Four persons were burned to death at Evansville, Ind., on Thursday, by the destruction of a grocery and dwelling and dwelling occupied by C. Mehr. There were, when the fire broke out, about ten persons in the house, including Mr. Mehr, his wife, and six children. Mrs. Mehr seized two of the children and rushed through the flames, and a boarder seized another of the children. Mr. Mehr rushed out and seeing that some of his children were missing, again ran into the house, and was not again seen alive. When found, he had clasped in his arms the three children who had been left behind, the bodies being burned almost to a cinder.

The advocates of compressed air as a means of mechanical power assert, with more and more enthusiasm, its universal adaptability as an effective and economical motor. It is claimed that by its adoption furnaces for creating steam power will be entirely done away with, as also all the litter and dust incident to fuel and fires; that boilers for high pressure power will be laid aside, and danger from explosion no longer to be apprehended. By its use blacksmiths' fires can be blown and silversmiths' blowpipes suppled; cellars, sewers and the many foul places of a compact city be thoroughly ventilated; hospitals enabled to keep up a constant current of pure air, &c., &c., This plan does not involve, however, the disuse of engines. The compressed air only takes the place of steam in driving the engines; but the many furnaces and boilers and fires can be dispensed with. The compressed air thus furnishes the means practically of carrying power long distances without appreciable loss, and without the cost, cumbrousness, and wear and tear of belts, shafts, &c.

The Spanish question is to be rendered a little more unintelligible than before, and affairs so complicated that it will become difficult, not for foreign powers alone, but for ordinary mortals also, to know which is really the ruling power in Spain. The Madrid Government has hitherto been tacitly recognized—now Don Carlos proposes to get crowned King and to constitute a government, which shall be the only true one, and to which all Spaniards will have to yield allegiance. Of course, he will swear to support the liberties of the people—that is a thing done by every pretender, and on which, considering how little the pledge is observed, he need not have laid particular stress. He is more likely to carry out his intention of drawing five million dollars as "a first instalment" of the contracted loan. It is very much the fault of the Madrid Government that things should have come to this pass, as, after the suppression of the Cartagena insurrection, energetic measures would in all likelihood, have brought about the defeat of the Carlists. But there is no real government in the country—merely a war of factions and a rivalry in plunder.

Prince Bismarck is not as quickly successful with the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine as he would wish; the mass of the people offers determined resistance to the measures enforced for the thorough Germanization of the whole country—the deputies to the Reichstag, emulating the Czech members of the Austrian diet, have withdrawn from Berlin, and the Chancellor finds his very slight efforts at conciliation utterly vain. As he is by no means disposed to let matters rest, Alsace-Lorraine must look forward to dark days of constitutional (?) oppression. It is strange, however, to witness this determined opposition to Germany and things German, in provinces that a hundred years ago displayed an equally fervent anti-French feeling. It is true that Bismarck, successful as he may be in annexing new domains to the Imperial sway, is not so well skilled in soothing the feelings of the vanquished. He has acted all along as a conqueror, and the pride of Alsace-Lorraine is deeply hurt. What with the disaffection of the Polish province on the one hand, and the open opposition in the French provinces on the other, there is work enough for any pacifically inclined statesman.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

SECOND PARLIAMENT—THIRD SESSION.

MONDAY, March 9.

ORANGE BILLS.

On the order for the resumption of the debate on the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario being called,

Mr. Hodgins said he had always opposed the special incorporation of political associations. He considered that the Orange Associations were political bodies, and he therefore moved in amendment that "the bill be now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day three months."

Mr. D'Arcy Boulton said that last session the Orange Incorporation Bills were carried by a large majority, but for some reasons best known to the Government they were reserved for the Governor-General's decision. They were, however, sent back to the Legislature, coupled with an intimation that this House was quite competent to deal with them. It was now stated that if the bills became law, it would create animosity between the promoters of the measures and those of her Majesty's subjects who entertained a different religious belief from those who sought to be incorporated. He contended that in this Province the masses of the Orange Protestant and the Catholic bodies have lived at close quarters, and in the most peaceful, law abiding and harmonious manner. Even under circumstances of strong excitement, this Province had never been disgraced by the scenes that occurred in other countries in connection with the Catholics and Protestants. The Government opposed the bills on the ground that the Orange bodies could obtain incorporation under the general law. The Orangemen, at great expense, sought a special act of incorporation, and both they and the majority of the people in Ontario disapproved of the conduct of the Government with reference to the Orange Bills last year. The Orange Associations had ever been loyal; they had ever been foremost in always endeavouring to uphold British connections and were among the first to shed their blood in defence of their country.

Mr. Prince could not understand why the Orangemen refused to be incorporated under the general measure submitted by the Government. All that the general law required was that the society seeking incorporation should state for what purpose or object it desired to be incorporated. In his County the Orangemen would be ashamed to state for what purpose they desired incorporation, and he did not think the hon. member who had just sat down could state the objects for which the Orange Association of Western Ontario sought incorporation. He should vote against the bill, as he had done last year.

Mr. Boultbee said that last session he had opposed the Orange incorporation bills because he thought that the Associations were of a political character. He, however, should vote for them now, because he thought that the Government had acted in an improper manner by reserving them after they had been passed by a large majority of the House.

Mr. O'Donoghue trusted that the general measure of the Government would be accepted, and that a special Act, which would excite ill-feeling and animosity among certain classes, would not be insisted upon.

Mr. Robinson thought that the Government had made a grave mistake in reserving the Orange bills last session, and he thought that they were beginning to find this out. (Hear, hear.) He denied that the Orange Associations wished to interfere with any religious body, or that they were organized for political purposes. Although he had voted for the general measure, he thought the House should pass the bill, which could do no harm.

Mr. Farewell believed that the Government were perfectly honest in their expressed intention to incorporate the Orange Associations under the general law, the language of which was so clear and explicit that no opportunity for dispute or quibbling would be given. He called upon the House to show that they had faith in the statement of the Attorney-General by voting for the amendment.

Mr. Cameron said that it would perhaps be fitting that he should explain the reason that induced him to oppose the amendment, and to support the bill. In the last election for East Toronto he was opposed by an Orangeman, and he, perhaps, owed his return in part to the votes of the Catholics, so that the course he was about to take might seal his condemnation in the constituency he now represented. He was, however, willing to be sacrificed for the public good, and he believed that he could satisfy this House that his views were sound, and that it was in the interest of the people, as well of the Roman Catholics that this measure should be accepted.

Mr. Mowat said the question was very different from what it was when it was before the House last year (laughter)—because a general Act has been passed which rendered all special legislation of this kind unnecessary. A large number of bodies had contemplated obtaining special Acts of incorporation, but had given up the intention on the introduction of the general Act, under which they were quite willing to obtain incorporation. It was the policy of most of the American States and of the Mother Country, also, that special legislation should be avoided where it was possible to obtain the ends desired by general laws. It was impossible to say that any societies should come under the general law unless they said that all societies should come under it. He contended that the cost and difficulty of obtaining incorporation under the general Act would be trifling compared with the cost necessary to obtain a special Act. There were four Protestants to every one Roman Catholic in Ontario, and he was not afraid that the Protestants could hold their own. He said that the late Government when they had the power did not pass any Orange bill, but when the same gentlemen have not the power they are very anxious that the Orange bills should be passed. The present Government were anxious that the Orangemen should obtain incorporation.

Mr. Hamilton blamed the Attorney-General for placing several gentlemen in the embarrassing position of voting one way one year and another way the next. He then asked the Attorney-General whether he would bring in a general bill, and that gentleman could not make the promise. He then voted for the Orange Bill, but now he should vote against the bill, because the Association could obtain incorporation under the general Act.

Mr. Deacon said the mere incorporation of the Grand Orange Lodge would not effect the object which was sought under the special bill. The property held by the private lodges would not by the general Act be vested into the Grand Lodge, but would remain vested in the trustees of the private lodges unless the latter obtained separate incorporation. The special bill now under discussion provided for the vesting of the property of all the private lodges in one corporation, but the general Act would not effect this object. He complained that only a part of the correspondence had been brought down.

Mr. Daly said that the Attorney-General admitted that the reason for the Government opposing the bills was to save heart-burning. He could not understand why there should be any heart-burning, when it was remembered that there were no fewer than twelve hundred Orange lodges in the Province, whose organizations had been declared to be legal. He did not see why any religious body should be dragged into discussion. It was the *Globe* who first endeavoured to stir up the prejudices of the Protestants against the Catholics. In 1871, the gentlemen opposite again had occasion to appeal to religious prejudices in relation to the Scott murder.

Mr. Wood said that the Government measure met exactly the proposition originally made by the Orangemen, as it placed them on an equal footing with all other societies and organizations. He would oppose the bill.

Mr. McLeod said that although he voted for the Orange Bills last session he thought the general measure would be advantageous, and should therefore vote for the amendment.

Mr. Currie thought that the constitutional history of England proved that the existence of Orange Associations had always tended to provoke animosity. He considered that it was an evil day for Canada when Orangeism was planted in the country. There was never any necessity for the existence of Orange institutions in this country, and if so, why perpetuate the system by Parliamentary enactment? He would be sorry if the preservation of Protestantism depended upon the Orangemen. He looked upon the Orange Societies as secret political societies. He thought that the bill was brought down simply to embarrass the Government, and not at the instance of the order. He felt it to be his duty to vote against the bill.

Mr. Scott opposed the amendment on the ground of its injustice.

Mr. Clarke could not remain silent and hear the Orangemen characterised as peaceful citizens when he remembered who broke the windows of the *Globe* office. (Loud laughter.)

The House then divided on the motion for the three months' hoist, which was carried.—Yeas, 41; nays, 30.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Chisholm, Christie, Clarke, (Norfolk), Clarke, (Wellington), Clemens, Cook, Craig, (Glengarry), Crooks, Crosby, Currie, Farewell, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Gow, Hamilton, Hardy, Hodgins, McKellar, McLeod, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Oliver, Pardee, Paxton, Prince, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Webb, Williams, (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood.—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bethune, Boulter, Boltbee, Boulton, Cameron, Code, Daly, Deacon, Deroche, Fitzsimmons, Gilford, Giles, Graham, Grange, Guest, Haney, Lauder, McCall, McGowan, McManus, McRea, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Read, Robinson, Rykert, Scott, Tooley, Williams (Durham).—30.

The original motion as amended was carried on the same division.

Toronto, March 10.

The bill to amend the Assessment Act was read a third time and passed.

The following bills was read a third time:—Canada Live Stock Insurance Company bill. Omemee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterboro' Junction Railway Co. bill. Canada Southern Railway Co. bill.

The House went into Committee on the solemnization of marriage bill. Some verbal amendments were made respecting the mode of publishing banns, and a clause was added making the Act come into power on first July next. The Committee rose and reported, and asked leave to sit again.

The House went into Committee of Supply and the following items were passed; Crown Lands, $50,130; Miscellaneous, $14,290; Legislation, $11,050; Education, $500,200; Administration of Justice, $206,060.

On this item.

Mr Cameron said that Government asked for $30,000 last year to pay witnesses in criminal cases, but this year they abandoned the vote because they had no policy to carry out. There could be no doubt these witnesses should be paid.

The Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Toronto, March 11.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 p. m. After routine.

W McRae asked if it is the intention of the Government to place lands fit for settlement in the township of Lutterworth in the county of Victoria, open for free grant settlement.

Hon Mr Pardee said the township had been already appropriated, and papers giving information on the subject were being prepared.

Mr Rykert moved "that in the opinion of this House it is expedient that provision be made by which municipalities entitled to payment, under the Municipal Act of 1873, shall be permitted to expend their appropriation in accordance with the wishes of the ratepayers, as expressed through the councils, or by by-laws to be passed and approved of by them." He did not see why there should be an arbitrary rule laid down as to how money should be spent. Some municipalities would wish to expend money towards furnishing public libraries but that could not be done.

The Attorney General said this subject had receivied the full attention of Government, he did not think it well to re-open the question it had been decided that this money should be expended on permanent improvements.

Mr Grange did not think granting the power asked for would be re-opening the question at all.

Hon Mr Currie did not see why each municipality should not be permitted to spend its own money as it saw best. He was sorry the Government could not accept the resolution.

Mr Merrick said the reason this municipal loan fund scheme had been accepted by a majority of the House was because the majority were borrowing municipalities, but those who had not borrowed had very little voice in the matter. After some further remarks.

Mr Sexton moved in amendment "that in the opinion of this House it is not expedient at this stage of the present session to take any action in regard to the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Mr Lauder moved in amendment to the amendment "that in the opinion of this House the wishes of rate payers in different municipalities entitled to payments under the municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873, should be consulted as to the object to which such moneys are to be applied, and if any municipalities desire to invest such moneys in aid of schools, they should have power to do so."

Mr Cameron said it was his impression that the moneys were to be distributed this session, but now it appears the Government were anxious to retain the money, he was of opinion that the last amendment ought to prevail.

Hon Mr Crooks explained that the only delay occurring, arose out of the examination of the by-laws, which several municipalities passed, to see if they were in conformity with the requirements of the law. Certain delay is occurred during the session, as he had duties arising out of the sitting of the House to attend to.

Hon Mr Currie raised a point of order that by clause 54 of the British North American Act, no resolution can be passed for the appropriation of public revenue to any purpose that has not been recommended by a message of the Governor-General.

Mr Rykert said the money had been already appropriated, and his motion was simple abstract in principle.

Hon Mr Fraser was against the resolution in order when six o'clock arrived.

AFTER RECESS.

Several private bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. Merrick, in moving the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario, said that as Government had expressed its determination not to allow Orange bills to pass, he was prepared to allow a second reading to be declared lost on division, throwing the responsibility on the Government.

The debate on

Mr Cameron's resolution "that members of the Executive Council are liable to be examined under oath before standing Committees of this House" was resumed.

The Attorney General said he did not think the House ought either to accept Mr Cameron's motion or Mr. Meredith's amendment. He contended that all the communications between members of the Executive Council, and even between them and their subordinates were confidential, though not covered by oath of secrecy, still cannot be divulged.

Mr Hodgins contended there was no necessity for Mr Meredith's amendment, as there was machinery already existing for the purpose of examining members of the House before Committees.

Mr Rykert quoted precedents in favour of members giving evidence before committees under oath.

Mr Bethune would support Mr Crooks' amendment as he thought privileges of members instead of being swept away ought to be preserved.

Mr Cameron thought if members of the Government were exempted, it was a dangerous blow at the right of the people's representative.

Mr. Cumberland opposed the motion, as he was in favor of preserving all the privileges of the House.

Mr Boultbee said the question assumed a double form, the first whether members of this House should be examined under oath before the committees of the House. He had no hesitation in replying in the affirmative. With reference to members of the Executive he contended that if those gentlemen had to give their evidence in a Court of Law under oath, there was no reason why they should be exempted before Committees of the House.

Mr Richards thought it would frequently be inconvenient that members of the Executive Council should be put under oath. He did not think they should be positively exempted, as circumstances might arise where the House would think it desirable to examine them under oath. He thought the resolutions and amendments were all top broad, therefore he would vote against all.

Hon Mr Currie did not think any necessity for this motion had arisen, as no member of the Executive Committee had refused to give evidence under oath. There was no doubt that under the act of 1871 Commitees had power to examine under oath.

The members were then called in, and the amendment to the amendment was lost.

Yeas, 17; nays, 48.

The Attorney General moved in amendment, "that in the proceedings of this House, reasons of State policy preclude members of the Executive Council from unnecessarily disclosing confidential matters connected with their official position; that on grounds of public policy communications between members of the Executive Council touching public matters, or between members of the Council and their subordinates respecting such affairs, are by law confidential, that by the British constitutional usage it is for members of the Crown having the confidence of Parliament to determine from time to time on their responsibility as such Ministers, what papers to produce and what communications to make to Parliament; that a like duty and responsibility belong to Ministers of the Crown, or members of the Executive Council in regard to any Committee of this House, and to submitting on oath or otherwise before such committee touching such matters, unless the House order otherwise.

The House then divided, and the amendment was carried. Yeas 19, nays 45. The amendment as an original motion were carried. On the same division some bills were advanced a stage.

The house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

STORM ON THE ATLANTIC.

New York, March, 9.—Cable telegrams to day report a large number of vessels damaged in the late storms on the Alantic.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool arrived at Philadelphia to-day. She reports having met a very violent hurricane on the 27th. At midnight the sea carried away the bridge, on which were Capt. Bradburne and the first and second officers, and two sailors, who were washed overboard and lost. The fourth officer had his leg broken. The ship's hull and machinery were not injured, but she lost her deck houses. Captain Bradburne belonged to Baltimore and the other officers were from England. After the loss of the officers a consultation was held, and it was agreed that a steerage passenger named Brady, formerly third mate of the ill fated Atlantic, who swam ashore and secured a line from the Atlantic thereby saving a number of lives, should take charge of the ship and it was through his management the vessel was brought to port.

The *Citizen* estimates that buildings to the value of $1,170,000 will be constructed in the city this year. This includes Post Office, Normal and High Schools, and City Hall.

A CANADIN GARROTTED.

The following, from the *Detroit Post*, are the particulars of the recent daring garroting robbery of a Canadian in Chicago:—

A young man named Oscar Rhomer, whose parents reside in Stratford Ont., arrived in this city at 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning upon the night express train, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and gave the officers at the depot the particulars of a daring robbery committed upon him in Chicago on the previous evening. He stated that he resided in St. Louis Mo., and that he passed through Chicago on Tuesday evening on his way to Canada where he proposed visiting his parents. Shortly before nine he went to the depot and took his seat in the forward passenger coach of the train which was then standing in the depot. Just before the train started a man, whose appearance and air led Rohmer to erroneously suppose that he was a brakesman, entered and asked him where he was going. He replied "to Detroit," when the stranger informed him that he must take the next car.

Rohmer arose and went out, and upon reaching the platform was met by two men who stood in his way and obstructed his passage. At this instant he was garrotted by the man who had followed him and in a twinkling a hand was thrust into his pocket, and his wallet containing $100 in money, a through ticket from St. Louis to Detroit, and his trunk check, was abstracted, while another member of the gang took a $250 diamond pin from his shirt bosom. The thieves then jumped off the platform ran through the depot, and made their escape before Rohmer could give an alarm. The victim at once started out to look for a policeman, but after searching all through the depot was unable to find one about the premises, and as the train was just on the point of starting he concluded to come through to this city fearing that if he remained in Chicago to report the matter at police headquarters the thieves might come here ahead of him and secure the trunk, which contained property of considerable value. He had no money left, but upon stating the facts to the conductor was passed through.

The train boy witnessed the robbery and informed Rohmer that he knew who the parties were, so that if the Chicago police feel disposed to take any steps in the matter they may perhaps obtain information from him that will lead to the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property. It seems somewhat remarkable that so daring an outrage could have been successfully committed at that hour in the evening in a public depot. Rohmer's statement, that he was unable to find an officer does not reflect much credit upon the management of Chicago police affairs.

EMIGRATION.

The complaint of all farmers is that they cannot get labourers enough, and there can be no doubt that there is no field in the world where labour is so sure to pay both employer and employed as Canada. Yet farmers in Canada at this moment are letting go by an opportunity for aiding, without any great expenditure of time, an opportunity for getting the best labourers, and are not aiding the Emigration Department with as much energy as they ought.

Last autumn Mr. Arch, Mr. Clayden, and Col. Denison went through the country for the purpose of allowing Mr. Arch to form an opinion of Canada as a field of emigration. Mr. Arch was delighted with the country—so much so, that at a public meeting at Leamington he made this declaration:—"I say this "to-night, that if I had not upon my "shoulders the responsibility that I have "in this country with regard to this "movement, and if the farm labourers of "England will release me from my re-"sponsibility, I will take with me my "wife and family and go to Canada, for "it is a better land than England." Now Mr. Arch, while here, requested the Government, on behalf of his people, that registries should be made of the names of all those who required labour, in order that he should feel secure that in sending labourers to Canada there would be a certainity of there being a demand for their labour. The Government promised that this should be done, and circulars have been sent out accordingly to farmers. But very little response has been made, and time is passing and pressing. Mr. Arch is at the head of the Labourers' Union, and Colonel Dennison in his report says that the men in the Labourers' Union are the best men. But more is involved than would strike at a glance. Mr. Arche's eloquent description of Canada so alarmed all persons in with the landed interests that caricature pictures were drawn of Canada in the papers, and it was said work was difficult to obtain. Col. Denison, an accredited agent of the Government, thereupon wrote to the *Times* pointing out the error and saying:—

"The Government therefore agreed to issue circulars to all the local authorities, agricultural societies, &c., requesting them to obtain from all farmers requiring labour, and having cottages on their farms, requisitions stating what labour they wanted. These requisitions, approved by the local authorities, are to be sent to the Government, who will forward a synopsis to the National Labourers' Union, and the men desiring to emigrate will, by that means, know before they start, where they are going, what accommodation they will have, &c.

It will be obvious that if these promises are not fulfilled, the reputation of Canada as a field of emigration will be injured.

We urge this matter on our readers. It will be a great pity and a great loss if anything is done to impair the favourable in regard to Canada which obtains in England now. The eyes of thousands are turned hither as to a land of promise. Let the farmers then co-operate with the Government, and let each one who is ready to hire a labourer send a requisition to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Arch will not send emigrants without being assured that employment is ready for them. The farmers should not be wanting in energy to co-operate with the Government in a matter in which their own interests are so intimately involved, especially when in this way they may secure the most independent, strong, and energetic among the English labouring class.—*Globe.*

HINT FOR DYSPEPTICS.—When victims of dyspepsia take camphor to allay headache, they introduce into their systems a nervous stimulant, the physiological effect of which is to inflame the mucous lining of the stomach and cause ulceration there. Large quantities produce congestion, convulsion, and death, like immoderate doses of alcohol or opium. Plainly then, dyspeptics should be particularly temperate with camphor.

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The Herald,

CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.

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CARLETON PLACE, MAR. 18, 1874.

THE ENGLISH BREAK-UP.—The full accounts of the recent elections in England show that the defeat of the Liberals was more decisive than was at first supposed. It was a complete rout. And the result is a total break-up of the Liberal party which has controlled the Government so long. That party has practically gone to pieces. Mr. Gladstone has gone back to the House, but no longer leads. His former followers will rally around the Marquis of Hartington. Many of the distinguished Liberals have not been returned, and John Bright, to whom they all look with veneration, is too old and infirm for the incessant strain of active leadership. He, with many others, will be "a looker-on in Venice. The Tories will have their own way. The astute and crafty Disraeli has already indicated a policy of masterly inaction. He will let the trees of Gladstone's planting grow and bear their fruit content to fill his basket if the yield is good, and take all the credit to himself, but sure to throw all the blame on his predecessor if it is bad. The mistake of the Liberals was in doing so much: They made too many innovations for the Conservative English mind. They passed too many measures. They kept the country agitated too much. They actually kept gouty old John Bull on the run till he got into a perspiration, and finally lost his temper, and voted his drivers out. Now he proposes to take things easy. The Disraeli Ministry will do next to nothing and make a great deal of display and fuss about it, after the usual English fashion handed down from time immemorial.

The Liberals, however, have done a grand work in England. They have abolished abuses. They have simplified laws. They have extended the suffrage. They have disestablished the Irish Church. They have let daylight into a great many dark places, and awakened an unprecedented spirit of activity, inquiry, and hope. When we consider how England is tied down by precedents which are authorities; how she is covered all over with ancient usages and restrictions and charters and monopolies; how her legislation for five hundred years has been mostly patch work, sewing new bits of cloth on the old garment until it is impossible to tell what the original fabric was, it will surprise any one that the Liberals accomplished so much.

Late news from India shows that in averting the famine in Bengal the British Government has acted with consummate wisdom. The direct distribution of alms has been avoided, and except in extraordinary cases the usual channels of trade have been used for the distribution of food. The result attained has been the warding off of famine and the general supplying of the people with employment, and consequently with food. In a few instances wandering fakirs and mendicants may starve, owing to the fact that their nomadic habits keep them out of the range of Government supervision; but there is no doubt that the timely aid of the English authorities has saved at least a million of people from absolute starvation.

We have received a very elegant catalogue of seeds, W. H. Marcon, wholesale and retail seedsman, Market Square, Guelph, Ontario. From the catalogue we learn that Mr. Marcon is prepared to supply almost all kinds of Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds. He proposes to send garden and Flower seeds by mail, postage paid to any part of the Dominion; and field seeds, when the amount ordered exceeds $4 he will send paid by express. We consider this a good chance for those who wish to get fresh seeds for the spring. Catalogues sent free to those who apply.

The steamers just arrived in port bring stories of heavy weather on the North Atlantic. The steamers Andes and Wisconsin have been passed at sea disabled, and the Pennsylvania had her captain and the first and second officers washed overboard. The March gales may yet bring with them the terrible disaster which is so recklessly invoked by companies who overload their steamers.

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, who died at Buffalo on the 8th inst., was born in Cayuga County, N.Y., in 1800. After trying the trades of tailor and wool-comber, which he did not much like, he was advised to study law, and in 1823 was admitted to the Bar, settling and practising at first in Aurora, N.Y. He was elected to the New York Assembly, and subsequently to the Federal Congress. Being a Whig, he had no opportunity to come to the front till 1841, when, owing to financial embarrassments into which the Union had been plunged under Democratic ascendancy, that party were overthrown, and the Whigs swept the country. In the subsequent measures to retrieve the financial position, he took a leading part as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was elected Vice-President under General Taylor in 1848, and on the subsequent death of the latter became President.

The burning of the Pentechnicon in London was a surprise to every one, for it had been so universally thought to be fire-proof that hardly any of the vast quantity of valuable objects in it were insured. The building was of iron and covered nearly two acres. No gas-lights were allowed in it, except in the offices at the entrance. And yet in some way it took fire and was totally destroyed. It is now proposed to rebuild it of brick. The experience of Chicago and Boston has demonstrated that neither iron nor granite can resist fire, while, on the contrary, brick is even improved by being subjected to heat. A brick Pentechnicon can be made really fire-proof, and there is no material except brick which will accomplish that result. The proposal, which has been seriously made, to rebuild the Pentechnicon under ground, has such obvious objections that it cannot meet with any serious attention.

The *Christian Union* holds that sanitary conditions must supplement moral appeals to render a temperance revival permanently effectual. It says: "Ranks of habitual drunkards are filled for the most part by poor men. They live in unventilated and ill-contrived rooms. They are uncleanly in personal habits, and their garments and bed-clothes reek with foulness. Their food is apt to be innutritious and ill-cooked, and often they use quantities of the worst tobacco. All these habits breed a degeneration of the blood which craves liquor, and when liquor is to be had at every corner the fever grows by what it so easily feeds on. Moreover, if the home is bare, the wife impatient or tearful, the children quarrelsome, then the light, warm, gay saloon, with its tawdy ornaments and coarse jollity, allures the weary workman irresistibly. It becomes his social exchange, his club-house, his musical and dramatic entertainment, his art gallery."

The London *News* has sent Mr. Archibald Forbes, who made himself famous as a correspondent in the last European war, to India to gather facts concerning the famine in that land. There is no question as to the destitution and suffering of an immense body of people there and that thousands have died for want of food. But it does not seem as though the English Goverament is doing much to relieve the distress of 300,000 people who have nothing to eat, and yet, in spite of the destitution, has permitted ninety thousand tons of rice to be exported.

The German Government seem determined to make the laws regulating ecclesiastical matters respected. The arrest of the Archbishop of Posen has been followed up by that of the Bishop of Treves and the closing up of the seminary attached to the See of the latter. The faithful in the city of the "Holy Coat," however, could ill bear to see the latter part of the programme carried out, and, gathering round the institution tried to obstruct the officers of Government in the performance of their duty. The riot that followed was only prevented from becoming serious by military intervention, by which the crowd was dispersed and the city restored to quietness.

A reassuring despatch has been received from the Governor-General of India, stating that the relief-works in Patus, in the very centre of the famine stricken territory, have warded off the danger of distress in that district, all needy inhabitants being supplied with employment and sufficient provisions for themselves and families. These relief-works are for the purpose of as far as possible preventing the giving of aid from turning the population into permanent paupers by supplying a labor-test.

The annual contest between Oxford and Cambrigde, which is to come off on the Thames on the 28th inst., is already attracting attention: In the absence of any greater intellectual entertainments these scull contests are interesting.

While Jeff. Davis's friends are considering him as a suitable candidate for the United States Senate, news comes that he has arrived in London suffering from dropsy of the heart. If that be so he will have more consideration for his health than for Congressional honors.

A petition against the return of Sir John A. Macdonald for Kingston has been filed. Petitions have also been filed against Messrs. Wilkes, O'Donohue and Moss, of Toronto.

Royalty not unfrequently gives evidence of cravings of mind which empty honors cannot satisfy. King Oscar, of Sweden, has invented a fire-escape which has proved a success.

The Roman Catholics in New Brunswick have petitioned the Legislature against the School system. They say they cannot conscientiously send their children to be educated in the public schools established under it, as they hold it a sacred duty to secure to their children a religious education, and for that purpose to send them to schools where this is a regular branch. They therefore demand that the law be altered so as to allow them separate schools, as accorded to the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec. The Montreal *Witness* says it is about time this kind of talk were exploded. It seems to be implied that the Protestant schools in this Province are sectarian, which they most decidedly are not. They are genuine public common schools, which the religious minority of the Province wrung from the Government on account of the intensely sectarian character of the Roman Catholic schools. Therefore the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick have got precisely what the Protestant minority of Quebec have got, and in better measure.

Mr. Gladstone is stated to have declined the leadership of the Opposition and the Marquis of Hartington is mentioned as his probable successor. In taking this course we believe Mr. Gladstone has been guided as much by concern for the interests of his party as by the desire for rest which he may reasonably be supposed to feel. Many conscientious Conservatives in this country have been heard to express regret that Sir John A. Macdonald did not do what the ex-Premier of the Empire has done.

A San Francisco dispatch says trains that are snow-blocked have been abandoned for the present, and that the snow in Summit Valley is twenty-five feet deep on the level.

The snow blockade on the Central Pacific Railway is an unusually formidable affair. Traffic is entirely suspended, and mails between British Columbia and Canada will necessarily be considerably delayed in transmission.

In the Toronto Legislature on the 13th instant, the motion of Mr. Cameron, censuring the Commissioner of Public Works, for giving the workmen of the Central prison a half holiday at the nomination, was very justly voted down. Yeas 27,—Nays 44. We see the names of those extreme party men, Messrs. Code and Deacon, among the yeas! Right or wrong, they stick to their party.

We learn that Hon. E. B. Wood has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Manitoba, which has been vacant since the elevation of Mr. Alex. Morris to the Governorship. Mr. Wood's great legal abilities, and his experience as a public man, will make him very useful to the new Province, and we sincerely wish him a long and brilliant career in his new sphere.

A suitor is said to have appeared for the hand of Princess Beatrice, youngest and sole remaining daughter of Queen Victoria, in the person of a young German Prince, cousin to Prince Louis of Hesse. Arranging these *affairs de cœur* for her numerous family keeps the royal mother pretty well occupied.

It is now a pretty well established fact that the Pacific Railroad connot be relied on as a thoroughfare across the continent during the winter months. In the Summit Valley the snow is now twenty five feet deep on the level, and at Cisco over six feet of snow fell during the recent storm.

The Ashantee King has sent 1,000 ounces of gold to General Wolseley as a first instalment of the indemnity. The last of the British troops are to embark on the 22nd inst. General Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on the 15th ult.

Chas. Orton says he recognized the Tichborne Claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that his silence was bought by £5 per month and the promise of a thousand or two at the conclusion of the trial.

The Duke of Edinburgh and his bride arrived at Gravesend on Saturday, and were saluted by the channel fleet as they psssed to the wharf. They proceeded immediately to Windsor, to pay their first visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A prosecution has been instituted in Limerick against a number of physicians and others, for attempts to defraud the New York Life Insurance Company, by obtaining policies unknown to the persons whose lives they sought to insure.

The Ladies' Temperance Crusade in Ohio continues amid great excitement. In many cases the ladies were subjected to the grossest insults, which were borne with meekness and resignation, tending to increase the numerical strength of the crusade.

The further intelligence respecting the overthrow of the Ashantees, and the submission of King Koffee, will be welcomed by everybody. The completeness of the foe's defeat and humiliation, and the wholesome fear of the British, with which he has been inspired, is evident from the ready production of the thousand ounces of gold, and the willingness to accept the other conditions of the victors. It is pleasant to see such an early end of a serious trouble, which threatened heavy loss to the British, both in men and money. The climate would very shortly have become the most deadly enemy.

Seven hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the burning of a Jute Spinning Mill at Dundee, Scotland.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT HEALTH.

A great part of the sickness from which we suffer might be avoided if obedience to the fundamental laws of health were as much the rule as it is the exception. The majority of people seem to take it for granted that health is a matter of course; that they can eat what they choose and when with impunity, breathe any kind of air, sleep as little and as irregularly as is convenient, exercise when they feel like it, and in general exact whatever service of labor or pleasure they desire from the body, and that is the end of the chapter. Too many find, however, that it has a supplement containing dyspepsia, neuralgia, general debility, and a whole catalogue of evils, and too late awake to the fact that their health account is overdrawn, and they are bankrupt for the rest of their lives. Had they taken a tithe of the pains when they were well to keep so that they now do to get well, what suffering had been spared them? Nature does not ask whether disobedience to her laws was unavoidable or not; whoever breaks them must sooner or later suffer the penalty.

If a child is nervous, everything calculated to excite should be avoided, and his muscular and circulatory system be developed. Sleep, early, long, and sweet, should be the one thing most earnestly and constantly sought. Application to books should be discouraged, and the little pupil taught to study from Nature herself. Flowers, birds, insects, reptiles stones, are far more interesting than the description of them.

Children's parties are getting to be very common. We protest against them in the name of humanity. When a child wakens at five or six o'clock in the morning and divides the day between school and play, by six or seven o'clock at night he is tired and sleepy, or ought to be, and should go to bed. What folly just at this hour, to send him off to a party and let him eat night suppers, become socially excited, and thus early in life form a habit of dissipation. The brighter and more intelligent he is just so much the worse it is for him. There is a couplet in Milton's Comus which is very good as a text for young and old.

"That which is not good is not delicious
To a well governed and wise appetite."

When we have obtained an accurate knowledge of what is best for us individually, and such a mastery over ourselves as that we invariably avoid the evil and choose the good, then only are we free. Thenceforth, if we have not wasted our substance, for us may be health, happiness, long life, and usefulness.

The connection between the soul and the body is so intimate and vital that whatever affects one affects the other. Could liquor and all unwholesome stimulants be banished from society, could every human being have food and sleep in due quantity and due season, does any one doubt that vice and crime would quite disappear from among us? To put a still finer point on the matter, if perfect bread, well cooked meats, meals at fixed hours, early and regular sleep, were the rule in all our families, would not bickerings and jars well nigh cease?

Every one should ascertain what his physical tendencies to disease are, and how to counteract them. If one is inclined to fatness a certain course of diet and exercise will correct the inclination. Is one disposed to consumption? In many cases it may be cured or prevented if taken in time, by change of climate or occupation or mode of life. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness are quite within our power to prevent, and in their early stages to cure, if we will but live according to the known laws of physical well-being. Regularity in the habits of life should be sedulously cultivated. It is found in examining the history of long-lived persons that in almost every instance they have been exceedingly regular in their mode of living; eating and sleeping at fixed times, and rarely tasking their constitutions by unusual efforts or dissipation. Physiology should be taught in all our schools and in all our families. The Delphian motto, "Know thyself," should be the motto of every intelligent human being. The press teems with information on this important subject, and when farmers and others take as much pains with their own bodies and those of their children as are bestowed in producing prize cattle, prize pigs, and prize sheep, we shall have more prize men and women.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.—It has long been a complaint that Protestants, who desire to marry without the proclamation of banns, have to pay a fee for the license which permits them to do so, while no such tax is levied upon their Catholic fellow citizens, since they never have occasion to procure the authorization of the State. We see that this course of complaint is being put an end to in Ontario: Mr Mowat has introduced a bill which entirely does away with licences in that form. Under this new law the State will gain nothing from the disposition of persons, intending marriage, to dispense with the proclamation of banns, since it is intended to issue what are to be called "certificates" at the bare cost of the amounts of which the issuers of licenses at present receive.

The organized charities of Boston distribute upwards of $1,000 a day the year through. And Boston don't need soup-kitchens either.

King Koffee shows himself not entirely destitute of the milk of human kindness. He not only yields gracefully to his powerful adversary, but promises to protect commerce, to prevent human sacrifice, and to keep the peace forever.

The statistics accumulated by the different boards and bureaus of Massachusetts are of great value, though less complete than could be wished. The fifth report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor contains a great deal of valuable information. Some of its facts are startling and every page starts important suggestions. In the matter of the employment of children in factories, shops, and mills its disclosures are almost saddening. It has been generally supposed that all the children of Massachusetts are actually taught more or less in her excellent public schools. But, according to the indisputable figures of the report, 31,319 of her children do not attend the public schools at all, and at least 25,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen do not receive the slightest education in any school whatever. A great number of these children work in factories, shops, and mills, though a statute of the Commonwealth forbids their employment. A much larger number are thus engaged most if not all the time, being allowed to attend school two or three evenings a week through the winter. The report says it is impossible to break up this injurious and degrading practice without increased legislation. It sees no preventive for it but compulsory education. It says that the interest of parents, and sometimes their necessities, lead them to register a falsehood and push their children into manufactories when they are more fit for the hospital than the mill. The effect of this bad policy on the children is doubly disastrous. It deprives them of needed education and shuts the door against their rising in the world; while it is easy enough to calculate the damaging consequences which must accrue to the State from having such a mass of absolutely ignorant voters in it. It enfeebles their constitutions, breaks down their health, prepares the way for fatal diseases and epidemics, and invites intemperance, which is the demon of the poor. The effect of this employment of children is more injurious to girls than to boys. Dr. Clarke, in his notable book, lays great stress on the injurious effects of study on girls between twelve and sixteen. But the employment of girls in manufactories and mechanical crafts ten hours a day between the ages of eight and sixteen is a hundred times more perilous to health and everything else than an hour or two of study in the quiet of the school-room can possibly be. Well do the Commissioners say that "could we have the power given us we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could be free till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer." The importance of this subject is beyond calculation, and if no other point connected with the labor question is thought worthy of investigation this certainly deserves careful study and decisive action. It is by the accumulation of such facts as these that Massachusetts is doing a real service to social reform and human progress. We must have the facts as the data for argument. If the state of things is so bad in that State in spite of statutes and in the face of a strong public sentiment, what may it be elsewhere?

IMMIGRATION FROM SCOTLAND TO ONTARIO.—In the report of the Ontario Minister of Public Works, Alexander Begg, Esq., Chief Commissioner for Scotland, is specially mentioned as having sent out a large number of excellent emigrants, of whom 1,710 presented bonus certificates from him at Quebec on their arrival. In his report to the Hon. Mr. McKellar, he states that over 2,000 persons were directed to Ontario during the season through the Glasgow office. He also states that the current of emigration from Scotland has been turned from the United States to Ontario this past season. In this he appears to be correct, as the comparative statement of arrivals at New York for the half year ended 30th June, 1873, showed a decrease of Scottish emigrants of about 1,000, whilst the returns at Toronto showed a comparative increase of over 1,200. At the Hamilton agency, the Scotch arrivals for 1872 were 530, in 1873 they numbered 1,316. These are very satisfactory results from the Scottish agency, especially when it is borne in mind that the £2 5s rate did not take effect from Glasgow, the port of embarkation from Scotland to Quebec; consequently those emigrants were obliged to pay the £4 5s and £4 15s rates. To overcome this drawback, it appears from Mr. Begg's report, that he advanced over £200 sterling (say $1,000), in connection with the six dollar bonus to assist poor emigrants to complete their passage money.

Mrs. Dr. Everett has been telling ladies a good many wholesome truths, but she ventured into the debatable region of dietetics. She thinks vegetarians are often gormandizers, and favors an occasional plate of good roast beef, but the food *par excellence* is oatmeal. The Scotch live on it, and are physically strong and intellectually acute. This reminds us of the reply of Dr. Guthrie when it was said that oats were the staple food for horses in England and men in Scotland. "Yes, but where will you find finer horses than in England or abler men than in Scotland." His opponent "acknowledged the corn."

The Sandwich Islands are agitated over the exciting question as to whether they shall be ruled by a king or queen. And the civilized world holds its breath in suspense.

We are afraid there is nothing doing about the purchase of a Fire Engine for this village, and still the risk of fire is as great as ever it was. In fact we have just come to the season of the year when stove pipes and flues are full of soot, and the owners neglect to clean them out; thus enhancing the danger of fires breaking out in any part of the village.

We would suggest to the council that if they would take the tavern license money, which is about $600 and the $400 raised last year for the purpose of forming a fire engine fund, and put the items together, they would have $1000 to make the first payment on a good engine. They could get credit for the balance until the rates for this year are collected. The Spring would be a good time to organize a company and the long summer evenings would afford ample time for drill and practice.

An eminent American lawyer and statesman, Charles Sumner, died on the 11th instant. He was born at Boston, Mass., on January 6, 1811, and was educated at Harvard. He was admitted to the Bar in 1834, and shortly afterwards became Lecturer on Constitutional Law and the Law of Nations at the Cambridge Law School. He edited for a time the *American Jurist*. He was a strong opponent of slavery, many of his best speeches having been made in denunciation of that system. In connection with the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, which threatened a rupture between Great Britain and the United States, he took strong ground against the arrest of those gentlemen, arguing that it was wholly unjust. He was a strong Radical in politics. Altogether Mr. Sumner was a man above the ordinary character, and by his death the United States loses one of her most prominent citizens.

MODERN NOVELS.—Nobody can look upon the stream of fiction which is constantly poured forth upon the public without some doubts as to the intellectual habits which it fosters. Every day brings forth some new aspirant to the pulpit. If we could believe, which indeed would be a rather rash assumption that they all succeed in obtaining some kind of hearing, we should be awestruck by the revelation of the waste of human energy. It is bad enough that so many people should write such trash, that so many printers should waste so much paper in circulating it, and that so many critices should be doomed to give it at least a cursory glance. It would be still more lamentable if we could believe that a large class of readers derives its chief intellectual sustenance from these monotonous reproductions of old materials. How can standard literature—or, not to use a term which has unfortunately become associated with much that is wearisome, how can the thoughts of men who have really had something to say about the world—receive a due share of attention when swamped and overwhelmed in this torrent of vapid literature?

HON. RICHARD SCOTT.—The Hon. Richard Scott was called to the Senate, so that our Conservative friends who thought Mr. Joseph Morrison a perfectly good minister, though he was for two years without a seat in either House of Parliament, may now suppress their grief for the breach of the Constitution supposed to be involved in Mr. Scott being without a seat for about three months, with Parliament out of session.

There is really every reason to believe that Germany is going to force another fight with France: Bismarck takes it for granted that France is simply biding her time, re-organizing her army, and getting ready to take advantage of any difficulty which Germany may get into in order to recover her lost provinces and her own prestige. The circular which the Prince Chancellor has sent round to the courts of Europe is simply insulting to France, as no doubt it was intended to be. After enumerating the causes that Germany pretends to have as against France he says: "If the German Government were ever forced to view another French war as a mere question of time they would hardly be in a position to permit their adversary to choose his opportunity at will." Those who supposed that the domination of Germany in Europe would begin an era of peace will see from this that Germans have a great deal of human nature in them. The probabilites are that the empire will be anxious to try her mettle with some other nation. We are afraid the millenium is some distance off yet.

It would seem that every quarter of the globe was to be laid under contributions for the supply of fresh meat to England. This time it is not Australia, nor South America, nor Canada, but Transylvania that is making the experiment. A lunch was given the other day at the Canon Street Hotel, London, to test the importation from that country, the principal dishes being geese, fowls, and turkeys. But it was stated that mutton could be delivered in London at three-pence-half-penny a pound, and that the fowls would not exceed in retail cost a shilling apiece.

Judging from a long and bitter telegram to the *Mail* from Kingston it would seem likely that the protest against Sir John McDonald's return will result in his losing his seat. Charges made against Mr Carruthers and his friends of having regularly organized a system of bribery and intimidation, and they are said to be actuated by a feeling of deep-rooted personal malignity; but no confidence that the protest will be a failure is expressed.

GOOD READING.

The *Christian Union* is now publishing Edward Eggleson's new story (which he himself considers to be his best,) "The Circuit Rider: A Tale of the Heroic Age." Mr. Eggleson is one of our freshest and most vivid story writers, and his sketches of Western life and character are superior to anything we have. The *Union* shows as much tact and enterprise as any daily journal in the country. It has a corps of the best contributors of all shades of recognized Christian opinion, and gets the best thought out of all of them. It shows more plainly than any other religious family paper in the United States the evidences of careful, thorough editorial work. Its columns, always full of interesting matter, contain a greater variety than those of any paper of similar nature. It has been a very readable paper for years, and has steadily improved upon its own excellence. It advocates unity in a spirit of conciliation rather than of dogmatism, and seeks to draw by fairness when it could not drive by pugnacity. In this respect it is a model Christian paper, and its temper and spirit are a beautiful illustration of the ripened character and mellowed experience of its editor. Its pages give ample evidence that Mr Beecher's heart and hand are thoroughly enlisted in the great work the *Christian Union* is destined to fulfil. The chromos "The Dinner" and "The Nap" which Messrs. Ford & Co. are now presenting to all subscribers to the "Christian Union" for 1874—genuinely beautiful Paris painted oleographs—are even superior in conception and execution to the famous pair "Wide awake" and "Fast asleep", whose issue, by the same firm, caused so great an excitement two years ago. The subjects of the new pictures are boys—real boys—and the accessories are very natural, suggestive, and amusing. They are really artistic pictures, and quite as pleasing to a refined taste as they are to the popular eye and the hearts of the children.

"The Lord is Risen" is the title of an exquisite oleograph presented by the same firm to subscribers to "Plymouth Pulpit," which is a weekly pamphlet containing each week a sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and is eagerly read alike by the admirers and opponents of that distinguished divine. The subject of the picture is a Cross, old and moss grown, and wreathed with violets and lilies of the valley. We have rarely seen the central sentiment of the New Testament so beautifully expressed by a picture as in this tender but striking sketch. Its value may be guessed from the fact that in the picture stores it frequently sells for $5.

Miss Halcroft is the agent for the villages of Almonte, Carleton Place, and vicinity and will call and show the paper and pictures. We advise everybody who is going to spend $3 in any way, to wait till they see how much is here offered them for the money.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

SIR.—In your issue of the 4th inst., you republished a letter of the Rev. James A. Letane, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, West Virginia, to Bishop John's, resigning the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church,—will you please publish the following quoted from an "American Weekly Cotem?"

"*Justification by Faith*" and "*Justification by the Sacraments*" are inscribed, according to the Rev. Mr Letane, the first on the banner of the Low Church party, the second on that of the High Church, and as the first, in his view, is but a small and hopeless minority, of course the great body of the Church holds to justification by the Sacraments. What this means precisely it would be hard to define; but if it means that there is a single minister of the Church, High or Low, that does not profess to look as an unworthy sinner to the alone merits of the Eternal Son of God, made the sinner's through faith without any merit of good works in himself, it should be branded as an outrageously false accusation.

There is a perfect oneness among us on this point, and the fact that there is, ought to disarm party hostility and enable us to dwell in unity. It is said that when two great leaders of opposing views in religious matters met, one of them said to the other, Well, I suppose, now it is expected that we are to have a fierce disputation, but, first, let me ask, do you as a penitent sinner, renouncing all hope in your own merits, look only to the Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of your soul? I do, was the reply. Then, said the other, I shall have no controversy with you, for that is my faith and my hope.

And there is not a minister or member of the Church who does not say "Simply to Thy Cross I cling," and herein is our glory as a Church. Shame on those who slander their brethern before God and the world with a charge to the contrary, or drive off from the rock of Salvation those who would rest their feet there with themselves.

It is a very common practice to draw inferences from another's teaching and condemn him for them, when he utterly disclaims those inferences. Our Lord Himself was put to death as a traitor and blasphemer on such inferences. It is the intolerance of party men which will not suffer a brother to speak or act for Christ, if he followeth not them.

It would seem as if among the myriads who deny a Divine Saviour, or a Personal God, or neglect and disobey, there were enough to occupy us without turning our swords against those whose every prayer is through Jesus Christ our Lord, whose only hope is that, by His Merits and through faith in His Blood, they and all the whole Church may obtain remission of their sins, and all other benefits of His Passion. What the precise distinction is between the scholastic terms justification by faith and justification by sacraments, may be difficult for common christians to understand or to state. Those who hold to justification by faith probably do not mean that faith justifies them, or that there is any merit in their faith, but it is only an instrument whereby Christ's merits are laid hold of; and they who are said to hold to justification by the Sacraments, would say that it is not the Sacrament that justifies, but their faith looks through the sacrament to the alone merits of Christ, and so both reach the Saviour as their only hope.

The latter deny the Romish doctrine of the operation of sacraments, as much as the former deny the merit of faith in our justification, and the one class holds equally with the other that only those who receive sacraments rightly are benefitted by them, and only those who live as christians are justified in Christ in any way.

Many other sad points are to be seen in the letter of Mr Letane but we note only this first falsehood with righteous indignation."

P.S. Mr Letane must have been very ignorant and ill prepared at the time (some fourteen years ago) when he offered himself for the Diaconate, and also when, in due time, again he presented himself to the Bishop now to be advanced a step when (to quote his own words) the Bishop uses this language (from the ordinal and not since changed) "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Priest now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands", or else Mr Letane might have been very "broad" and indifferent, not to say perverse and wicked, because all those expressions in the different offices which he points out as so offensive to him now were in those offices then precisely as they are now.

Mr Letane has not stated in "his recantation," that he had been, fourteen years ago, and thirteen years ago, forcibly compelled to submit to the imposition of the Bishop's hands whilst those Apostolic words were uttered. Mr Letane may take whichever horn of the dilemma he choose, for one he must take, since he allowed himself to receive imposition of the Bishop's hands twice; and the formula in neither case has been changed. The conclusion, any intelligent and honest mind immediately comes to, is that, perhaps, the Bishop's examining Chaplin was somewhat to blame, Mr Letane immensely at fault, but the Apostolic Office and Ordinal entirely innocent in the matter of Mr Letane's position to-day.

I remain,
Very faithfully yours,
A. C.

Pembroke, March 10, 1874.

BECKWITH COUNCIL.

The municipal council of Beckwith met pursuant to adjournment, at the Town Hall, on the 10th day of March, 1874. All the council present.

The minutes of the last session of the council were read, approved and signed by the Reeve.

A letter from the municipal clerk of Montague announcing a conditional grant of ten dollars to improve the town line between Beckwith and Montague, opposite lots Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9—10th concession Montague. No action was taken in the case; because so long ago as the year 1870, the council of Beckwith expended twenty dollars, and also twenty dollars from Mr. Alexander Bell, on said town line near the place indicated without any response from the council of Montague, although repeated personal application was made to them, and reiterated notice given of said expenditure by the municipality of Beckwith. An application from Mrs. D. McFarlane, of Ashton, for an Inn license for the present license year. The petition of Patrick Docherty, George Kidd and others praying the council to grant a shop license to sell spirituous liquors to Mr. William Fisher, of the Village of Prospect. The petition of Thomas Alcock, Thomas Craig and others against the granting of the said shop license at Prospect. The letter of the Reeve of the township of York, in the county of York, asking the co-operation of this municipality in petitioning the Lieut. Governor in Council that municipal councils in Ontario be allowed to expend the apportionments of the Municipal Loan Fund, as they may deem most right and beneficial, and not be restricted to the mode of expenditure expressed in the 12th Section of 36 Victoria, Cap. 49. A blank copy of petition accompanied the letter, which was dated and signed by the Reeve—sealed and returned to Weston P. O., to the clerk of the municipality of the township of York. By-laws were then passed by the council confirming the the appointment of township officers. A by-law appointing an Inspector of licenses for the municipality and defining his duties. And a by-law to fix the sum to be paid for Inn and Shop Licenses within the municipality at the rate of thirty-five dollars for Inns, including Government duty, and Shop Licenses, eighty dollars, including the Government duty.

Moved by Mr. A. Stewart, seconded by Mr. D. McCuan, that the petition of Mrs. D. McFarlane, praying for an Inn License in the Village of Ashton, be granted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. D. McCuan, that the sum of six dollars be granted for the purpose of procuring some necessaries for Mr. Alex. Archer, and Mr. Alexander Ferguson be appointed to furnish said articles. Carried.

Moved by Mr John Stewart, seconded by Mr D MCuan, that the application of Mr William Fisher for a Shop License in the Village of Prospect be granted by his complying with the by-law in that behalf. Carried.

The Council then adjourned until the third Tuesday in the month of April, 1874.

EWEN MCEWEN, Tp. Clerk

At a session of the county court of the County of Carleton, held on the 10th instant, the following cases were tried:—

Wm. Dooley of the township of Huntly, was arraigned on the charge of selling liquor without a liscense. He was fined $20 and costs.

James Armstrong of the same place, on a similar charge was fined $20 and costs.

Denis Egan, also of Huntly, was charged with a like violation of the law, and was relieved of $20 and costs.

Another Huntly man, named Cornelius Mahoney, for a similar offence, was mulcted in the sum of $10 and costs.

Francis Hudson of Fitzroy, was charged with selling liquor without a license, and was fined $20 and costs.

Thos. Hartnell, also of Fitzroy, was charged with a like offence, and was fined $20 and costs.

The Cowanville *Observer* says:—Three children of Peter King, near Pierceton, were badly burned by powder last Friday. Half a pound of powder had been placed in the cellarway, and as they went down for potatoes, they took it down to examine it, and brought it in contact with the candle. They were all blown through the door into the room above but fortunately not killed. The eyes of the eldest, a girl of eleven years were at first despaired of, but latest accounts say they can all see and are doing well.

The War Office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees. A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, of a date prior to the taking of Coomassie declares that the overtures for peace on the part of the Ashantees were treacherous and part of a plot to lure the army to destruction.

SAD TRAGEDY.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.

A considerable excitement was created in this city yesterday, by the report that a body had been found drowned at the head of the slides on the Chaudiere Island between 8 and 9 o'clock: It seems that some three men in the employ of Messrs, Bronsons and Weston, were sent to make some repairs at the bulkhead of the slides, with a view to damming back the water, and thereby increase the supply to their mill when it opened in the Spring. In their operations, one of the men with a pike pole pulled up the arm of what was apparently a corpse in the water. An examination revealed the fact, that another arm and the head of the body of a human being was penetrating through between the two upper timbers of the bulkhead. The men immediately communicated the facts to the police who in turn notified Coroner VanCortlandt. Policeman Graves recognized the body as that of Mr. Halpenny, who has been missing since Christmas Eve last, and who was seen for the last time living on the Richmond Road, having been traced as far up as the tavern of one Patrick Kennedy thereon. A son of Mr. Halpenny was next sent for and recognized the body as that of his father. The body was then removed to a small wooden tenement adjoining the place of discovery, there to await the action of the Coroner. The body was given to Mr. T. Keir, who was commissioned by the Coroner to swear in a jury, which were accordingly empanelled and asked to meet at the above place at 2 p. m. There are various surmises as to the causes leading to the untimely end of the unfortunate man. One is that he may have turned down Broad street, and having gone somewhat astray, fell into the river at the bay and was drowned. Others again are afraid of foul play, and that possibly he was way-laid, killed and thrown into the river to escape detection, a circumstance that would seem to gain some credence from the fearful appearance of the face and skull, which seems to have suffered terribly from contusions of some kind. At the appointed time, it seems that the Coroner postponed the inquest at the request of Dr. Hill until to-day at one o'clock p. m. and orders were given to remove the body to the Protestant Hospital in the meantime. It is to be hoped this melancholy affair will receive at the hands of the coroner a full and searching investigation.—*Ottawa Times.*

MR. JOLY.—We are in some respects sorry to learn that Mr. Joly has declined the Senatorship offered him by the Government. At the same time there can be no doubt that he has selected the course which he judges will be most conducive to public good. Mr. Joly's services to the country, whether in the Senate or elsewhere, will always be of the most valuable kind, and we have no doubt this fact will, before long, place him in a position of greater influence than those he has hitherto held.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Court House, Ottawa, on Sunday, at both morning and evening, was crowded to excess to hear the Rev. Mason Gallagher D.D., of New York, on the subject of the Reformed Episcopal Church, a question which is receiving much attention, and viewed with interest not only by the churchmen in our own city, but in Great Britain and the United States. At the morning service there were fully seven hundred persons present. Many of those were strong sympathizers with the movement, while others were attracted to hear the rev. gentleman and have an opportunity of looking on both sides of the picture and judging for themselves. The sermon at this service was a general one, having no direct bearing to the Reformed Church; but in the evening the rev. gentleman referred at great length to the general principles of the reform and its beneficial effect. The religious exercises were opened according to the liturgy of the Church of England, the only difference being the omission of the absolution. The hymns sung were also taken from the general hymn book of the church. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher is a middle aged person, and possesses a very pleasant and strong voice. His nationality could not be mistaken, both his accent and features at once stamping him as a Virginian. He took his text from the 17th cap. of St. John and the 21st verse: "That they may be made perfect in one."—*Ottawa paper.*

The *Daily News* and *Telegraph* announces that the King of Ashantee agrees to pay Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces in gold, renounces all claim to Adanzi, Assin, Denkera, Akim and Wassaw; withdraws his forces from the parts of the coast belonging to or under the protectorate of Great Britain; undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomasie to the Prah River, and to protect merchandise transported over said road; will prohibit human sacrifices, and swears to perpetual peace with England. Gen. Wolseley does not expect the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations of vastly greater importance and more likely to be adhered to. A garrison will be maintained by the British at Prahsu.

The *Citizen* reports a decided improvement in the tone of the lumber market this week. Prices have advanced a shade, and some sales have been effected at advanced rates. A number of buyers are still in town, and some of them are endeavoring to treat a new cut. Producers, however, are holding off for an advance in prices. It is estimated that the production in all the lumbering districts will be nearly one third less under the most favorable circumstances, and if an early break up should take place without heavy spring rains, a great deal of the winter's make of logs will not be brought to the mills.

AN ORIENTAL TRUTH.—The Rev. Charles Robinson writes: One of the most pathetic instances of Orientalism that ever came to my knowledge is related as a positive fact. While the children of the Abeih school were playing together one day at recess, two small girls fell into a pleasant dispute as to the size of a certain object—plaything, perhaps. One said, "Oh, it was very little!" and the other asked, "How little?" Then the missionary looked out of his window and heard her answer, "Why, a little wee thing." Then the other pressed her still further, "Well, how little? to which the girl replied, unconscious of the poetry or pathos of her comparison, "As little as the joy of my father on the day I was born!"

The London Press seems to regard Gladstone as the only person capable of leading the Opposition as a body as any other would be the leader of a section merely.

THE NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

The following communication in reference to the proposed Huron and Ottawa Railway was submitted by Mr. Miller at the Board of Trade meeting yesterday afternoon:—

THE ROUTE OF THE HURON AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

This Railwaw is intended to pass through the Huron an Ottawa territory in as nearly a direct line as the country will permit from Parry Sound to Carleton Place, where it will connect with the Canada Central Railway,—its eastern connection to Montreal. From an actual examination of a considerable portion of the western half of the section of country to be traversed, I can safely say that the difficulties from an engineering point of view are not more serious than those encountered on the line of the Muskoka branch of the Northern Railway, now under construction between Washaga and Gravenhurst, the geological formation being the same, the cost of which, without equipment including very expensive, bridges over several branches of the River Severn, the outlet of Lake Couchiching, being about $22,000 per mile. I may also remark that the probability is that the cost of the Huron and Ottawa Railway will be less than that amount, as the country is not so rugged and broken as between the aforesaid points on the Muskoka branch. The greater portion of the route to be traversed by this proposed railway is settled to a certain extent, and intersected by the following Colonization Roads:—Great Northern, Nipissing, Muskoka, Bobcaygeon, Burleigh, Peterson, Hastings, Addington and Ottawa, and Osseauss, affording thereby great facilities for the supply of material necessary for the construction of the said railway. Several railways also are now in course of construction, and are projected into the country now under consideration, viz:—The Muskoka branch of the Northern Railway, which will be completed to within 40 miles of Parry Sound, during the year 1875, thus forming a connecting link with the railway system of Western Ontario. The Toronto and Nipissing is now running to within 50 miles of the proposed route, and will eventually be constructed northward to Lake Nipissing. The Kingston and Pembroke is also in course of construction, and will intersect the proposed railway when completed.

THE HARBOUR OF PARRY SOUND.

This is considered one of the natural harbours on the Eastern coast of the Georgian Bay, being land-locked, with ample capacity, and depth of water sufficient for the largest class of lake vessels. There is a lighthouse at the entrance, and during the season of navigation the channel is properly buoyed. Charts also can be procured, founded upon accurate surveys of the same. Owing to the large quantity of lumber annually shipped from this port during the last fifteen years, to Chicago and other American ports, the harbour of Parry Sound has become well known to captains of vessels. Its great importance in connection with a line of railway from the Georgian Bay, eastward, is that it is the most direct line from the Straits of Mackinan to Montreal of any harbour on the Eastern shore of the Georgian Bay. The village of Parry Sound now contains a population of about 500, and is fast becoming a place of importance, being the centre of a fair agricultural country, rapidly settling, up, and connected with the older portions of Ontario by good roads and lines of telegraph, together with steamer communication during the summer to Collingwood, Penetanguishene, &c. There is also a Colonization road from this point to Lake Nipissing, which is about 70 miles to the northward. In regard to the question of a railway being constructed from Carleton Place *via* Pembroke, Mattawa, and along the south shore of Lake Nipissing to the Mouth of French River, there are many objections. First—The extra length of the said proposed railway in comparison with that of the Huron and Ottawa Railway. Second—The engineering difficulties owing to the increased ruggedness of the country. Third—The unfitness of the mouth of the French River as a lake post, suitable for the large trade that must ultimately be attracted to a railway that presents such facilities for the transportation of the products of the Western States to Montreal and other ocean ports. In regard to the first of these from the most correct information to be obtained, it appears that the distance from Carleton Place to the mouth of the French River *via* Pembroke, Mattawa, and the south shore of Lake Nipissing, is some 70 miles longer than the distance from the same point to Parry Sound by the route of the Huron and Ottawa Railway. The distance from Parry Sound to the mouth of the French River is about 50 miles, so that in case a railway is carried on to the Sault St. Marie, and which, no doubt, will eventually occur, it will still be a shorter line by 20 miles to make Parry Sound the point of departure than to adopt the Pembroke, Ottawa and Lake Nipissing route, the distance being as follows:—

C. P. to Parry Sound	185 miles.
Parry Sound to mouth of French River	50 "
Total	235
Carleton Place to mouth of French River *via* Pembroke and Mattawa	255 miles.

making a difference of 20 miles in favour of the Parry Sound route to French River

In regard to the second objection, having had many opportunities of judging of the character of the country along the south side of French River and Lake Nipissing, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to secure a good route for a railway in that section of the country owing to its rocky and broken nature. The line of such a railway would of necessity traverse the section of the country situate between the French River and Lake Nipissing and the Maganetewan River. For upwards of 70 miles from the Georgian Bay, the French River and the North shore of Lake Nipissing are never more than from 30 to 40 miles distant from the Maganetewan River, so that the said section of country is necessarily much intersected by the various streams flowing from the height of land, between the said rivers and lakes. Civilization has only to a very limited extent penetrated this part of Ontario, and with the exception of a few settlers on the line of the Nipissing Road, I can safely say that until the immediate neighborhood of the Ottawa is reached, the country to be traversed by a railway on the route now under consideration, would pass entirely through a wild and uninhabited region, access to which with supplies and material for construction, could only be obtained at great expense.

THE UNFITNESS OF THE MOUTH OF FRENCH RIVER.

In regard to this question I may briefly state that the French River has several mouths emptying into the Georgian Bay, at points several miles apart, and the entrances thereto are exceedingly unsafe, owing to the dangerous shoals and reefs that there abound. Indeed, it is with extreme caution that vessels approach this part of the coast, if possible, only in the day time. Only by a large out lay of money could a safe and commodious harbour be here secured, suitable for the requirements of the produce and lumber trade; that will assuredly spring up upon the construction of a railway of the character and with the connections of that now under consideration. The success of the railway also is greatly dependent upon the situation of a harbour equal to the requirements of a trade carried on by vessels of the largest lake tonnage. Another objection, in my opinion, to this route is that, to connect with the line of railway already surveyed from the Sault Ste. Marie to French River by Mr. Murdoch, on behalf of the Dominion Government, the route of junctions would be many miles up French River, being the only practicable route and apparently the nearest possible approach to be obtained to the mouth of the said river by the line to the Sault. The country in the vicinity of the mouth of French River is extremely rocky and sterile; a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company is located here, and is the only sign of civilization. In closing my remarks I think it quite apparent from the forgoing that the Parry sound route possesses superior advantages to all others, from Ottawa to the Georgian Bay. As regards distance, the advantages of a comparatively settled country, and good access thereto, and a large and secure harbour on the Georgian Bay, suitable for the largest vessels, and I can safely say that for the general development and settlement of the territory known as the Huron and Ottawa district, there is no scheme that should commend itself more thoroughly to the people of Ontario and Quebec than the Huron and Ottawa Railway, opening as it does, a new avenue to the seaboard for the produce of the Western States, and our own Province of Manitoba—a large tract of country for settlement, and a timber district that is not equalled in the whole Dominion. The mining interests also will be benifited, as there in no doubt, from late discoveries, that the country now under consideration is very rich in minerals. Trusting that you will succeed in constructing this railway, which is destined to be of such importance to the Northern part of Ontario, as well as the Province of Quebec.

J. B. WADSWORTH.

Toronto, 26th Feb., 1874.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Beef	6 00 @	7 00
Pork	8 50 @	9 00
Mutton, per lb	0 07 @	0 08
Veal, per lb	0 00 @	0 00
Fowls, per couple	0 00 @	0 00
Turkeys, each	0 90 @	1 00
Geese, each	0 50 @	0 00
Ducks, each	0 25 @	0 30
Feathers, per lb	0 50 @	0 55
Fowls feathers, per lb	0 35 @	0 40
Eggs, per doz	0 27 @	0 30
Butter, per lb	0 30 @	0 31
In prints, per lb	0 30 @	0 35
Potatoes	0 45 @	0 50
Tomatoes	0 00 @	0 00
Onions, per bus	1 00 @	0 20
Turnips, per bus	0 40 @	0 00
Carrots, per bus	0 50 @	0 00
Parsnips	0 30 @	0 00
Hay, per ton	15 00 @	17 00
Oat Straw, per ton	10 00 @	0 12
Oats, per bus	0 35 @	0 36
Peas, per bus	0 60 @	0 65
Beans, per bus	1 00 @	0 20
Buckwheat, per bus	0 50 @	0 55

BROCKVILLE MARKETS.

Flour—Extra, 100 lbs	$3 00 to	$3 15
No. 1 Fall	3 50 to	3 75
Buckwheat Flour	1 90 to	2 00
Buckwheat per bushel	0 48 to	0 50
Oatmeal, # 100 lbs	3 00 to	3 25
Wheat—Fall, # bush	1 10 to	1 20
Spring	1 00 to	1 10
Rye per bush of 56 lbs	0 68 to	0 70
Corn	0 55 to	0 60
Peas	0 62 to	0 65
Oats	0 32 to	0 35
Barley per bush	0 80 to	1 00
Potatoes	0 35 to	0 40
Pork per 100 lb	6 50 to	7 00
Beef per 100 lbs	4 50 to	5 50
Butter in rolls, per lb	0 24 to	0 28

RENFREW MARKETS.

Wheat, Spring	$2 00 @	$2 20
Oats	0 90 @	1 05
Peas	0 90 @	1 00
Beans	2 50 @	3 00
Flour	6 25 @	6 75
Butter, roll	0 20 @	0 22
" keg	0 15 @	0 20
Cheese	0 12½ @	0 00
Pork, Mess	18 75 @	20 00
" Prime Mess	14 00 @	17 00
Hogs, dressed	6 50 @	7 00
Hay	13 00 @	15 00
Eggs, per doz	0 12½ @	0 00
Apples, per bbl	3 00 @	4 00
Hardwood per cord	4 00 to	5 50

PEMBROKE MARKETS.

Flour, No. 1 per bbl	$6 75 to	$7 25
Do. do. in bags	6 25 to	7 00
Fall Wheat	1 30 to	1 40
Spring Wheat	1 25 to	1 30
Rye	0 55 to	60 0
Peas	0 60 to	0 80
Beans	1 50 to	2 00
Oats	0 40 to	0 45
Pork, Mess, per bbl	20 00 to	21 00
Prime Mess	16 50 to	17 00
Hay, per ton	15 00 to	00 00
Butter, per lb	0 25 to	0 30
Hides, per 100 lbs	4 50 to	5 00
Oatmeal	6 50 @	6 00
Cornmeal, bolted	5 00 @	5 00
Potatoes	0 45 @	0 50
Barley, per bus	0 00 @	0 00
Apples, per barrel	5 00 @	5 00
Cabbage	0 05 @	1 10
Wool	0 60 @	0 65
Peaches	4 06 @	4 00
Bears	18 00 @	24 00
Deers	0 00 @	10 00

BIRTH.

At Carleton Place, on the 11th of March, 1874, Mrs. John Walsh, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Manse, Ramsay, 10th March, by the Rev. H. D. Steele, Mr. Peter McGregor, of Almonte, to Miss Isabella Millions, of Ramsay.

DIED.

At Rariton, New Jersey, February 27th, of rheumatism of the heart, Wm. A. Lorimer, Esq., a native of Langhar, Scotland; much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—The remains were taken to the Greenwood Cemetery, on the 3rd instant.

At Ramsay, on the 12th instant, Mr. Patrick Hughes, aged 90 years. Mr. Hughes has been a resident of Ramsay for 46 years. He was one of the oldest Freemasons in Canada, having been a respected member of the fraternity for over seventy years. His end was great peace.

Public banquets are to be given at Portsmouth to the troops returning from the Ashantee expedition.

The total cost of the Bank of England, incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the Bidwells, was £40,000.

Alfred Rimney was arrested last night for stealing from his employer, a tailor on Sussex street.

One hundred persons are thrown out of employment, by the suspension of the Steam Works in Jersey City for want of coal.

The Governor-General yesterday, in a match for the silver medal of the Ottawa Curling Club, beat J. W. Russell by one point. The game at the conclusion stood:—His Excellency, 21; Russell 20.

Owing

TO THE TIMES

Howard & Co.

ARE OFFERING

DRESS GOODS from 12½c upwards.
PRINTS " 9 "
TWEEDS AND CLOTHS
at prices that end grumbling.
CLOTHING at cost to close it out.
BOOTS & SHOES amazingly cheap.
Plenty of that 50c TEA on hand yet.
GO AND SEE THEM
They are just receiving Spring Goods, in HATS, FLOWERS, LACES, AND GENERAL DRY GOODS.

Carleton Place, March 18, 1874. 24-tf.

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 Stg.

TORONTO.

Make advances on mortgage security of City, Town, or Farm Property, in sums ranging from $400 upwards, and for periods to suit Borrowers; interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Borrowers have the option of repaying the principal either by annual instalments, or in one sum at the end of the term. If the Security prove satisfactory, the loan may be renewed for a further term.

The expenses will be found very moderate, and it is optional with the Borrower either to have them deducted from the Loan or added to the principal.

As interest is only reckoned from the date of the cheque, (not from the date of application, as is generally the case), the utmost despatch is used in the completion of every Loan. No Commission charged either on the original Loan or the renewal. For further information apply to

JAMES POOLE, Esq.,
Valuator, Carleton Place,
Authorized to receive applications for Loans.

Payments can be made through the Bank of Montreal, or Merchants' Bank, where the former has no agency.

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY'S OFFICES
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

AUCTION SALE. The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at his residence 10th concession Beckwith, on Friday, the 3rd day of April 1874, the following farm stock and implements, viz.: 3 working horses, 4 milch cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 two-year old bull, 3 calves, 14 sheep, 1 lumber waggon, 1 lumber sleigh, 1 bob sleigh, 1 iron plough, 1 harrow, 1 mowing machine, fanning mill, 1 sett of lumber harness, 1 saddle and bridle, a quantity of hay and other farm produce and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of sale.—$8 and under, cash; over that amount credit will be given until the first March, 1875, by furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at ten of the clock.

HUGH ROBERTSON, Beckwith.
JAMES McDIARMID, Auctioneer. 24-a

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1874, contains eighty large octavo pages, with more than fifty engravings, representing Heads, Faces, Mouths, Noses, good and bad, with "Signs and Character; also My Schoolmates, and what became of Them; A Good Memory; The "Leak; or, a Hole in a Pocket through Bad Habits;" and How to save Money!—One Thousand Boys Wanted; Bad Breath, Its Cause and Cure; A Fascinating Face; What the Savans are doing for Mental Science, etc. The best Annual ever issued. Agents wanted. Newsmen have it. Sent pre-paid, by first post, for 25 cents, by

S. R. WELLS, Publisher.
389 Broadway, New York. 24-c

M. McCann, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE & Ornamental Painter; Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, Paper-hanger. Flags and Banners painted in the best style.

Shop—up-stairs in Graham's Carriage Shop, corner of Bridge and William Sts.

All orders for Jobbing and Whitewashing will be promptly attended to.

Carleton Place, March 18, 1874 (24)

Insolvent Act of 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF ROBERT LITTLE of Carleton Place, an Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, in the village of Carleton Place on Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

A. W. BELL, Interim Assignee.

FARM FOR SALE in the Township of Admaston, containing 150 acres, 100 cleared, with good fences and suitable building thereon; being well watered and drained, and conveniently situated within three and a half miles of the Village of Renfrew, and will be sold at reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to

ANDREW. O'SULLIVAN,
24-c* on the premises

WANTED, a situation as engineer in a grist mill, or saw mill, or any manufacturing works. I am able to do all repairs to engines or boilers. With long experience in saw mills, good reference can be given for fitting up engines and running them.

WM. THURLOW.
L'Original P. O., Ont., 24-g

WANTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED. A boy that has had some experience as clerk in a shop. State wages expected. Apply if by letter post-paid, to

JAMES GILLIES, Jr.
Braeside P. O., Ont. 14-g.

TO DEBTORS. All persons indebted to this office, either by note or book account, will much oblige by making immediate payment of the same. All who neglect to do so will be sued without further notice.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1874. 200 Pages; 500 Engravings and colored plate. Published Quarterly at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.

Address—JAMES VICK, Rochester N. Y.

FAIRS.

ALMONTE, last Thursday in April and Oct.
ASHTON, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
ARNPRIOR, 1st Thursday in March and Oct.
BONNECHERE POINT, 2nd Tues. in April & Oct.
CARLETON PLACE, 1st Tues. in April and Nov.
CLAYTON, 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. Nov.
EGANVILLE, last Wednesday in October.
FRANKTOWN, 2nd Tues in May and Sept.
FERGUSON'S FALLS, 3rd Tues. May and Oct.
INNISVILLE 4th Tuesday in October.
LANARK, 2nd Tuesday in May and October.
MERRICKVILLE, 1st Thur. in Sep., Oct. & Nov.
PAKENHAM, 2nd Tues., May, 2nd Thur., Oct.
PERTH, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
PEMBROKE, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed in Oct.
RENFREW, 1st Wednesday in November.
ROSS, 4th Tuesday in April and October.
ROSEVILLE, 2nd Thur. in May and September.
SMITH'S FALLS, 1st Friday in October.
SAND POINT, 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.

Rev. Mr. Mulvany Rector of Huntly, Carleton Co., has formally ex-communicated John Clarke and John H[illegible] two of the leading members of his congregation, for sympathising with the Reformed Church movement. A deputation from the congregation came to the city to-day to interview Bishop Lewis on the subject, but he was absent in Montreal.

A Western paper is dead. In its last gasp it faintly whispered, "Two hundred subscribers, and only thirty-one of them paid up."

A Detroit female of just twenty-five was married to her fifth husband lately. All the gentlemen are alive, and the first four are doing well.

An embryo poet, who is certainly a close observer of human nature, remarks: "Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

A Mississippi postmistress has discharged her husband from a clerkship for non-attendance to duty. She wanted no nepotism in hers.

Judge Jeffreys, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him, observed, "There is a great rogue at the end of this stick." The man replied. "At which end, my lord?"

An Iowa editor wrote: "During the past week we have been visiting the Solons of the country;" and his constant subscribers think that is a funny way to spell "saloons."

Andrew Jackson was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who could not spell words more ways than one."

A Boston man was cursing an editor the other day when he fell dead.—Several similar instances have been lately reported. Men should be careful in speaking of anything sacred.

Further outrages are reported by the Indians at Grand River Agency, Dakotah, and they will concentrate at the foot of Black Hill by April, preparatory to a general war with the whites during the summer.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—The Charlottetown *Examiner* speaks of Mr Peter Bollon, of lot 49, who died lately at the age of one hundred and six years. The old gentleman was hale and healthy up to a few days before his death.

Good newspaper writing is becoming more and more common. A Pittsburgh editor complains that one of his articles has been subject to misrepresentations as "wild as the glossaries of the Talmud." Another lively writer in Minnesota avers that "our indescribably beautiful sunset scenes come as near representing the opening portals to the celestial republic of souls as anything mortal vision ever beheld." Every day we are more and more firmly convinced that the English language has magnificent resources as yet undeveloped.

The question has been often asked and discussed as to how fast a wheel can be made to revolve. The most reasonable and simple answer yet given is, that there is, in fact, no limit to the number of revolutions which a wheel may be made to make in a given time. It is stated that Savart, in his experiments on the theory of sound, caused wheels to revolve from one thousand to two thousand times per minute, but this has been greatly surpassed by Foucault, who invented an apparatus for measuring the velocity of light, to which a small wheel with a mirror was attached, which—so it is stated—might be made to revolve at the almost inconceivable rate of six hundred, eight hundred, and even one thousand times per second, or the prodigious number of sixty thousand times in a minute.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Now that we have a Reform Administration, we believe a concerted effort should be made to do away with the postage tax on newspapers. It is almost impossible to conceive the amount of labor, trouble, and care Postmasters are put to, in attempting to keep accounts in order, yet people are continually finding fault, they have paid the five cents for the quarter or dream that they have, which is equivalent to paying when they are desirous of engaging in a quarrel with the unfortunate Postmaster. In many of the country offices, we are fully convinced the Postmaster does not succeed in collecting more that 75 per cent of the charges. Through difficulties about postage, farmers are in many instances annoyed and give up the paper. The law is a tax upon intelligence, and the Government would be as much justified in putting a tax upon every pupil, who attends our Public Schools as they are in retaining the tax on newspapers. No sophistry about the revenue should be received by our Representatives as a reason why they should not vote for a bill abolishing the tax root and branch. We boast of the civilization of the 19th century—the march of progress, &c. But we hope the first march of our Representatives will be, to march the old law out of the Statute Book. Surely a Finance Minister can devise some scheme by which the cents and five cent pieces that are now wrung out of the corners of handkerchiefs and sorted out of bits of tobacco, can be had from other sources. Should our Finance Manager fail in finding the cash in any other quarter, our advice is, curtail your Expenditure by just that sum and reap as your reward the thanks of the entire community. It is not the amount of money collected that the people complain of, it is the annoyance and trouble they are subjected to.—*Recorder.*

The degree of importance attached abroad to inventions designed to control the power of fire, may be estimated by the fact that among the prizes offered by the London Society of Arts for 1873-4, about half a dozen refer to this specialty. One of these is for the best method of preventing destructive fires; another is for some means of speedily extinguishing fires when water is scarce; a third for some ready system of securing valuable property from the flames; fourth, for preventing or diminishing the numerous fatal disasters from fashionable muslin dresses catching fire, whether by rendering such dresses less combustible, or having constantly in readiness a large cloak of incombustable fabric, composed of asbestos or amianthus, with which to instantly enwrap the whole body; also, incombustable paper for preserving valuable documents and manuscripts; and, finally, for the economical production of an uninflammable wood that will render buildings in which it is employed less destructible by fire.

FOR SALE. As I am going out of the Livery business, I now offer my stock for sale; comprising of the following articles:—5 Horses, 5 Setts of Single Harness, 1 Set of Double Harness, 1 Saddle, Bridle and Martingale, 6 Single Buggies, 1 Double Buggy, 7 Single Cutters, 1 Double Cutter (2 seats) 1 Bus (4 seats) 11 Buffalo Robes, 2 Rugs, Bells, Blankets, and other articles belonging to same. The above mentioned will be sold cheap, any person wanting to get into the business will do well to call and examine for themselves.

JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

THE DRY GOODS HALL.

—o—

Carleton Place.

CHEAP DRY GOODS,
CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES,
CHEAP CLOTHING,

EXTRA VALUES

In Black Lustres, Fancy Dress Goods, Prints, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Flannels, Grass Linens, Black Silks, &c.

Our Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

is very large and complete, comprising all the finest lines to be had in the trade and at prices that will defy competition.

OUR

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is still in charge of MR. P. F. KELLY, who has been in our employ for over two years and whose work during that time has given immense satisfaction.

TWEEDS.

We have just received our stock of Spring Tweeds which will be found on inspection to be superior in quality, style and pattern to any goods shown in this place.

HATS & CAPS.

We have also received our Spring Stock of Fur & Felt Hats, Silk and Cloth Caps of the latest styles and will be sold at lowest possible prices.

Our determination is to keep the best goods and sell at the

LOWEST PAYING PRICES,

and thereby sustain the enviable reputation we have been so successful in obtaining from the Public.

Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods.

WILLIAM CARLEY.

FOR SALE. Village Lot No. 15, containing one quarter of an acre, on St. Paul street, in the thriving village of Carleton Place, on which is erected a frame house, with good out-buildings. Also a quarter of an acre of land, being an eligible lot situated within about two hundred yards of the Junction of the B. & O. and the C. C. Railway. Terms easy. Apply to the undersigned, (if by letter, post-paid.)

RICHARD SCOTT.

Carleton Place, 3 Feb., 1874. 19-tf

WANTED. A good boy, to learn the printing business. Apply at this Office.

COUNCIL MEETING. The next session of the Municipal Council of Carleton Place will be held in the Council Room, on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 7 o'clock, p. m. JAMES POOLE, Clerk.

NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into Partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, &c., said Firm to be known as COSIER & SHORE.

Ashton Jan. 16th, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN the matter of Robert Crampton, an Insolvent. All persons still indebted to the Estate of the above Insolvent, are notified for the last time, that all notes and accounts unpaid on the first day of April next, will be sued.

JOHN SUMNER, Assignee.

Carleton Place, 9th March, 1874. 23-g

RAMSAY COUNCIL. The Municipal Council of the Township of Ramsay will meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the distribution of Statute Labour and other general Township business.

THOMAS COULTER, Tp. Clerk.

Ramsay, 4th March, 1874. 23-e

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A large two storey building on High Street, in Carleton Place. Apply to JOSEPH PITTARD.

Carleton Place, Feb. 16th, 1874. 20-cg

HORSE SHOES. One Dollar per sett, Cash. All other work equally cheap. WM. M. GLOVER.

WANTED. Ten or twenty thousand feet of seasoned two-inch White Oak Lumber, first quality, delivered at Brockville during the present month,—state price.

23-g G. M. CORNETT, & BRO.,

Cheap GOODS,

—o—

THE SUBSCRIBER, in order to make room for Spring Importations, offers the whole of his present Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, HARDWARE,

MEDICINE,

HATS & CAPS, &c., &c.

At such sacrifices as must induce purchasers to lay in their summer supply.

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT OFFERED ON

TEAS,

RAISINS, &

CURRANTS.

Tuesday, ... Call and see and secure bargains.

WM. WILSON, JR.

Carleton Place, 6th March, 1874. 23

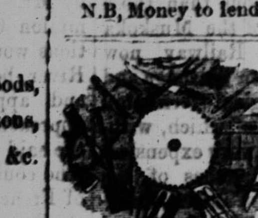
FARM FOR SALE. E. ½ 15 and E. ½ 16 in 11th concession of Township of Lanark, containing 100 acres—70 acres cleared and under cultivation, the rest well wooded. Well watered. Soil, clay loam. Comfortable house, barn, stables and sheds. Fences in good condition. Offers for the purchase of this property received by WILLIAM GIVINS, Pembroke, or by

GEMMILL & MACDONNELL,
Barristers, Almonte.

February 23, 1874. (21-e)

GEMMILL & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Notaries, Conveyancers, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.

J. A. GEMMILL. DONALD G. MACDONELL.
N.B, Money to lend on real estate. 21-ly



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

Selling Off
AT COST.

J. B. PATTERSON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER, Carleton Place, is now selling his entire Stock of Watches and Jewellry at wholesale Prices.

Russell Watches regular prices $25, now selling for $20.
American Watches ditto $25, ditto $20.
Swiss Watches " $14 " $9.

Also a large variety of Gold and Plated Jewellry, comprising the following articles.
Gold & Plated Setts, Brooches and earrings,
" " Lockets and Charms,
" " Ladies' Chains
" " Gents' Chains
" " Watch Keys
" " Ladies' Cuff Buttons
" " Gents' " "
" " Gents' Shirt Buttons
" " Bracelets

A large variety of plain and fancy Gold Rings. Call and see, and be convinced.

SHINGLE BOLTS. SHINGLE BOLTS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Carleton Place, and vicinity, that they are prepared to purchase during the coming Winter, from one to two thousand cords of sound, cedar shingle bolts, suitable for the manufacture of shingles.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the same can do so by applying early to the undersigned, when full particulars can be arranged as to quality and dimensions, for which the highest price in cash will be paid, delivered at their mills.

This being the only market in this section for the above class of timber, we trust farmers will be active in pushing a brisk trade, as it is at all times liable to be destroyed by fire.

McLAREN & McRAE.

Bredin Mills, Carleton Place,
October 15, 1873.

AGENTS WANTED. Just out, a new and beautifully colored Map of the Dominion, the largest, the latest and the most comprehensive for the money yet published.

To every intelligent voter who wishes to understand the "situation," with regard to railways and other important territorial interests, this Map is indispensable. Agents who will take hold of it earnestly and immediately will reap a good harvest, and should state where they saw this advertisement. JAMES CHURCHILL, Toronto. (23)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LADIES' SCHOOL.

200 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

Established 1869; *Incorporated* 1871.

Lady Principal—MISS FULLER; assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers and Professors.

The Council having secured the premises adjoining, formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal, there is now additional accommodation for boarders.

Application to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to REV. H. POLLARD, Sec'y.

Ottawa, Jan. 6th, 1874. (15-au)

SMALL LIVERY for sale in Carleton Place. The subscriber will sell out his Livery, consisting of three good driving horses and harness; three single cutters; three single buggies and one three-seated rig, with buffalo robes, &c.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Carleton Place Jan. 10th, 1874. (15-tf)

SAMUEL BELL, General Insurance Agent, for Fire, Life and Marine. Office at Metcalf's Hotel, Carleton Place. Lowest rates charged, and satisfactory settlement of losses guaranteed.

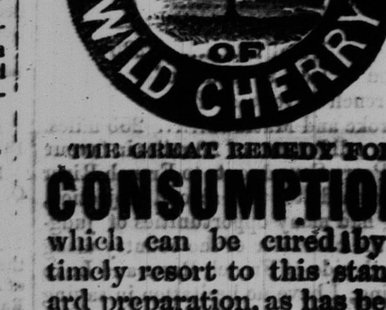
Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf

MONEY! MONEY!

THE Canada Permanent Building and Saving Society are prepared to loan money from two to twenty years, at the lowest possible rates of interest, on real estate security.

SAMUEL BELL, Agent.

Carleton Place, Jan. 6th, 1874. 15-tf



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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 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.

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

J. A. GEMMILL, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office,—opposite the Almonte House, Almonte.

N.B.—Money to lend at low rates.

STORE TO LET. In the Village of Renfrew formerly occupied by Wm. Tierney, also three good Rooms connected with same.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

DONALD G. MACDONELL, Law, Chancery, Conveyancing, &c. Office—over Mr. James Forgie's new block, Mill Street, Almonte.

F. M'EWEN, M.D., C.M.,
Graduate University McGill College, Montreal. | Licentiate & Member 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.

DR. R. W. BELL will take charge of the practice of DR. McVEAN, who is obliged to be absent for some time owing to ill health. Office, Bell St., opposite the Post Office, Carleton Place. 35ly

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.

WM. McFARLANE, M. D. C. M. Graduate of McGill College, Montreal, late of the Bellevue Medical College, New York; also of the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Office and residence in Dr. Church's house, Ashton. (4-cg*)

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.

ROBERT CRAMPTON, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place 41

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by JOHN PATTERSON, Almonte

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

J. M. O. CROMWELL Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Wilson Street, Perth. All kinds of surveys made on 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

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. 3ly

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

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

MONEY TO LEND. Parties desiring loans on the security of improved real estate can effect them on favorable terms with RADENHURST & DOUGLAS, Barristers, Perth, Ont. 17

MONEY TO LEND on the security of Real Estate (Farm Property preferred.) T. GREIG, Solicitor.

Carleton Place. 22

JOHN SUMNER, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark. Office—Corner of Bridge and Bell Streets, Carleton Place, Ont.

A. W. BELL, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE for the County of Lanark, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, &c., Carleton Place, Ontario. 47

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

ALEXANDER HORN, CABINET MAKER, High Street, Carleton Place. All kinds of work in his line executed with promptness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices. Opposite Lesley's Undertaking Establishment. 25ly

WILLSON & McCLEAN, successors to W. W. Hope, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Boots & Shoes, Leather and Findings, Boot Trees, Crimps Lasts, &c. All kinds of Boots & Shoes made to order, and repairing neatly executed. No. 1 Sole Leather and No. 1 Cod Oil constantly in stock. Also Sewing Machine Needles, Machine Silk, Hardare, Linen Thread, &c., at the old stand,—29 MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. 32

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

ALMONTE MARBLE WORKS.—The undersigned having purchased the Marble Works of Spence & Freeman is prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES MANTLE PIECES, TABLE TOPS, &c. Ten per cent cheaper than any other firm in the Dominion. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES L. C. MORE.

Almonte, August 6, 1873. 44

TO THE LADIES. Any one wishing to learn the art of cutting their own and children's clothing can receive thorough instructions by calling on Mrs. J. W. McCULLOUGH, Bridge Street, Almonte. This system is entirely new, Dresses, Basques, Polonaise, Wrappers, Overskirts, Mantles and Children's Dresses cut to order. Also a large and well assorted stock of Millinery, Chignons, Chatteline Braids, and Hair Switches. The Millinery Department is under the charge of a first-class Milliner lately from London, England. Call and see the latest Fashions.

MONEY TO LOAN. [illegible] Carleton Place, Jan. 1874. (14-cg)

GEORGE HAY, Importer and Dealer in Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Farming Implements, 21 Sparks Street, Ottawa. (16 y

LOOK HERE

—o—

THE subscriber wishes to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage and to inform them and the public that he has on hand and intends to keep a choice stock of Groceries for the Fall and Winter trade consisting of Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Tobaccoes, Cigars, Soaps, Spices, Vinegar, Biscuits, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Peels candied, Rice, Canned Fruits, green and dried Apples, Cheese, Flour, Oat meal, Corn meal, Potatoes, Onions, Pork, Fish, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Tubs, with other articles too numerous to mention in the Grocery line. A choice stock of Lamps, Lamp goods and Coal Oil. Besides a large and well assorted stock of Toys and Fancy goods, Baskets, Albums, Work boxes, Pocket books, Purses, Wax and China Dolls, Pipes, Writing paper, Envelopes, Picture Books, Pictures, Musical Toys, Violins, Strings, Concertinas, Fifes, Flutes, Berlin Wool, &c. The only place in town where you can be supplied with what you want in Toys or Fancy goods. Do not fail to call and see for yourselves, no trouble to show goods. Motto quick sales and light profits. Farmers produce taken in exchange.

F. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Bell Street.

Carleton Place, Oct. 20, 1873.

WILSON'S



ADJUSTABLE CHAIR.

THE NOVELTY OF THE AGE!

AN INGENIOUS piece of mechanism, which can be arranged in thirty positions, and converted into an Invalid, Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Swing. Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price. Address

THE WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Drawer 202. Sole Manufacturers,
245 St. James St., Montreal.

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, 18[illegible] 18 ly

WANTED. 50,000 feet Square Timber. Ash and Rock Elm. The Ash to be not less than 14x14 inches square and 20 feet long. The Rock Elm to be [illegible] feet average. Also 30,000 Cedar Ties, and 50,000 Hop Poles, to be delivered on the line of the B. & O. or the C. C. Railway, except the ties, which are to be delivered on the line of Railway south of Carleton Place, for which the highest price in cash will be paid by the subscriber. A. FOSTER.

Franktown, December 27th, 1873.

New Marble Works IN ALMONTE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has again opened Marble Works in Tennant's old store, on the Island, where he will be prepared to furnish monuments, tombstones, headstones, table-tops, chimney pieces, &c., ten per cent cheaper than any other house in the Dominion. All orders by mail promptly attended to, satisfaction guaranteed.

R. C. SPENCE.

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE bankrupt stock of Jas. Cowan is offered at a great sacrifice, in order that the whole may be disposed of at the earliest date. Parties in want of goods will consult their interests by calling early and securing bargains. The stock is all new and desirable, and will be sold at prices to ensure a prompt disposal regardless of cost. Remember the place next door to Cornell's Hotel, Carleton Place.

Carleton Place January 26th, 1874.

NOTICE. The undersigned, James Cosier, having re-opened his Carriage and Sleigh Factory in Ashton, has taken into Partnership Richard Shore, jr., the business will be carried on in future under the name and firm of Cosier & Shore, and in order to extend their business they have taken the premises lately occupied as a Foundry and Machine Shop, where they will be able with the aid of machinery, to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and in the latest fashions. All work will be made up of the best Stock the market affords, and good workmanship and at lowest prices. Blacksmiths supplied with wood works at reasonable prices. A specialty to livery men. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

COSIER & SHORE.

Ashton, Jan. 16th, 1874 17-tf.

FOR SALE. The undersigned wishing to retire from the photographing business in Carleton Place, offers for sale his whole apparatus, with a good stock of material, at a low figure for cash only.—Everything is in good working order, and any person desirous of going into the business will find it to their advantage to call and invest immediately, as he intends winding up by the first of April. He also wishes to inform those who may require duplicates of old negatives in his gallery, to call in the meantime.

J. H. DOHERTY.

Carleton Place, 12th Feb., 1874. 26

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned either by Note or Account, are hereby forbidden paying to, or making any settlement with John Roberts, of Beckwith, as he is no longer our agent.

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO.

Newcastle, Feb. 4th 1874. 19-tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All parties indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle, as all bills due after the 15th of March next, will be handed to the clerk for collection without fail.

WM. F. CUTHBERT.

Appleton, February 12th, 1874 20-tf

NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of the late Thomas McNiece, Merchant, of Eganville, will please send in a verified statement; and those indebted are requested to settle up at once.—No further notice will be given.

CHARLES McNIECE, Administrator.

Eganville, Feb. 21, 1874. 23

FOR SALE. A large (second hand) Organ, with 5 Reeds, 2 Banks of Keys, 12 Stops, 5 Octaves, Walnut Case—suitable for a Church or Public Hall. For sale cheap. Apply to W. H. JARVIS.

Smith's Falls, Feb 25th 1874, 23

THE BABCOCK Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company. For all information apply to G. C. [illegible], Ottawa, General Agent for Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec, the Eastern Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Ottawa, February, 1874. 22

FOR SALE by the subscriber, two bulls near one year old, from a thorough bred Ayrshire Bull. WM. BLAIR.

Fitzroy, 1st con., lot 15. 22-e

ALLAN TURNER & CO'S
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS
LAMPS, &
CHIMNIES.
—:o:—
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEADS,
ZINC,
WHITE PUTTY,
COLOURED PAINTS
GROUND SPICES,
Cream Tartar,
&c., &c
—o—
TURNER'S PATENT BOILED LINSEED OIL
THE BEST OIL KNOWN.
98 & 100, MAIN STREET BROCKVILLE

FIRST
ARRIVALS OF THE SEASON.
THE EAST END STORE
JAMES L. MURPHY.

WE have now open for the inspection of our regular customers and the public generally, THE VERY LARGEST AND NICEST assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, "suitable for the Autumn and late Fall trade," ever shown in this locality.

Important
NOTICE!

The East End Store.
JAMES L. MURPHY.

OWING to the unusual dulness of the Season we have resolved on commencing our

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

of Fall, Winter and early Spring goods about one month earlier than usual. Opening our Sale "at greatly reduced prices" about the 27th inst., we will continue on through the months of February and March, during which time *unheard of bargains* may be expected. We have in Stock a splendid lot of real *Buck Mitts*, Moccasins, and Fur Caps, Woolen Comforters, Knitted Shirts and Drawers, Over-Coats, &c., &c., all of which will be put off at *Montreal Wholesale prices*. A few setts of Ladies Furs at Cost. Clouds we sell very cheap. A few nice winter Shawls may be bought very low. One hundred pieces grey Cottons, 20 pieces Sheetings and Tickings, 125 pieces print "fast colours", 60 pieces *fancy dress goods*, 40 pieces plain dress goods in Lustres, Merinos, Thibet Cloths, Cobourgs, and Empress Cloths, at exceedingly low prices. An extensive supply of Boots and Shoes, in Leather, Felt and Prunella at a small advance on Cost. A splendid lot of family Groceries in stock, our Teas and Sugars are of the finest grades. Crockery and Shelf Hardware, a good supply.

During this, our Annual Sale, we are determined to sell FIRST CLASS GOODS at lower prices than can be secured in any other store in Carleton Place.

Parties with a little cash on hand should examine our stock and learn our prices.

You will save money by giving us a call.

JAMES L. MURPHY,
East End Store.
Opposite Lavallee's Hotel.

CLARKE'S HOTEL, FRANKTOWN. The undersigned having removed to the stand formerly known as Burrows' Hotel, and having fitted it up in good style is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public better than ever. A good enclosed yard with sheds and stabling. Meals supplied at all hours. Good liquors and cigars to be had at the bar.

THOMAS CLARKE,

Franktown, Nov. 10th, 1873. (6 ly)

Prices Down
TO
SUIT THE TIMES!

A new lot of Shawls, Clouds, Scarfs, Mitts, Gloves and other seasonable Goods, just received, and selling at the lowest prices.

CHRISTMAS!

TOYS FOR THE YOUNG!
Dolls,
Rocking Horses, Horse & Waggon,
Sleighs, &c., &c,
Fine stock of Men's Leg Moccasins,
BLACK & YELLOW.
Men's Moose Moccasins,
Alexis Moccasins.

Some Stuff Goods for Girls' School Dresses, reduced to 20c per yard. Look at them.

Scotch Refined Sugar, 10c per lb.
Crushed Sugar, 12½c per lb.
Raisins, 8 to 12½c per lb.
Currants 8c per lb.

LOW PRICES AT THE CASH STORE OF

A. H. TAIT.

OPPOSITE THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

ROSEBANK WOOLEN MILL!

THE subscriber having removed to his New Factory at Rosebank, (Snedden's) would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of CUSTOM WORK as formerly, such as SPINNING, CLOTH DRESSING &c. All kinds of work guaranteed well done. A variety of Tweeds, Satinetts, and Flannels, constantly on hand. The highest price paid for Wool.

P. McDOUGALL.

Rosebank, May 20th, 1873. 35-tf

J. H. THRALL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Almonte, Ont. Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, Gold and Plated Jewelry, Silver-plated ware, Clocks, Jet Goods, Spectacles, Violin Strings, Accordeons, &c. Repairing done and satisfaction guaranteed.

Almonte, Nov. 4, 1873. 5-tf

MALLOCH & ADAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SAWN LUMBER, DIMENSION & BUILDING TIMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHES PICKETS, &c.
SASH & DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
CLAPBOARDS AND FLOORING.
Planed & Matched Lumber,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
STEAM MILLS AND FACTORY AT
ARNPRIOR, - - - ONT.

GREAT Clearing Out SALE.

A FRESH AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

The undersigned will continue to sell, during the following three weeks, the remaining stock of Dry Goods, Cottons, Cloths, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Medicines, Teas, Sugars, Hats, and Caps, &c., &c.

At a reduction, on the wholesale prices for cash only. The stock will be found complete in every department, and those wishing to supply themselves for the ensuing winter, should call early and secure bargains. Special attention is called to his large stock of Teas, varying in price from 35c to 60c. A large stock of Raisins and Currants at 8c per lb. Customers who have heretofore availed themselves of this rare chance, will be be able to testify to the correctness of the reductions made in prices. Call at the Cheap Cash Store, Bridge Street, Carleton Place.

WILLIAM WILSON, Jr.

Carleton Place, Sept. 12, 1873. 50

CENTRAL CANADA WHOLESALE COAL OIL DEPOT.

W. M. FULFORD

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN COAL OIL,
LAMP GOODS, &c., &c.
Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.
The highest price paid for Coal Oil barrels. 48tl

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.

Look Here

THE UNDERSIGNED, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since opening up business in Carleton Place has, in addition to the complete assortment of Groceries, added a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes.

An examination is all he asks to convince purchasers of their benefit in purchasing from him.

GEORGE WARREN.

Carleton Place, July 2, 1873. 40

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



TO all those who want STOVES, PUMPS and PIPING, PLOUGHS and all kinds of Hardware, please call at the Carleton Place Hardware Store, and see the great variety cheap for cash or approved credit.

Also a good stock of Clothes Wringers, Apple Parers, Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes and Dumb Stoves always on hand. Roofing and Eve Toughing and a great variety of Tinware, wholesale and retail. Stoves and pipes fitted, and all kinds of jobbing in our line done with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Carleton Place, Oct. 16, 1872.

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.

SMITH & STEWART, Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of Office and Fancy stationery, School Books, Bibles, Church Services, &c., 14 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Opposite Russell House. (7ly

J. B. PATTERSON WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. A stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewels kept constantly on hand. Watches, clocks and jewels properly repaired.

Carleton Place, Nov. 4th, 1873.

SAW-LOGS! SAW-LOGS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to purchase during the present winter a quantity of Saw-logs delivered at their mills, or on the banks of the Mississippi Lake. To consist of Pine, Basswood, Hemlock, Rock Elm, Oak, Maple and Birch. Hardwood will be received at their Mills only. Parties wishing to contract for the same should do so at once. Custom sawing done cheap for cash or good, sound logs.

McLAREN & McRAE.

Carleton Place, Nov. 28th, 1873. (9-tf)

TO RENT. The premises situated in Carleton Place, and for many years occupied by the late Nathaniel McNeely as a blacksmith shop and dwelling house, and at present by Mr. Wm. Glover. The stand is one of the best in the village; being situated on the main street. For further particulars apply to

BRYCE McNEELY, Sr.

Beckwith, Dec. 1st, 1873. (9-tf.

1873. 1873.
—o—
Fall & Winter Goods.

DRY GOODS.

Special lines in Dress Goods, Winceys, Woolen and Paisley Shawls, Cloth Jackets, &c. &c.

Full lines in Black Lustres, Black Baratheas, Black Cobourgs, Black and Colored Paramattas, Black Crapes, Prints, Cottons, Blankets, &c.

Also Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Fringes and Trimmings of every description.

This department will be found to be very complete and will be sold at a small advance on cost.

GROCERIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

Our stock is very full, being composed of Japan, Green and Black. On trial they will be found to be superior in strength and fragrance, and lower in price than any Teas offered for sale in this market.

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY.

BOOTS & SHOES,

READY MADE CLOTHING.
&c., &c., &c.

The highest price paid for GOOD DAIRY BUTTER.

JOHN BROWN.

Carleton Place, October, 1873.

MARBLE WORKS, Easton's Corners, Co. Grenville, Ont. Fulford & Church, dealers in American and Italian Marbles, Scotch Aberdeen Granites. Always on hand the largest variety to be found in any establishment in Central Canada. The excellent quality of material and fine workmanship considered, Monuments, &c., can be obtained cheaper at this establishment than anywhere else in Canada. Orders by mail or otherwise carefully attended to. 30-au

J. H. FULFORD. | W. M. CHURCH.

WANTED. Twenty Thousand bushels of Oats, at the Carleton Place Mills. Also Wheat, Barley and Peas, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

CALDWELL & BROWN

NOTICE. If you want either Sleighs or Cutters, you will find a choice lot of every description, both heavy and light, at the old stand near the Town Hall. General jobbing as usual; particular attention paid to horse-shoeing,—painting in connection. Orders from the country promptly attended to. All blacksmith work done in new shop near the old stand.

WILLIAM M. GLOVER.

Carleton Place, Box 33. Nov. 24, 1873.

PLANING MILLS. Planing and Matching done on the shortest notice, in the building formerly occupied by Joseph Cram. Flooring furnished to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to. ABNER NICHOLS.

Carleton Place, Dec. 2nd, 1873.

APPLETON HOUSE. The subscriber thankful for past patronage, would now inform the public that he has his house fitted up in good style, and prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His stage meets trains at Carleton Place at 11:5 a. m., and 6:40 p. m. Good liquors at the bar, and a good livery attached.

M. BRENNEN, Proprietor.

Appleton, Nov. 3rd, 1873.

Canada Central
—AND—
BROCKVILLE & OTTAWA RAILWAYS.

Buy your Tickets for Ottawa via Brockville. Connections made with Grand Trunk Trains at Brockville; with boats at Sand Point; and stage at Renfrew for Pembroke. Three express trains daily.

LEAVE

Brockville,	8.00 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Ottawa,	9.30 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
Renfrew,	8.15 a. m.	4.00 p. m.

ARRIVE

Ottawa,	12.30 p m.	8.30 p. m.
Renfrew,	1.40 p. m.	9.40 p. m.
Brockville,	1.50 p. m.	9.50 p. m.

HON. A. B. FOSTER, Manager.

December 22nd, 1873. (12-tf)

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.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. Sent by Mail to all parts of the Dominion. Our Chromo "The little Florists" a beautiful Parlor Picture, 17x22 inches, is sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of Five Dollars. Send for Catalogue, which we mail gratis to all who wish.

CHAS. BROTHERS & BOWMAN, Seedmen.

Oshawa, Ont. 18

FOR SALE. That valuable farm in the township of McNab, containing 200 acres, and composed of Lot No. 14, in the 2nd concession of the township of McNab One hundred acres improved, drained and well fenced, and cultivated. There is a good dwelling house, barn and stables on it. It is on the Pakenham, Burnstown and Renfrew road, near to stores, school, church and blacksmith shop. Good title given to purchasers. For further particulars apply to the owner. DONALD McNAUGHTON.

Burnstown P. O.

March 7th, 1874. 23-ly

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the East half of lot No. 11, and the West half of lot No. 10 in the 12th concession of Beckwith. Being beautifully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, and within three-quarters of a mile of Carleton Place. There is a good stone house, good out-buildings, and the farm is well fenced. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL MOFFAT.

January 31st, 1874. 18-tf