

WOMEN BLACKSMITHS OF STAFFORDSHIRE

The women, when all good work sticking to the finger from eight in the morning till eight at night, can earn seven shillings (one dollar and seventy-five cents) a week. Children employed at brick making, working the same number of hours, average two shillings a week.

As in all our working towns of the north, the great custom in this nail making district is the gin palaces or beer shops. I got quite friendly with one good woman "tolling" away at her anvil, and I asked her whether, on the whole, people were content. She replied that it would be all right, "if it wasn't too far the finger."

The "finger" of the nail making towns is the keeper of a beer shop, who takes his pay for bad liquor in good nails. He keeps a small stock of nails on hand. Whenever a man whose wife and children are probably working over the forge wants drink and has no money to pay it, then comes the "finger's" opportunity.

"That's how they catch 'em, the fools! They never pay 'em a penny for the nail."

"But it is against the law," I rejoined.

"Ah!" she replied. "There's lots of things agin law, and agin natur too; down in these parts, that wants looking agin, and strutting her heels. The shoulders in 'em are clenched for a hammer and resumed her work—
Heard and Home.

—

A BULL FIGHT IN NEW MEXICO.

(From the Santa Fe New Mexican.)

Their gown sleeves, tucked up, as a mechanic wears a shirt sleeves displayed

gives us a few better and makes a really entertaining for the sporting citizens. We are reliably informed that the bull fighter stands with huge sharp cheese knife directly in front of the flaming eyes of the maddened, charging bull (he is provisionally made so by a visit to several of the saloons there), and waits for a few *stags of La Sentencia*, to give a graceful effort; raises his murderous weapon straight in the air above his head; ahems; mentions a few saints' names; cries "¡torjo!" and for a few minutes disappears from view in the lightning rapidity of his movements. He

reproduced on the evening of Monday.
The visitor who approaches Lye-Waste

bravely running to the rescue of the man who has been so cruelly abused by his neck, the skiffish hero has ontirely severed his connection between the skin on the head and the rest of the body! The animal tarrns, and with speed is seized by his assassin, who, with his eyes upon his blood-stained victim again, the dauntless gladiator, with distended nostrils, flashing eyes and compressed lips, kicks first one leg and then the other. He is making preparations for a final attack, and the man, who has escaped from him, *He goes and goes now but his dreadful antagonist.* As the contestants rapidly approach each other, the vast audience is breathless with interest and excitement, and just at that fearful moment when the spectators, beholding the horns of the incarnate bull head at the breast of the gladiator, hide their faces from the horrible vision, the gladiator strikes both thighs, blows his muncie, muncie, springs above the bull, tarrns a double somersault, and, with his tail (as he pames, strikes fair on his feet, gives the bull a swing, a short whip-like jerk, and sends him out of his hide with a loud pop like the sudden bursting of eleven hundred bladders. He crawls down the side of the arena, the antagonist and lopes ont amid the cheers and applause of the people.

like those I met in the crowd on Saturday evening. It was cruel enough to

ripens, as they will be found full of the young insects. A good plan is to change the cobs every few weeks. My theory is this—that the insects deposit their eggs in the cobs and proceed to do the work of the planter. The first season I tried it upon one or two only, and in the summer was rewarded by a good crop of as fine plums as ever ripened, while those on the other trees fell off when about half grown. I have never known it to fail. *Scientific American.*

The death of Cardinal Quaglia is announced, so that the Pope has now in his gift no fewer than twenty-seven red hats. The demise of a Prince of the Roman Church is in itself probably of little moment to the world at large, but this immense store of vacant hats is coming to be looked upon as a fact of political importance to Europe, and more especially to Italy. It is the Cardinals who elect the Holy Father, and the nomination of a new Pope would be far distant, owing to the great age of the Cardinals. The different parties in the Church are keenly striving to secure Cardinal honors for their respective representatives. On the choice of a successor to the present Pontiff much will depend. Frederick the Great, who was king of Italy and the Papacy knitted together in the bonds of friendship.

The disadvantages of drawing a prize lottery have been forcibly exemplified lately by Mr. Henry Lapierre, of San Francisco. Mr. Lapierre drew a ticket numbered 81,456, which was the winning number, and has been in the words of a San Francisco paper, "on a very dead" ever since, in a variety of exploits of which the last consisted in an unprovoked assault on a woman. Abruptly interfered with while thus engaged, Mr. Lapierre was slightly injured, and has been obliged to leave the city, and leave himself. It is a very curious case, and has been discussed out long when almost dead, and exposed to contumacious, paid a square line out of his winnings, and if he does not draw any more prizes in lotteries, may become a compulsory idler.

he got on his feet, he found a huge dog barking at the entrance, and in the brief intervals of the dog's bark could distinctly hear the man of the house heavily charging a double barrel gun.

To the *Editor of the Mail,*

Mr. Mc Donald asked for his client, nominally a near relative, but really the nearest relative of all himself—(1) a privilege which has never been granted to any proposed settler or miner, either before or since, to be allowed to reach the land forming the bottom of a lake, entirely under water (2), and constituting the lake frontage of a mining location already granted by the Mc Donald Ministry (4), to a company that would, in this way, have been shut out from the lake frontage except by the purchased permission of Mr. Wm. McDonald (5). Would it have been fair or right to grant his request? The island had been deeded to a Montreal company (6), but mining had never continuously been carried on there, and the lake was consequently lapsed (7). The present owners got it on a squatter's license after it had been in the market for months, if not years, without a purchaser (8). When it was discovered that a vein of silver which might possibly be found on the island was already in the hands of the island was already out of his reach, Mr. McDonald tried to get the water frontage, so that the minerals actually dug out could not even be got away without his permission (9). His scheme was to shut up the owners of the island, and to have the water outlet for the produce of their mine (10).

10. It is not true that Mr. Seymour's scheme was to shut up the owners of the Island and force them to purchase from him six hundred for the produce of the mine, for the Lake is open to every one, and all patents reserve a right of "free access to all vessels and persons" to the Islands and Main-land.

I shall not be drawn into any argument on the legal point in this case, which is one which should be decided by a tribunal, and upon evidence which cannot be produced in a communication to the Press, but I will content myself for the present by sending you for publication, a memorial which I presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, in His Majesty's name, on the 10th of May last.

All the material facts stated in the memorial will be verified on oath—many of them by more than one witness.

—When necessary.

It is not true that the terms of the Order in Council which the *Queen's* have been passed, resuming the sale to the Government, are such as to deprive the owners of the Island of the right of disposing of the same as they think fit.

There are four parties who originally were to have received one-twelfth of Mr. L's interest. They will of course still receive the same, but it will be one-twelfth of one-half, which would be one-twenty-fourth of the whole. On a twenty-fourth part of the whole, one-twelfth of his interest would be one-eighth of his provision, any one-eighth would have to be given. This would amount to three twenty-fourths, making in all seven twenty-fourths, or fourteen forty-eighths to be allotted out of the whole.

That on going to him, and the next morning on his return, he was met by a meeting on him with the above proposition, and that he had been with

*The Memorial of William McDougall
Attorney for Alfred Seymour, of
Toronto, (at present in England),
to His Excellency the Lieutenant
Governor of Ontario.*

That in the month of December, the undersigned, on enquiry at the Crown Lands Department, ascertained that the same had been sent to the Attorney-General's office to the department.

That Mr. Seymour's application was then submitted to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for his final order and direction, and that after careful reading of the same, the answer of the Attorney-General to the questions he had submitted, and expressing his concurrence, he endorsed and signed his order in the following terms:—“Let patent be issued on payment of purchase money in full, and with the usual conditions (General) the patentee filing with the Department an express declaration that he accepts the same at his own risk, and that neither he, his heirs or assigns shall or can have against the Department or Government of Ontario any claim or demand for a refund of the purchase money or any part of the same, or any title or claim of power in the Crown by reason of the land patented having been covered by a previous patent, or by reason of the land being vested in the Dominion of Canada, or other defect of any kind or nature whatsoever.”

Previously to Mr. Scott's application to the Government at Ottawa for the right to build crib-work and other structures above the surface of the lake, if found necessary, as well as for the grant of any right of property in the soil and subsoil, it was found to belong to that Government; that his application had been favorably reported on by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and had been referred to the Department of the Minister of Justice.

2d. That the Attorney-General of Ontario and the Commissioner of Crown Lands (himself a distinguished lawyer) had decided that the right to the mines and minerals, *in toto* as well as above water, in the Province of Ontario, could only be granted by the Government of Ontario; and as in the opinion of the undersigned the question of title was not a question of law, either as an individual or as the attorney of Mr. Seymour, be a party to any corrupt bargaining with the new Commissioner of Crown Lands, or surrender to him or his friends any of Mr. Seymour's rights under threat of obstruction, or violence, or any other means, or by which had been ordered by his professional advisers. The undersigned informed Mr. L. further that he had that morning retained Mr. Moss, the eminent Equity and Common Law Counsel for Mr. Seymour; that he had submitted the case to him, and that the surrender of Mr. Seymour's rights under the threats of opposition that had been made.

That the undersigned now appeals to your Excellency, as the head of the Executive, and the representative of the Crown in its relations and contracts with respect to all public lands, for the purpose of preventing this bold attempt to lay "black mail" upon Mr. Seymour and deprive him of the property which in good faith and according to the forms and requirements of the proper department, and with the sanction and under direction of the proper officers, he had lawfully acquired for private use.

The undersigned has the honor to state for your Excellency's information, that Mr. Seymour is a person of considerable means, having already invested upwards of \$40,000 in this country, that he is allied to some of the wealthiest bankers and most influential capitalists in England, and that he is now organizing a company with ample capital to enable him to sink shafts and develop the property he has purchased and that he only awaits notice from the undersigned that the patent has issued, to complete his arrangements.

It is respectfully and fully submitted, that if confluence of wealth and position in England, who are disposed to invest their capital in Canada, are told that—even after they have applied for minerals on other lands, paid the purchase money demanded by the Government, and received the patent—any man or corporation who may be on the watch for an opportunity to inspect their maps and papers, and by filing applications for the same property and associating with him

That the undersigned directed Mr. J. G. Scott, solicitor at Ottawa, to make all these negotiations, to make a minute of the substance of them, which he could verify, if need be, on oath.

That having occasion to visit Ottawa a short time afterwards, Mr. Scott, being also at that time called the undersigned aside and told him that he had written to the Hon. Commissioner of the said location, but though the application had been made in his name there were other persons interested with him whose interests must be protected. The undersigned again objected that there could be no interest in a sale of the land until the arrangement of transaction prior to Mr. Seymour's application and the order of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in his favor. To this Mr. Scott replied that unless an arrangement was

WILLIAM McDUGALL,
Attorney for Mr. A. S. THOMAS.

Ottawa, May 13th 1872.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Ottawa, Sept. 14, 1872.

SIR,—A preliminary meeting interested in the cause of Education in the City of Ottawa, on the 14th inst., discussed the "Normal School" question. The Hon. Commissioner of the Province of Ontario, Mr. H. C. Brown, was present, and after many excellent addresses, a following resolution was unanimously

That shortly afterwards, the undersigned was told that General Sibley, who represents the owners of the "Wood's Location," had made a protest against the issue of Mr. Seymour's patent, and that Mr. Crooks, who became Attorney General, had refused to issue the patent. The undersigned called on Mr. Crooks to ascertain the ground of Gen. Sibley's interference, and finding Mr. Blake, president of the Executive Council, and Mr. Crooks together, he stated Mr. Seymour's case and claimed the immediate issue of his patent, contending that Mr. Sibley could not, on any possibility raise a valid objection, for the simple reason that any land or right that had previously been granted to the holders of Wood's Location could not be granted and would be voidable by Mr. Crooks. The undersigned also stated the establishment of a Normal School in the City of Ottawa.

In accordance with this resolution, the Committee therein named participated to call a public hearing on parties interested, to be held at the City Hall, on the 27th of September, at 7 o'clock p.m., which was respectfully invited by the undersigned to attend. On this occasion Petitions to the Legislature and other means of furthering the object in view will be brought forward, and you are urged in this connection, to use your influence in procuring members of the Legislature in this important step in the education in Eastern Ontario.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to you for the interest which you have taken in the cause, and to the many other persons who have assisted them in their efforts.

That the undersigned had also previously stated the case to Mr. McKeenzie, the Provincial Treasurer, by whose order it was stated in the Department, the issue of the patent had been delayed, explained to him Mr. Scott's position in the matter, and demanded his protection against anything like "black mail" from any quarter. Both Mr. Scott and the undersigned are of the opinion that the undersigned that Mr. Seymour's right would be maintained according to the practice of the Department and according to law, and that as soon as the Government could take up the matter the undersigned would be notified, the undersigned would be prepared to procure or compel the issue of the patent.

That the undersigned now learns that General Sibley was permitted access to the papers in the Crown Lands Department, denied to the undersigned, and that the boundaries of the land applied for and ordered to be granted to Mr. Seymour, be dispatched

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.
THEIR LABORS BROUGHT TO A
CLOSE.

THEIR LABORS BROUGHT TO A
CLOSE.

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS AWARDED
TO THE UNITED STATES

THE AWARD.
The decision of the tribunal, awarding damages to the United States, begins with the recital of the formal language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, then the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents assembled at Geneva exchange of powers presentation of the cases, and continues verbatim as follows. The Tribunal, having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications made has impartially and carefully examined the same, and has arrived at the decision embodied in the published award.

commission which governments of belligerent powers, benefitted by the violation of neutrality, may afterward grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the vessel is captured and condemned is admitted as ground for the abolition of the offender, nor the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence;

COURTESIES TO WAR VESSELS NO JUSTIFICATION

and whereas the principle of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations not as an absolute right but as founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference and therefore can never be appealed to for justification of the acts done in violation of neutrality;

NEITHER THE LACK OF PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

THE ALABAMA
it clearly results from all the facts relative to her conduct at Liverpool, and her equipment, armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of other vessels, despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FAILED TO USE
DUE DILIGENCE
in the performance of neutral obligations; and notwithstanding the official protest of the British Government, and the States during the construction of the said ship, omitted to take effective measures of prevention; and that the orders of detention which the Government did finally give were not executed, and the executing of them was not practicable;

MEASURES OF PURSUIT IMPERFECT,
and whereas, after the escape of that vessel, the measures taken for her pursuit were not such as to have enabled her to be brought to bay, and therefore they led to no result, and therefore cannot be considered sufficient to release

FOUR OF THE ARBITRATORS
for the reasons above assigned—and the fifth Lord Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him—are of opinion that Great Britain owes, in this case, full satisfaction to the United States, as prescribed in the first and third rules established by the treaty of Washington. And whereas, in respect to

THE FLORIDA,
it results from all the facts that the English authorities have not taken measures adequate to prevent the violation of the neutrality law, notwithstanding the representations of the agents of the United States to Her Majesty's government, it failed to use due diligence to fulfill its obligations; it likewise results from the story of the *Arctic* at Nassau, where she had issued a demand for the enlistment of men, supplies and armament to the co-operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred* in Green Bay; that there was negligence on the part of the British colonial authorities; and where-

whereas, the judicial acquittal of the Areto at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility incurred under the principles of international law, nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and

results from facts of the
STAY of SHERMANOAH AT MELBOURNE,
and especially the augmentation which
England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force by enlistments
at that port, that there was negligence
on the part of authorities at that place;
for these reasons the Tribunal is un-
animously of opinion that England has not
failed by any act of omission to fulfill
duties prescribed by the three rules of
the Treaty, or by the principles of
International law in respect to the
Shenandoah during that period of time
anterior to her entry into the port of
Melbourne: and by

THE SALLIE, JEFF DAVIS, MUSIC, BOSTON AND JOY, are excluded from consideration for want of evidence. And whereas, so far as relates to the

INDEMNITY CLAIMED

by the United States, claims of pursuit by the cruisers are not in judgment before this Tribunal, and are properly distinguished for general expense of war. The Tribunal, therefore, is of opinion that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head. Whereas

PROSPECTIVE INJURIES

cannot properly be made subject to compensation, inasmuch as they depend on native, future and uncertain contingencies, the Tribunal is of opinion that there is no ground for award on this head; and whereas in or-

board of assessors, provided by article ten of the Treaty; the tribunal, using the same method, has estimated the value of the treaty, by a majority of four voices awards to the United States the sum of FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

His indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for satisfaction of all claims referred to the tribunal.

The consideration of the tribunal were the claims referred to the tribunal in article seven of the treaty; in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the treaty, the tribunal declares that all claims referred to it are hereby fully satisfied.

We furthermore declare that neither and every one of the said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice or not, shall be considered and treated as settled and barred. In testimony whereof the said

considerable breadth of fall wheat has been won; it was put in, notwithstanding the average low yield of the present harvest. Great trouble was experienced in getting good seed. Few, if any, in this township, seemed to know the day in which the fall wheat show was to be held in the county town. Although we have in the county as many agricultural "presidents" and "vice-presidents" as could serve the neighboring republic for a century to come, not one of them could tell where and at what price good seed could be had. From \$1.25 to \$1.50 was asked and paid for clean seed.

The store, tavern, blacksmith and blacksmith's shops, a dwelling house, a number of stables and outbuildings in Thorne, Ont., were burned on Thursday morning about one o'clock. The fire originated in an unclopped house; the burning of the saw saw about \$5,000; the insurance.

The British Medical Journal expresses its opinion that continuous immersion for ten or twelve hours, the time

The Lancet thinks the attempt was not so very foolhardy :
(Given a young, vigorous man, measuring 45 inches round the chest and capable of expanding it to 50, full of buoyant vitality, and skilled in all the art of the swimming, and the task of finding his way across a tract of sea twenty-two miles broad does not appear insuperable. It was the exceptional conditions of the attempt that outdid the strength of this Yorkshireman. The distance was nearly doubled by the necessity of dodging

A PROLIFIC PAIR.—An American paper gives the following item of news, for the truth of which we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions. We give it for what it is worth: On the 1st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradless, of Trumbull County, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three girls and five boys. They are all living, and healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradless was married to Eunice Morway, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now, six more, making twelve children in six years. Mr. Bradless was a triplet, her father and

ne mind, like the medical virtue in the plant, remains in it, when all those charms are withered.

If we would have powerful minds, we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor. These include all that is valuable in life.

BIRTHS.

In Eccl with, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Henry Leech, a son.

DIED.

In Carleton Place, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, Robert Fudge, aged 23, m.p.

of the first settlers in the Township of
ack with, where he had many warm friends,
assisted in the erection of some of the
st houses built in Bytown, now the City of
tawa, and lived to see that place become
Capital of his adopted country. In 1855
moved to the County of Bruce, where he
for the first two or three years of difficulties
mon to new settlements, he lived to
comfort, with his family settled around him.
always endeavored to lead a good and
et life, and to do with "a conscience void
offence towards God and man." His de-

FAIRS.

INDEPENDENCE, 1st Thur. in Mar. and Oct.
MONTICELLO, 1st Thur. in April and October.
BAYVIEW, 1st Thur. in May and Sept.
SUNSHINE, 1st Friday in May and Oct.
WINDHURST POINT, 2nd Tues in April & Oct.
BRILLIANT PLACE, 1st Fri. in Apr. & Sept.
LAWTON, 2d Wed. April, & 2nd Wed. Nov.
ARIZONA, 1st Wednesday in Oct.
COLUMBIAN, 2nd Thurs. in May and Sept.
TAYLOR'S RAILS, 2nd Tuesday in May & Oct.
MILLET, 1st Monday in May and October.
SEVILLA, 4th Tuesday in October.
NORTH BEND, 2nd Tuesday in May and Oct.
DALLAS, 1st Thursday in May and Oct.
ALBUQUERQUE, 1st Thurs. Sept. & 1st Thurs. Oct.
ROBERTSON'S MILLS, 1st Friday in April & Sept.
MOUNTAIN VIEW, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
AMERICA, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed. Oct.
JUNCTION, 2nd Thurs. May & 2nd Thurs. Oct.
GUTHRIE, 1st Tuesday in May and Sept.
NEWARK, 1st Wed. in Novy.
DENVER, 8th Saturday in April and October.
FORT FALLS, 1st Friday in May and Oct.
DOUGLAS, 1st Thurs. in May and Oct.
BRENTWOOD, 1st Thursday in Sept.
TAYLOR'S CORNER, 1st Friday in October.
LOS ANGELES, 1st Friday in May and Oct.

Beef, \$7.50 per 100 lbs.
Mutton, 10c per lb.
Pork, 22c per lb.

PORK.
Mess Pork, \$16.
Prime Mess, \$14.50.
Prime Mess, \$13.00.
Hams, smoked, \$15 to \$16 per 100 lbs.
D. green, \$10.
Bacon, do. \$9 to \$12.
Bacon, dry salted, \$8 to \$9.
FLOUR—Retail prices.
Double, \$7.75 to \$8.00 per bbl.
Extra, \$7.25 to \$7.75.
No. 1, \$6.75 to \$7.00.
Oatmeal, \$5.25.
Cornmeal, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Cracked Wheat, \$7.00.
Wheat meal, \$7.00.
Providence, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.
Bran, 70 cts.
GRAIN.
Barley, 60 to 65c per bush.
Oats, 37c.
Peas, 55 to 60c.
Beans, 51c to \$1.75.
Barley, 55c.
Fall wheat, \$1.40 to \$1.40.
Spring wheat, \$1.35 to \$1.40.
—Times, 23rd.

1872. **FALL.** 1872.

We have just opened out a choice lot of Fall and Winter Goods.

In Dress Goods, we have a fine assortment, consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese do., Alpaca, Lustrs Beatrice Cords, French Merinos, &c., &c., all very cheap.

Just opened, one case Scotch & Saxony Wineys, direct importations, which on inspection, will be found ten per cent.

to order and fit guaranteed. A full stock of Gent's and Boys Hats and Caps. Boots, Gaiters, &c.
Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.
REMNANTS.—Two hundred remnants of Tweeds, Dress Goods, Cottons, &c., which will be sold regardless of cost. This is the time to secure Clothing for small boys cheap.
The highest price paid for produce.
WM. McDIARMID.
Carlton Place, Sept. 24, 1872.

WANTED.—An experienced Male 1st or 2nd Class Normal School

Hubbell's Falls, Sept 11, 1872. 61-g*

**NORTH LANARK AGRICULTURAL
EXHIBITION.**

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE North Lanark Agricultural Society will take place on the Agricultural Grounds in Almonde, on **TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER.**

As arrangements are being made to accommodate exhibitors in all the departments,

Sept. 30, 1872. **ALEX. FOWLER.** 51

ACTION SALE in Pakenham without notice. Sale of Household Furniture and other effects, belonging to the undersigned, will take place on the 5th of October, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon.

Sept. 30, 1872. **ALEX. FOWLER.** 51

REVOLVER LOST. The young men who picked up a Revolver on the road, near the crossing, beyond the junction, on Thursday, were requested to return the same to the **SMITHS OFFICE**, Carleton Place, Sept. 30, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869

IN THE NAME OF ROBERT WHITLEY HALL-PENNY, of Carleton Place, an Insolvent. The undersigned, John Puley, of the City of Montreal, has been appointed by the Court of Montreal, Receiver of the Insolvent's claims. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month.

John Puley, assignee.

Montreal, September 11, 1872. 214

S. T. RAINES
Notion Place.

J. H. GILL, Barristers
&c., Ontario Hall
L. E. McDONNELL
Printer, Attorney,
Notary Public,
dodge, Perth.
G. HALL Barrister,
Solicitor, &c.,
Street, Perth.
ST. BARRISTERS

Public, &c., Perth,
H. RADENHURST.
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public,
London, Ontario.
of-at-Law, Solicitor,
Public, Convey,
Pavilion's new brick
low rates. 22-ly
J. C.M.,
Licentiate & Member
of Phys. & Sur.
Ontario.
22ly
H. Graduate of
Medical, Physic-
ian, &c., Carleton

D.S., Physician
Coroner, &c., Ac.
King's Street, Car-
ge recently fitted
Assistant, I am
operations in
17-
Acadician, Surgeon
Graduate of Queen's
Almonce, Ont.
sa, Surgeon, and
of Queen's Uni-
That which was
reer, Renfrew
D., SMITH'S
ours 10 a.m., to 4
y, late of Ottawa,
putation as a
ian, Surgeon, and

ate of Ecclectic
ania, and of the
ge, Philadelphia,
Office of Physicians
Office at the
Almonite,
given to chronic
36ly

—Porth.

mill's Law Office,
 se, Almonte, Ont.
 promptly attended
 amply done. Par-
 meridian Lines.
 all sorts of build-
 notice. Orders
 to.
 F. W. THOMSON.
 and Surveyor and
 on Street, Perth.
 at short notice.
 exactly where
 singular kind of sur-
 made, giving the
 sions, etc. 26

Wholesale jobber
Hall, west corner
of Main Street,
at the highest price
Barrels. 17
Lecturers to Charles
S. and Steam Fit-
ting Smiths, Im-
perial House
25, Rideau St.,
(12-13)
W. Kana.
& CO., General
and Manufacturer's

House: Raced
wer Town, and
own, Ottawa. 3ly

gn, Carriage and
Grainer, Gilder,
ing, whitewash-
ly attended to.
ed in the best
Donald's build-
e doors east of
2-ly

Sole and Upper
kins, Enamelled
Roans, Binding,
mings, Trunks,

& CO.,
and Bookbinders,
F
ST'S MATERIALS,
CHURCH SER-
ELOIN STREETS,
21-ly
Canada Perma-
ning Society grant
y term from 2 to
talments, which
al and interest.

ages paid. For
RES. BROMLEY,
Agent for the
ASSOCIATION and the
PANY. 27-ly

The undersigned
in the security of
E. G. MALLOCH.

The undersigned
money on the
reasonable rate
J. JAMIESON.

Carleton Place.
WATCHMAKER,
LEMONTE.
London, England, and
Watchmaker,
inhabitants in
need business at
to receive a
port.
Chronometers, Du-
ches, Clocks and

1. **Unreproachable man**
 2. **Five young men**
 3. **One who has**
 4. **and in addition**
 5. **he would be de-**
 6. **ferences.**
 7. **SMITH & SON,**
 8. **Prior, Ontario.**
 9. **Special Assignee for**
 10. **the Agent for**
 11. **any, Cincinnati**
 12. **Carney & Carver.**

Wholesale and
112, Main St.,
NORFOLK, VA.
INSURANCE COMPANY
founded 1848. Capital
for Insurance
fully attended to.
Insured at very low
rates on these latter