Carleton Place Herald.

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WE MEET UPON THE LEVEL.

We meet upon the Level and we part upon
the square;
What words of precious meaning these
words Masonic are!
Come let us contemplate them; they are
worthy of a thought—
In the very soul of Masonry these precious
words are wrought—

We meet upon the Level, though from
every station come—
The rich man from his mansion and the
poor man from his home;
For the one must leave his wealth and state
outside the Mason's door;
And the other finds his true respect upon
the chequered floor.

We part upon the Square, for the world
must have its due:
We mingle with the multitude—a cold, un-
friendly crew;
But the influence of our gathering in mem-
ory is green,
And we look upon the Level to renew the
happy scene.

There's a world we all are equal—we are
hurrying to it fast;
We shall meet upon the Level there when
gates of death are passed;
We shall stand before the Orient, and our
Master will be there
To lay the blocks we offer with his own un-
erring Square.

We shall meet upon the Level there, but
never thence depart,
There's a mansion—'tis all ready for each
faithful, trusting heart;
There's a mansion and welcome—and a
multitude is there—
Who have met upon the Level and been tried
upon the square.

Hands round, ye faithful Masons, form the
bright fraternal chain—
We part upon the Square below to meet in
Heaven again.
Oh! what words of precious meaning these
words Masonic are—
We meet upon the Level and we part upon
the Square.

THEY TELL ME.

They tell me that thou art not such
As I have always thought;
That I have worshipped thee too much,
Not judged thee as I ought;
That love is blind, and cannot see
Specs in the sun or fault in thee.
They said that many bend the knee
To idols falsely bright,
And so I might adore in thee
A spirit not of light;
That reason's scale alone could show
What all my love could never know.
That I must nothing hold as true,
Until its birth was prov d,
And give examination due
And doubt before I loved,
And after that continue still
To think that good might yet be ill.
But doubt expireth in the birth,
Where faith hath once been been given,
Whether of thee I love on earth,
Or Him who reigns in Heaven;
'Tis not a lover who can dare
To question where he offers prayer.
No! I will look on thee alone,
Although it make me blind,
Not on the shadow that is thrown
Upon a baser mind;
For earthly waters troubled are,
And break in pieces every star.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

It was like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky. The phenomenon isn't hackneyed if the expression is.

We were speaking of the failure of Goshawk & Guldridge.

Goshawk & Guldridge were a firm of bankers in Hobblegate, where their name was a tower of credit. "Governments" might decline, and greenbacks fluctuate, but Goshawk & Gulridge were always at par. They might have gone bail for a brace of millions, without ever being asked to "justify." Justification by faith would have held good in their case. There was something in the very curve of Goshawk's nose, and in the folds of Guldridge's buff vest, that savored of solvency.

"Have you heard the news?"

"What news?"

"Goshawk & Guldridge—"

"For Heaven's sake, speak!"

"Totally smashed!—debts a million—assets nothing; partners absconded!"

It was a thunder-clap, and no mistake, and every second or third man was struck by it.

Seth Dodge caught it in two directions. The loss of his own money was bad enough; but it was *too* provoking to see Kate Orville's, on which he had long cast tender glances, go the same luckless road. He fairly cursed old Orville's stupidity in trusting his neice's entire fortune in the very hands in which he had himself trusted and lost the bulk of his own.

Seth had fallen in love with Kate at first sight—of her gradfathers will, which he had read over for amusement in the Probate office one day. From that document he learned that she was heiress to a cool hundred thousand, in her own right, in ready cash, which her uncle, Walter Orville was appointed trustee to keep till her marriage or majority. The money, Seth knew, was snug in the vault of Goshawk & Guldridge, and the question was, how to transfer the amount to the credit side of his own bank-book.

He lost no time in declaring the state of his feelings, which Uncle Walter seemed to reciprocate, if Kate didn't.—We won't say *positively* that Archie Warham had anything to do with the coolness of Seth's reception on her part. Apparently he hadn't; for when Seth began his visits, Archie's suddenly ceased, and Kate tossed her pretty head and didn't seem to care.

What with Uncle Walter's backing, his own perseveranc, and Archie Warham's demoralized retreat, Seth felt his chances were by no means desperate.—He could afford to wait. He was not an impatient lover. His own finances were easy, and as long as Kate's money was secure there was no need of haste. But a terrible awakening came that day, when men rushed to and fro, startling each other with the announcement:

"Goshawk & Gulbridge have failed.",

As we have intimated the blow fell on Seth with double force. With the depletion of his own pocket departed all hopes of its repletion from Kate's. To withdraw, before acceptance, a matrimonial offer, the "consideration" of which in legal parlance, had failed, struck him as the first thing to be done under the circumstances; and for that Seth presented himself without delay before Uncle Walter, whom he found at his office looking as serene as if nothing had happened, the imperturbable old stoic!

"I suppose you've heard the news," he began.

Uncle Walter had heard it.

Seth felt a hesitancy in proceeding. It was rather awkward confessing that money had anything to do with a proposal in which he had always professed his heart alone to be concerned. He had no objection to the truth's being "elegantly understood," but blurting it right out was a little embarrassing.

But Seth never shirked a duty—to himself. With much circumlocution and by ways that were indirect, he managed at last to make himself understood by Uncle Walter.

The old gentleman didn't seem much taken aback. There was a touch of contempt in his tone as he thanked his his visitor for the very unnecessary pains he had taken, and when he bowed Seth out the latter felt considerably "cheaper" than before he entered.

Uncle Walter got home early that evening. If he was angry at finding Archie Warham there, he didn't show it. Kate looked as happy as though she hadn't lost a penny, but had found instead, a treasure worth all the world.

"Don't mind it, uncle," she cried. "You see *I* don't and I've heard all about it."

"And I suppose *you've* heard it, too," said Uncle Walter, turning sharply on Archie, as if suspecting that he, too, had come to recant.

"Now don't be angry," uncle dear, coaxed Kate. "I'd have been glad to marry Seth Dodge, to please you, but—"

"Confound Seth Dodge!" growled Uncle Walter.

"But, you see, I couldn't love him," Kate continued; "and I—I *did* love Archie, and—and—"

Uncle Walter did not break out in a passion, and that encouraged Kate to go on.

"And Archie has asked me to be his. without any money, and—and—*I've promised*; and he says you shall live with us, and he'll work for us both."

"He's a genuine good fellow!" broke in Uncle Walter, shaking Archies hand.

It was a quiet little wedding, that of Archie and Kate. It came off one bright morning, while all Hobblegate was too much agog with the recent financial shock to think of anything else.

When Kate kissed Uncle Walter good-by, before starting on her unpretending wedding tour, the old gentleman slipped a folded paper into her hand. She opened it with an exclamatien of surprise. It was a check on one of the first city banks for a *hundred thousand dollars!*

"You see," said Uncle Walter, "I'd a lurking suspicion that all wasn't right with those scamps, Goshawk & Guldridge, and so checked out your money three days before they failed."

About the same time another wedding took place. Seth Dodge kept his losses to himself, and without loss of time offered his heart and hand to Miss Elvira Fengoose. She accepted both at sight. Miss Elvira was a maiden of forty odd autumns, and not to call handsome—except on the principle that handsome *has*. Seth knew her to be the possessor of a goodly batch of five-twenties, from which she derived a handsome income by cutting off the coupons.

The morning after the wedding Seth hinted—delicately, of course—that circumstances over which he had no control had left him a little short of cash, at present—in fact, and not to put too fine a point upon it, deucedly hard up.

Elvira stopped his mouth with kisses, edging in between them:

"Never mind, hubby, dear. Why, that rascally Goshawk & Guldridge ran off with all of my bonds: but it doesn't worry me a bit, now that I've got *you* you know."

THE WAY.

"I shan't work; it is not the fashion to work. I mean to *peculate*," said one of a trio of boys, talking over their future,

"So do I," said another. "Make or break with a rush; that is the way I shall operate."

Horace Greely says that it is a dark hour for any boy or young man, when he comes to the conclusion that there is any better way to get along in the world than by faithful, honest work. There is no better way, no surer way, depend upon it, than *faithful honest work*; no *other* way to build up a manly character and real independence.

Looking to others for our standard of happiness is the sure way to be miserable. Our business is with our own hearts and our own motives.

SUNSHINE.—The country houses o Great Britain are by no means shaded as our own; and the most considerable piles of buildings, such as Eaton Hall, Blenheim, Dalkeith, and Burghley House, have hardly a noticeable tree within stone's throw of their walls. The flower patches and coppices of shrubbery approach more nearly, and to the garden fronts of those magnificent homes you walk through walls of blooming shrubs. But the full flow of sunshine upon the window is a thing courted. Allowing for all difference in climate, I think there may be a question if we do not err in this country by overmuch shading. A cottage in a wood is a very pretty subject for poetry, but it is apt to be uncomfortably damp. And there are village streets with us so embowered that scarce a ray of sunshine can play fairly upon the roofs or fronts of the village houses from June to October. A summer's life under such a screen cannot contribute to the growth of roses in the cheeks any more than to the growth of roses at at the door. There is no provision against agues—whether moral or physical—like a good flow of sunshine.

The Methodists are founding a university in Syracuse, N. Y. The city of Syracuse gave to it $100,000. During year $250,000 were subscribed. The resources of the institution now amount to about $600,000. There is connected with it the "College of Missionaries," the object of which it is to prepare young men and women for the foreign mission work, and to educate the children of foreign missionaries. $60,000 were lately given to this college by Mr. Remington.

A manifesto signed by influential progressionists and other Spanish politicians has been issued at Madrid, advocating the maintenance of order, the consolidation of the power of the nation, and the support of the Savoy dynasty.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is now about eight months since the principle of free public schools was established in the Province, and the right asserted of every child to receive during five years of his or her life some sort of education for four months in each year. It was then further enacted that "any parent or guardian, who does not provide that each child between the ages of seven and twelve years, under his care, shall attend some school or be otherwise educated as thus of right declared, shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided by this Act." The penalties are stated in the following clause: "It shall be competent for the Police Magistrate of any city or town, &c., to investigate and decide upon any complaint made by the Trustees or any person authorized by them, against any parent or guardian for the violation of this Act, and to impose a fine not exceeding five dollars for the first wilful offense; and double that penalty for each subsequent offense; which fine and penalty shall be enforced as afterwards provided," that is by the usual processes ending with imprisonment if necessary. In the printed regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction, it is further stated, that one of the duties of the Public School Inspectors is to "see that the provisions in the act in regard to the right of every child in the municipality under his jurisdiction to attend some school, are not allowed to remain a dead letter; but he should, where necessary, frequently call attention to the subject." Now, it is impossible to shut our eyes to the lamentable fact that many hundreds of children in our cities and towns are denied this right to which, in the interest of themselves and of society, the law declares they are entitled; and so far we have heard no single instance the Province over of any Trustees or inspector invoking the assistance of this most beneficial enactment. Many parents will not send their children to the public schools from mistaken notions of the influence exerted by the pupils in attendance there; and these children either go to a private school, or in to many cases receive no systematic education. But by far the greater number of children not at school, are the children of parents, who either through cupidity, or poverty, or crime, or neglect, make them work in factories, or in different other ways, or allow them to infest the streets and go to ruin as quickly as they can. Parents who keep their children from school for the purpose of securing their little earnings, and who are not too poor to send them to school, can and ought to be reached by the above mentioned provisions of the new law. That *very* many children between the ages of seven and twelve are so deprived of school training in this enlightened country we cannot think, still there are some, and the proper authorities should take hold of the matter and discharge their responsibility to society in the premises. But what is to be done for those miserable wretches, the children of neglect, and crime, and extreme poverty, that so numerously prowl about the byways and lanes of our cities, shocking the passer-by with their ragged clothes, and unwashed faces, and still more by the blasphemy of their language and the utter depravity of their lives? For these the Legislature has humanely provided that, "the Public School Board of each city, town and village, may establish one or more Industrial Schools for otherwise neglected children, and make all needful regulations, and employ the means requisite to secure the attendance of such children, and for the *support*, and management, and discipline of such school or schools." Now there is no machinery of the school system more imperatively required than this. The benefit to the community of such Industrial Schools would be of incalculably greater importance than the money it would cost to support them, and we are of the opinion that it might even be found cheaper to clothe and educate these street Arabs than afterwards to punish and corrupt them in our prisons. It will be quite impossible to carry out the intentions of our legislature with regard to universal education, unless these Industrial Schools are everywhere put in operation. The next generation ought not to have one sound member thereof unable to read, write and calculate.

It is melancholy to see so many children growing up utterly neglected in body and mind allowed rapidly to sink into utter degradation and brutishness, who might have been made useful members of society, and a blessing instead of a curse to themselves. The good that is done for a few of our destitute little ones by some institutions conducted by private charity, is only a specimen of what might be done on a larger scale, if our Boards of Trustees generally could rise to the level of their opportunities and responsibilities. Hearing so much praise of our school system from abroad, we are apt to think it almost perfect; but in the matter of compulsory education, we are far behind the people of London, England. There the School officer attended by policemen may be seen nightly on his rounds, with the merciful object of capturing some of the wretched outcasts that sleep all night under bridges and steps, and taking them, though much against their wills, to the Industrial Schools, where they are clothed, warmed, and fed, and let us hope, in time brought to their right minds.—*Spectator.*

A talking machine, constructed of wire treads, india-rubber tubes, wooden uprights and steel springs, was exhibited in New York, last week, by Prof. Fober, of Vienna. The aparatus is based upon anatomical laws, a pair of bellows supplementing the human lungs, an elastic tube the larynx, a series of springs the vocal chords, and an india-rubber clapper the tongue. Articulate sounds are produced by a series of levers, and operated by a key-board. The machine repeated phrases with remarkable facility in a husky tone, which suggested the possibility of a cold in its head, and closed its soliloquy with a burst of laughter peculiarly human.

Belgian citizens of New York at a meeting took steps to relieve the pressing wants of their countrymen at Green Bay, caused by the late disastrous forest fires.

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.

We have noticed with pleasure, as an indication of enlightened and liberal business ideas, that for some time past a few of our principal banking institutions—for example, the Merchants Bank and Bank of Commerce—have taken at their offices here in deposit the notes of their agencies at par, whilst, we regret to say, the majority of the banks retain—what we cannot but regard as an unfair practice to the interests of the public—the system of charging a quarter per cent., and in some instances a larger discount, upon their own notes, simply because those notes are issued by a branch of the Bank instead of by its head office.

While it is hard that a note issued by a chartered bank should not represent 100 cents to the dollar—in any part of of the country in which that bank is authorised by such charter to do business, it is worse to have a discount upon notes issued by the Government of the country; and yet this state of things actually exists amongst us without, as far as we are aware, Boards of Trade, or the Press, seeking to remedy a grievance by which a Dominion note (called a legal tender?) simply because it is issued—or is supposed to be—from St. John, N. B., is subjected to a discount of five cents on the dollar. That this course tends to help Confederation we cannot believe. Were all the notes of our chartered Banks and also all Dominion notes—whether issued from Halifax or Manitoba—received at par at our chief commercial centres, such as Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, etc., a great step would be taken towards facilitating commercial and friendly intercourse between different parts of the country. It may be urged against this that if bank bills were worth their face value in all parts of the country, fewer drafts would be purchased, and banks sustain a double loss; but the cost of a bank draft being so small, and the safety of that mode of remittance so much greater than in enclosing bills through the Post Office, or even sending them by express, we think, always secures the issue of as many drafts as ever. Again in small places, more than a limited quantity of bills could not, in a general way, be found. At present, a large amount of uncurrent paper is kept outside of the banks, which, if taken at par, would be deposited; but merchants prefer keeping Upper Canada bills for disbursements to being mulcted in the discount which depositing them at present involves.

The banks may, of course, urge as an other reason for this practice that they are put to expense in transmitting agency notes to the various points from which they were issued, or at which they are made payable; but this expense cannot be a serious one, and should be treated as postages, or any other items of working expenses. Any tax or loss of this kind falls upon the best customers of the bank, as country traders, naturally enough, get offended if asked for a discount on the paper money of the Dominion, and the city merchant has to bear the loss cheerfully. Now, as the banks get the use of the merchant's money without interest, should they not be willing to relieve him of this burden.

The continuance of this system of dis count involves a depreciated currency, and, in a modified degree, perpetuates a nuisance similar to the silver one from which we have so lately been happily delivered.—*Montreal Gazette.*

An evidence of the carless manner in which some physicians perform their very important functions was given about three weeks since during the ceremony of burying a living person at Racine, Wis. On the previous day, a young girl created quite a sensation in a Scandinavian church by falling to the floor, in what appeared to be a fainting fit. She was removed to the residence of her parents, and a "doctor" called in, who speedily pronounced her dead. Preparations were made for the funeral; a large concourse of people had gathered about the house, and the clergyman had begun to read the service for the dead, when a slight movement of the body was noticed, and afterwards a faint beating of the pulse. Restoratives were applied, and the young woman soon opened her eyes and spoke to her friends. She is now able to attend to her household duties as usual. In the meantime, the good citizens of Racine regard the case as one of miraculous raising from the dead; and no one—not even the editor of the local newspaper—thinks of attributing negligence to the doctor.

In Washington it is imprisonment for life to peddle cigars without having previously taken out a license. A man from New York named Adolph Seligman was recently sentenced to pay a fine of $250 for exposing cigars for sale without a license, and to be imprisoned until the fine was paid. Of course, if a man thus convicted cannot raise the amount of his fine, he must, by the terms of the statute, remain in jail for his natural life; and as the Washington jail is probably without exception the most wretched and filthy place of the kind in existence, the victims of this law are entitled to commiseration. In the case of Seligman, Judge Snell revoked the order sending him to jail, as he was a young man of gentlemanly appearance and a stranger, at the same time remarking that the law was a disgrace to the statue book—a conclusion which no onewill be likely to dispute.

Fires have been raging in the Dunwich marsh, north of Wallacetown, for several weeks past, and thousands of dollars, worth of valuable timber have been destroyed. The government drain that has been cut, together with the unusually dry weather have left the marsh one great area of timber.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your *beds* early in the morning, *sew* buttons on your husband's shirts; do not *rake up* any grievances; protect the young and tender *branches* of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully *root out* all angry feeling, and expect a good *crop* of happiness.

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine tells us that the ladies in Cuba seldom wash themselves, and only clean their faces with a little spirits or *eau de cologne*, which is supposed to improve the complexion. A cold bath once a day would, however, be far better for this purpose.

PEMBROKE PROGRESSING.

The Pembroke Observer writes very cheerily of the progress of that town. It says:—We contend that Pembroke is growing as rapidly as any town in the Dominion, both as regards increase in population, the establishing of new branches of industry, and the extending of old ones, and the erection of buildings which only but partially meets the increased demand. When the assessment was taken in the spring, the population of the place was 1,600, while now it is not less than 2,000. Every house at all habitable, is taken up, as soon as available and many families have to "double in." Houses that probably do not cost more than $500, rent from eight to twelve dollars per month, and are gladly taken at that. Into any part of our town that you go, the sound of the hammer, the whiz of the saw, and the cry of "mort" are among the most audible sounds that you hear. The difficulties with which builders have to contend are not a few either. Labourers were never known to be as scarce, who command very high wages. Carpenters' wages average $1.75 per day; bricklayers and masons, $2.50 and day labourers, $1.25. Lumber is obtained only with the greatest difficulty, and in very insufficient quantities at that. The three water power mills that heretofore produced an ample quantity for the demands of the place, are now found inadequate to the requirements, and arrangements are being made for the the speedy erection of a middling extensive steam mill. Of bricks a no less quantity than 1,300,000 have been manufactured in the three yards adjacent to the town, all of which were sold long before being burned.

The Observer then subjoins a list of over forty buildings in course of erection, upon which upwards of fifty thousand dollars will be expended. One of these is the convent of the Grey Nuns, built on property purchased from A. Moffatt, Esq. This is situated in a most commanding position, overlooking the business portion of the town. The building, of brick, is 50 x 80 feet. It is four storey in height, irrespective of an attic floor, and is surmounted by a splendid dome, which is to have the statue of the Patroness of the Institution, the Blessed Virgin, placed on the apex (our respected townsman, Mr. D. Cockburn, is engaged at present in carving the statue.) From the ground to the top of the dome, it is 100 feet from whence a grand view of the surrounding country is obtained—the Chapeau, Petewawa, and Deep River scenery is quite conspicuous. The grounds will be handsomely laid out and ornamented with trees. The building was erected and is to be finished by contract, for fifteen thousand dollars—Messrs. Grieves and Dowsley, Contractors, and will be completed by next fall. Next season it has been decided to erect a magnificent Roman Catholic Church on the same property at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

The Church of England congregation have also added materially to the inside of their handsome church by painting and placing new seats with gothic ends. The painting, which is a very fine specimen of graining, was done by Mr. Hugh Francis. The wood work was executed by Mr. D. Cockburn, who has displayed his usual good taste and artistic talents.

The Presbyterian Manse has also undergone a thorough course of repairs. It has been bricked on the outside, in which and other improvements about the grounds, $500 was expended.

MARRIED MEN AND BACHELORS

Dr. Hall in his health articles, gives the following reason why married persons live longer than those who remain single; —Bachelors are always in a state of unrest; they feel unsettled. If indoors after supper there is a sense of solitariness inducing a sadness, if not settled melancholy, with all its depressing influences; and many hours in the course of the year are spent in gloomy inactivity, which is adverse to a good digestion and a vigorous and a healthy circulation. His own chamber or house being so uninviting, the bachelor is inclined to seek diversion outside in suppers with friends, in clubs which are introductories to intemperence and licentiousness, or to those more unblushing associations which under the cover of darkness, lead to speedy ruin of health and morals; and when these are gone, the way downward to an untimely grave is rapid and certain. On the other hand, marriage lengthens a man's life by its making home inviting; by the softening influences which it has upon the character and the affections; by the cultivation of the better feelings of our nature, and in that proportion saving from vice and crime. There can be no healthful development of the physicial functions of our nature without marriage; it is necessary to the perfect man, for Divinity has announced that it was "not good for man to be alone."

Marriage gives a laudable and happy object in life, the provision for wife and children, their present comfort and future welfare, the enjoyment in witnessing their happiness, and the daily and hourly participation in affectionate interchange of sentiment, and sympathy; these are the considerations which antagonize sorrow and lighten the burdens of life; thus strewing flowers and casting sunshine all along its pathway.

A NEW CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.—A short time ago the inhabitants of Greene Bay, Wisconsin, were startled at the sudden arrival in their town of twenty five families of Icelanders, who proposed to settle in that vicinity. They took up their abodes on Washington Island, at the mouth of Green Bay, and were soon busily engaged in erecting buildings, and preparing the ground for farming purposes, going to work with a will. These twenty five families, however, are but the pioneers of a much larger immigration into the same region of the inhabitants of Iceland. It is said several thousand families are preparing to leave their homes in that frigid isle, and will come to this country may spread themselves along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and through the sections bordering upon the Red River. They are industrious and frugal people, as all other immigrants of the Scandanavian race, and must prove of great value to the regions which they have selected for a new home.

RIEL AND THE AMNESTY

The ex-President of Assiniboia has come once more to the surface, and in the new character of "truly loil." His opportunity and that of his friends has arisen through the Fenian invasion of Manitoba, which, meant to be a tragedy, has turned out a most palpable farce.—For three months past Riel has been under a cloud; and however anxious Governor Archibald might be to let the past be past, it has not been possible, and in the temper in which the large mass of the people of Ontario were, for even such a mighty man as the Governor, or his masters at Ottawa, to recall and pardon without even the form of a trial a man who was not and could not be looked upon as anything but a murderer. The French, both in Quebec and Manitoba, clamoured for an amnesty which they declared had been promised, while the organs of the Ministry have as solemnly declared that there has been no promise of any such character, and have blown hot and cold continually on the subject of Scott's murder and the deserts of his murderers. The farce of warrants have been gone through. Riel in the meantime, has gone and come with little notice and no danger. Governor Archibald has been so dazzled, as he himself elegantly expresses it, with looking into the future that he has found great difficulty in turning his eyes backward or around him. It has evidently been a settled point that Riel was not to be touched, and that the murder of Scott was condoned. The only thing lacking was a fitting opportunity, and now that opportunity has come. The Fenians were at the door, or were thought to be; the Manitobans were excited, and were mustering to the battle; Governor Archibald was in the agonies of a proclamation, and had summoned the country to arms. All were excited, all enthusiastic, all eager to right their wrongs in battle line, when to complete the *tableau* Louis Riel steps forth from his hiding place, and with a dash of the theatrical, quite likely to be appreciated under the circumstances, lays his sword, life, and influence at the Governor's feet and on the altar of his country. The first of the Metis met the first of the English. They rushed into each other's arms, or at least shook furiously at each other's fingers, and cried "Let there be peace." Riel offered his help, and apparently Mr. Archibald was only too delighted to accept it

Are we to be told that this piece of claptrap "condones" all the doings of the winter before last? It would appear so. Even in the very last extremity it is not usual to open the prison doors and to proclaim pardon to murderers and thieves if they will only fight in defence of the country. There may be cases in which such a course would be justifiable, but surely nothing can be found in this Fenian foray to excuse such a thing.—Nobody now denies that Scott was murdered, and nobody denies that Riel was responsible for that murder. Why, then, has there been no attempt to let justice have its course? and why finish off with such a piece of transparent imposition as was gone through when Messrs. Archibald and Riel talked and sobbed and shook hands? The fact is there is a power behind the throne, and the Governor with all his pretensions to independence quietly obeys the string. Riel will, no doubt, come out in his new character of patriot and champion; and what was said in mockery a year ago may turn out before long an unquestionable reality,—that the rebel has been transmuted into a senator, and the murderer of Thomas Scott reappears as the chief adviser and defender of Governor Archibald.

This playing fast and loose with promises and the first principles of justice is as discreditable as it is cowardly. If the authorities believed that Riel had done no wrong, or at the worst very little, why not say so at once, and frankly? And if they believed him guilty of a grievous crime, why acknowledge that British authority has become so feeble that it dares not seize the offender because some marauding plunderers threaten the country? Is Governor Archibald willing to acknowledge that he yields to fear what he never would give up to justice? Or is the whole thing a mere piece of by-play to amuse the outside world while the foregone conclusion is carried through? It is well known that Louis Riel, of himself, would never have one follower two years ago, and could not now induce one person to try conclusions against the British and Canadian Governments. He is of no value in himself as a strength and defence to the Province. The puppet has danced somewhat vigorously, but every one now knows who pulled and still pulls the strings.

Had it been otherwise, however,—had Riel been as powerful in Manitoba as he is weak—it would have been a strange spectacle to see a British Governor strike hands with a rebel who gloried in having put a British subject to death for being loyal to the British crown. It indicates either an abject terror unworthy of the humblest official of the British Government, or a deliberate hypocrisy and contempt for all the requirements of justice which we will not venture to characterize as it deserves.—*Globe.*

NORTHWEST AFFAIRS.

From a reliable correspondent in Manitoba, we have news of the state of affairs in that remote section of the Dominion to a very late date. Our correspondent, a gentleman high in official position, is completely capable of deciding on the utility and inutility of the Northwest measures passed by the Dominion Government or created by Gov. Archibald He takes no middle ground in this matter. He says explicitly and unmistakably, that the Dominion Government made a disastrous blunder when they prescribed the limits of the Province within the area which now makes its boundaries. He goes farther, and says that the half-breed grant has been productive of serious harm to the cause of immigration, and to the welfare of the Province in general. Then he goes on to show, in language which cannot be misunderstood, that the unfortunate delay attending the arrival of the surveying party has been the cause of no small disaffection among those who, when they emigrated to the Northwest, expected to be treated in a constitutional manner and in a way which would show the desire of the Dominion Government to see the territory inhabited by good and loyal men. The delay of the surveying parties is now a matter which cannot by any possibility be remedied. The surveyors, for whose appearance the newly arrived immigrants and the English speaking portion of the community waited with exhaustive patience, have arrived and are prosecuting their labors with commendable dispatch. The only causes of complaint now remaining to be corrected are the present stinted division of the territory, and the 1,400,000 acres of grant to the half-breeds. The Dominion Government has in its power to abolish both of these grievances, and to institute in their stead measures which must inevitably lead to the better and more advantageous colonization of that important section of the Dominion. It will not do to allow emigrants from Ontario to go up there and find the pick and chief cull of the lands in the possession of those who rebelled against Canada and struck for either a Metis republic or annexation to their neighbors across the 49th parallel. It will be anything but satisfactory to those who intend making Manitoba their home to go up there and find that the half-breeds have monopolized no less than 1,400,000 of the best lands in the Province. The Government must remedy these unfortunate grievenes at the next session of Parliament, or incur an odium which they never bargained for.—*Telegraph.*

Marrying for money in the expectation of soon becoming a rich widow or widower is a very uncertain speculation. A California correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives an account of a gentleman formerly in the Spanish army, long ago married a widow lady fifty seven years of age who was possessed of great riches with a consumptive tendency and no encumbrances. She was much older than the bridegrom, but her prospects for an extended lease of life were very poor, and the mercenary husband congratulated himself on the probability of soon coming into full and undivided possession of her fortune. But, alas for the uncertainty of human hopes! that indomitable woman with a consumptive tendency in defiance of all laws of probability, continued to live on until fifty seven more years had expired, and has only recently departed, at the ripe age of one hundred and fourteen.

From all parts of Moore we hear complaints of damage done by fire. Railburnt in clearances, and the fires sweeping over the bush, licking up the organic soil on the surface, and killing all the standing timber. The drouth has been so great the black ash swales, in many cases, are completely burned out; and the best fencing timber destroyed. The injury done in this way has been great, and will be felt for many years to come, Had the slight sho wers not fallen recently, the devastation might have been very extensive.—*Sarnia Observer.*

The St. John's News, the Government organ in New Brunswick, is as much opposed to the Treaty as ever. In a recent article it says: "For the Americans to offer us in exchange for the participation in our priceless fisheries for twelve years certainly, and possibly for all time, free admission to their markets for the few articles mentioned in the manner above spoken of, for as long a time merely as might suit the whims of American protectionists, would be insulting to our common sense.

A FLIGHT.—The face and appearance of Mr. Beverly Tucker were well known in Montreal during the American War. From this city he migrated to St. Catherines, where he opened the Stephenson House, in which his jolly looks recommended him to travellers. However, his jollity does not appear to have paid, for he has flitted bag and baggage leaving behind him the evidences of his respectability, to wit, unliquidated debts to the amount of $23,000, which he could never have done had he not been respectable. His Honour, Lieutenant Governor Howland, has a claim for $7,000, and has put the Sheriff in charge.

Thomas B. Murphy, who was recently killed in St. Louis, and who was the proprietor of a house of ill fame there, left all his property valued at about $50,000, to his daughter Mary, an estimable young girl, residing in Ogdensburg. Since the death of Murphy the daughter has been visited by several of her uncles, who came from Canada kindly to look after her welfare and persuade her to dwell with them in their placid home, where everything that heart could wish would be provided for her. As these uncles are entire strangers to her she prefers to remain among those people who befriended her when she was under a cloud.

The New York World says: "An impious blasphemer, while the fire fiend was raging in Chicago, harangued a multitude from the steps of the Court House, inciting them to disorder. He cried out, "Where is your God? Where is your God now? Where is your God's angels now?" A policeman grabbed him by the collar and confined him in the basement of the Court House. What became of the blasphemer is not known—the Court House was soon after consumed—but God's little angels are now beating a tattoo at every heart in the land, arousing the people to deeds of the sublimest charity toward the perishing inhabitants of the stricken city.

Oakville, Oct. 24.

Last night, Mr. John Alton, living about three miles east of here, had all his barns and stables with their contents burned, losing four fine horses. His loss is estimated at about five thousand dollars; insurance about $1,000.

Bobcaygeon, Oct 23.

An attempt to burn the residence of Joseph Clements was made last night. Mr. Clements has lately moved to Silver Lake, and last night as Joseph Gooley was going home about 8 o'clock, he saw the house on fire at the back door. Having some men in the waggon they put the fire out after some difficulty. Straw, chips, and pieces of boards had been piled against the door, leaving no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary. It was since discovered that two previous attempts had been made, but the fire had gone out after burning to the grouting between the walls. Suspicion rests strongly on a penitentiary bird here, and he is at once to get notice to leave these parts If caught in his work he will be shot like a dog by the parties who are now watching him.

A company of Paris communists went through here yesterday to the backwoods

The London Pall Mall Gazette fears the City of Chicago has the power to ruin the Dominion of Canada. All that is needed is for Chicago to cut a canal thirteen feet deep through the belt of limestone which girts the southern bay of Lake Michigan, and then the waters that flow north into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will have instead, to flow south into the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. The opinion which the Gazett thus gives it states to be also that of the British Geographical Society. They say the variation of the height of the lakes above tide level is, until we come to the great fall of Niagara, but trivial; Lake Superior being 600 feet in height, Lake Huron and Michigan, 575 feet, and Lake Erie 565 while Lake Ontario, into which the other Lakes flow, via Niagara is but 232 feet. Therefore if Chicago would but cut a canal with a fall of thirteen feet, into the Illinois River, the flow of the Lakes would go that way instead of toward Niagara; the St. Lawrence, the great river of Canada would become very much smaller, and the Missisipi, the great American River, would become correspondingly deeper, and an easy navigable channel to be had from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico; Niagara River would nearly dry up, and the grain and other products of the west would go to Europe via New Orleans, instead of by the St. Lawrence.

RIEL AND THE FENIANS.

Bit by bit, the facts connected with the late Fenian Raid on Manitoba are coming to light, and are certainly of as curious and suggestive a character as can well be imagined. We already know how the ex-President and the present Lieut.-Governor of the Province rushed into each other's arms and shook each other's hands, if they did not weep on each others neck's, till bystanders were reasonably alarmed about the condition of the gubernatorial wrist and shoulder. It was so affecting to mark the spontaneous outburst of loyalty on the part of that poor, persecuted man, Louis Riel, and how the old flag awoke all that was chivalrous in that noble nature, so maligned and misrepresented. Louis Riel, always first in the hour of danger, always ready to rush to the rescue, when his country's cause demands his blood or his tears, could not do less than put his valuable services at the disposal of Governor Archibald, and Governor Archibald could not do less than receive the proferred blessing with becoming thankfulness.

But lo! on the back of this most melodramatic scene come disagreeable yet credible rumors which will be apt to make the Governor fear that he has shaken hands prematurely and at the wrong place.

First comes Mr. McMicken, of stipendiary magistrate and electioneering fame, who through the foolish kindness of his friends, has been made to flourish in print, greatly we fear to the disgust of some whose work in Manitoba Mr. McMicken was expected to forward by every means in his power. The Fenian raid caught Mr. McMicken on the road to Fort Garry, and in the excitement of the moment the worthy official spoke out bluntly the honest plain truth as he saw it, in the following terms:

"The French population have blundered awfully. They had a good opportunity of establishing harmony between themselves and the English settlers by coming forward like them to oppose the Fenians, but they would not. Everything was done that could be done to induce their leaders to advise them properly, but they (the leaders) would not, hoping to scare us into unreasonable concessions. The Governor did all that was right, and placed the consequences plainly before them; and now having played their own game they have been euchred, and no one will grieve. At any rate, thank God, all is peace; but if the French had behaved properly, my duties would have been much easier for the most rabid of the ultra loyal population here were willing to forget the past and take Riel even by the hand, if he and they had shown any disposition to oppose the Fenians. So much for the raid."

We were told last week that the French leaders stood off at first, not having received as they said, "instructions." Now we learn that Mr. Archibald had had dealings with them! They thought they had quite another game to play, and were consequently not to be influenced. The Governor's arguments, remonstrances, prayers and tears were all in vain. They were not free to turn out like other loyal subjects in defence of their country and their flag—not having received instructions! In our simplicity we fancied that the call of the Queen's representative would have been sufficient instruction for loyal subjects, as we have always been assured these French are. But no! it seems that a Lieut. Governor can not only command but entreat and implore in vain. But what might be the cause of all this? Very much what might have been suspected and mentioned a few days ago. The whole affair was got up by Riel and other leaders to free the "down trodden" people of Manitoba, and establish a separate government. The letter from Winnipeg, from which we quoted on Wednesday last, pointed to the movements of the ex-President and the hopes that were cherished of his "coming to his own again" before winter set in; and now in confirmation of all this we have the assurance of "General" O'Neill, as given to a correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune, on the way down from the field of his glory and capture, that the expedition of which he had been the leader was no Fenian raid at all, but simply an effort on his part to help a down trodden people to freedom and self-government. Let us give the extract from the Tribune in full that our readers may judge for themselves

"'There is little room to doubt that O'Neill and his party had the definite assurance, before making their recent attempt, that they would receive the united assistance of the French half breeds, and that it was the purpose of Riel to be the leader of this portion of the forces. He explicitly stated to our informant, on his way down that it was not a Fenian raid, but an effort on his part to assist the down trodden people of Manitoba to establish a separate government. This would seem to be plausible from the fact that the attempt was made with such a handful of men (between eighty and ninety.) General O'Neill asserts positively that had not Colonel Wheaton interrupted the movement when he did, the whole French population would have been in arms and come to his assistance. As it was, Riel learned of the arrest of the raiders several hours before the provincial authorities, and then perpetrates the joke of appearing before Governor Archibald with 150 of his ragmuffins at his heels and tendering (after he knew the plot was exploded) his services to fight against the very nest of conspirators that he himself had called into existence.'"

This accords exactly with what is said by Mr. McMicked and bears likelihood on the face of it. Fool as O'Neill is, he is not so utterly a goose as to think of invading a country like Manitoba with a mere handful of men, unprovided with any of the munitions of war, and without even provisions for two or three days. With one of the members of the late Provisional Government as an associate—an individual styled not so long ago by Bishop Tache "my dear O'Donohue," we cannot wonder that the great Fenian leader, burning with enthusiasm for setting the prisoners free, should have rushed into the fight, and foremost fleeing been ignominiously captured with all his budding laurels fresh upon him!

We have now a fair and connected account of the whole business, The amnesty so long talked of, which was to restore Riel the "bosom of his family," and the society of his friends, never came. Hope deferred made the heart sick. The hated Saxons or Anglo Saxons were coming in like a flood. If something were not done soon, nothing could be attempted with a shadow of success. The winter was coming, and the hated volunteers were away. Nothing was thought better than to turn the craze of O'Neill to account, and tempt him to flesh his sword on the plains of Manitoba. Mutterings and threatenings were not unheard. Mr. McMicken meets Bishop Tache at Morris, and learns from that astute gentleman that he had seen O'Donohue and O'Neill and had had a long talk with them separately; that he had also seen a number of their men. And further,—and we give this in Mr. McMicken's own words,—"that his own (the Bishop's) people were not to be trusted, AND THAT HE FEARED TROUBLE."

Put this and this together, and bear in mind that Riel has been holding [illegible] ago

at St. Boniface, from which all Canadians were excluded; that when the muster of loyal men was made all over Manitoba the French held back, professedly from want of orders, and would not listen even to Mr. Archibald's remonstrances and entreaties; and then that in a short space of time after, when the news came of the miserable denouement and the capture of O'Neill & Co., this same precious Mr. Riel rushes forward with some followers, whom the Minneapolis Tribune well describes as "ragmuffins," into the presence of Governor Archibald, tenders his services to protect the country, and without a moment's hesitation is received with open arms and gushing gratitude by the representative of royalty.

A broader farce than this could not well be enacted; yet we suppose the adherents of our Ottawa rulers will have to swallow it all with gravity and thank God that at last peace at the North West has been put on a permanent footing by Riel being forgiven, and Scott finally and forever forgotten.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AT GLENGARRY KIRK.

The archbishop of York has sent the following reply to Bishop Eden's lettter to his Grace respecting the statements published about the service conducted by the Archbishop in Glengarry parish Church.—

Edinburg, Sept. 28.

My dear Lord Bishop,—In answer to your letter, I write to say that the service which I conducted at Glengary on the 10th of September was precisely the same as that which the Bishop of Winchester held on the preceeding Sunday. A selection from the Liturgy was used as a prayer, the Lessons for the day were read, an extempore sermon preached, an extempore prayer offered, and the Benediction pronounced. Several psalms were sung from the Scottish version, the only one which was available. The service was exclusively conducted by myself, and no restriction at all was imposed on me as to the manner of conding it. I canot adopt the view that it was wholly intended for the Episcopalians in the Glen, It was a mission service conducted by the bishop, in a building placed unconditionally at his disposal for a mixed congregation consisting of all who chose to attend. The population in the Glen is very small; it consists of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, the first being perhaps, the least, and the last the most numerous. Such services have been lawful in the church from the beginning. It is needless for me to say to you that nothing could have been further from [illegible] than to injure or weaken [illegible] over which you preside. Had there been an Episcopal Church anywhere within reach on that Sunday I should have been there to worship and to serve, with the same brotherly readiness which caused me to alter my route and and forgo other engagements a few days before in order to hold a confirmation for one of your bishops.

I am, &c.,

W. Ebor.

RENFORTH'S DEATH.

Even the *Lancet* has thought this event of sufficient importance to devote a leader to it. Our contemporary sets up an hypothesis which is reasonable.—In reference to the conclusion that death occurred by congestion of the lungs, it says:—"We can scarcely admit this to be a correct view. The pulmonary congestion was far more likely to be a secondary than a primary state. It is exceedingly improbable that 200 yard's rowing in a man in a high state of training, and previously in good health, would *per se* cause such engorgement of the vessels as would occasion a fatal result. It is, unlikely, again, we think, that the primary lesion was in the brain. His own feelings seem to have told him this; and it scarcely appears probable that he could have continued to row for nearly a mile had he experienced either an epileptic or an apoplectic attack. The heart alone remains, and it seems to us highly probable that the immediate cause of death was the breaking down of one of the auriculo ventricular valves, an accident that might easily occur, might readily be overlooked at the post mortem, unless particular attention were directed to the point and would certainly be followed by the symptoms observed in Renforth's case. The immediate effect would be a shock to the system generally, the supply of blood to the brain would be suddenly and seriously interfered with, though not sufficiently so as to produce sudden and complete unconsciousness, and he would be able for a time to continue his exertion. Every effort, however, would augment the danger by driving more blood to the already overcharged organ, and this again, would naturally lead to congestion of the lungs and general cyanosis."

The introduction of schools among the emancipated negroes in the South has not had the effect of checking the popular belief in voodooism, which, on the contrary, is spreading to regions to where it was formerly unknown. One reason of this is the removal of all restrictions as to travel, thus permitting the agents of the superstition to roam about in all directions. Any old rough-looking negro with a bag of lizard heads, old bones, and other traps calculated to excite the African imagination, can tramp from one plantation to another living on the best the country affords, without troubling himself about work at all. The negroes will all fear him, and they will many of them be ready to pay him liberally for exerting his supernatural powers in their behalf. Some of these fellows are very cunning. In Louisiana last season a colored woman was taken sick, and not exactly understanding the cause of her illness, she at once came to the conclusion that she had been voodooed. An old conjurer happened along, and he pretended to cure [illegible] removing a live lizard from the [illegible] He would allow no one [illegible] it; but as soon as the act was done he sent to the fields, and the hands left their ploughs and rushed to the quarters to see the reptile the wizard had taken from the voodooed woman.—Of course, having seen the creature, they could all bear witness to the efficacy of the wizard's power; while the fact was that the old fellow had brought the lizard with him in his pocket, and by a very simple sleight of hand had made his subject believe he had taken it from her arm. This fellow had made a practice of collecting young alligators from the swamps, using them for the same purpose as the lizards. The negroes believe that these impostors have the power to put spells upon them, to produce sickness, insanity, and death at will, and that they alone can counteract the influence of other conjurers.

An old house at Lunenburg which has been occupied as a tavern or groggery for the last forty years has lately been rented by a strong temperance man, and part of it rented by him to a christian blacksmith, the upper chamber, or ballroom, being used as a temperance and Orange hall. Last Sabbath evening, instead of oaths and cursing, might be heard the sound of many voices, from persons who had assembled there for the purpose of song and praise. The contrast is a striking one, and strangely seems to show what may be done by temperance people who are possessed of moral courage enough to take the *Bull* by the horns instead of going sneaking about finding fault on the sly, with rum sellers and their victims.—*Morrisburg Courier.*

It is a prevailing vice among men—of doubting the virtue of women. To us it looks like not only an outrage to good taste, but also betokens a want of intellect. Besides this, it betokens a besotted nature, and passions that would disgrace a beast. The idea of dragging woman down to man's level in a point of virtue, is so repugnant to the feelings, so utterly at variance with the truth that the utterer ought not to have a place in civilized society. We would wish to impress upon those who cast this slur upon the women of our land, that if what they charge were true, this fair land of ours would be a perfect hell. The women of our land are as far above those who make these assertions, as the heavens are above the earth. Our women are the highest types of purity and virtue; and any craven who would drive them from this high estate, deserves the execrations of all good men.

Bricks Without Straw.—The present Viceroy of Egypt would seem to be a lineal descendant of the identical Pharaoh, who compelled the Israelites to make bricks without straw. At least he has hit upon a way of raising money for the maintenance of his government, fully as ingenious and unjust as the proceedings of his obstinate ancestor. After a variety of plans for the augmentation of his revenue had been discussed and dismissed as impractible, he has at last decided to call upon all land owners for six years rent in advance, in return for which they are to receive indefeasible new titles to their lands, and to pay only half rent forever after. In this way about one hundred and fifty million dollars might be raised, were it not for the fact that the majority of the land owners are unable to pay a tithe to the amount assessed. The proposition is bitterly opposed by all classes. The necessities of the Viceroy, however, are pressing and immediate. He has not been a faithful subject of the Turkish Porte, and money is indispensible to restore him to favor. He has squandered the regular resources of the Government. He paid a large amount, ostensibly, for the construction of the Suez Canal, but in fact to enlist the sympathies of Europe from his projected revolt from the Sultan. He has built for himself some twenty-four palaces in various parts of Egypt; he is a heavy purchaser of white slave girls, and he maintains an opera, a theatre and three circuses constantly in Cairo. It is not strange, therefore, that he needs the advance rent for six years from his subjects, but it will be wonderful indeed if he gets it.

Extraordinary Accident.—A most extraordinary circumstance happened in Gloucester lately by which it is feared a promising young man will lose his life. Thomas Baskerville, the young man in question, son of Mr. John Baskerville, went out shooting with an old-fashioned single barrelled gun on the 18th, and while firing a shot the breech of the gun was blown out, striking him in the forehead between the two eyes and knocking him on his back where he remained unconscious for about ten minutes. When he recovered he found that he was bleeding profusely from a wound in his forehead, but he managed to walk home. Medical assistance was at once obtained and the doctor probed the wound, saying the skull was broken but the young man would recover. Instead of growing better, however, he became worse, and after eight days of suffering, another doctor was called in. after a slight examination he declared that the breach of the gun was still in the wound. He produced a pair of nippers and having got a hold of the iron, he drew it out, causing intense agony. It was found to be the breach of the gun, a rough piece of iron weighing about one ounce and a half and over one inch in length. It is a matter of surprise to all who saw the missile, how a man could survive for eight days with such a piece of iron in his head. He is now in a dangerous condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT $1 A YEAR.

CARLETON PLACE, OCT. 25, '71.

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

Late news from Ottawa informs us that Mr. Pope, the member for Compton, has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Dunkin being appointed to the Judgeship of the Bedford and Beauharnois Districts, and Mr. Justice Ramsay taking the position of Assistant Judge of the St. Francis District. The retirement of Mr. Dunkin from the Government has been anticipated for some time. Able and conscientious as he unquestionably is, he has undoubtedly as the Chief of a Department, been a very great failure. In reference to Mr. Dunkin the Montreal *Gazette* says, the feverish anxiety—with him an absolute passion—to do everything himself, even to the clerical work which of right belonged to his Departmental staff, prevented the success of any of the measures which of right belonged to one of the most important departments of the government. Both in the matter of immigration and in the Census, this habit has proved the bane of his official life, and the people of Canada will hear of his retirement without a single pang of regret. In his new position the Districts over which he presides have, in the characteristics which marred his usefulness as a minister, the guarantee that they have a pains-taking, a hard-working, and a conscientious Judge; and we are quite sure that no better appointment could have been made than that which transfers him from the Head of a Public Department to that of presiding Justice in an important district.

In reference to his successor, the Montreal *Herald* says, Mr. Pope as an executive minister, ought to approve himself an able man. His danger is that of asphyxia in the heavy atmosphere of the Ottawa public buildings. It takes great vitality to live even for an hour among the influences which are there prevalent, without considerable deterioration. In all private and *quasi* public enterprises, however, the new minister has approved himself energetic, and what good judges of human affairs prize quite as highly, he has proved himself fortunate. The worst part of the arrangement, however, is that it once more makes the bench a mere piece of machinery for the manœuvring of political parties. We do not know whether Mr. Sanborn would have accepted a judgeship; but if he would, no one can doubt that he would have been in every way the most suitable person to take the place of the late Mr. Justice Short. The shelving of Mr. Dunkin puts a minister, who has avowedly broken down in the only executive business he ever undertook in the Dominion Cabinet, out of reach of Parliament, to which ministers are constitutionally supposed to be responsible.

The first blow has been struck at the peculiar institution of Mormonism. Hawkins, one of the leaders of that singular delusion, who, like Brigham Young, in poor Artemus Ward's lecture, was "married considerable," has been convicted for the excess, or as the law regards it, superfluity of his affections. In spite of all that has been said of the enthusiasm of Mormon ladies, for the pious arrangement which gave them only a part of a husband, or, perhaps, really only a temporary one, the prosecution for adultery upon which Hawkins has been convicted, has been instituted by his first wife, who was by law, the only person capable of promoting it. It was a great thing to find a jury that would convict, but the heart of the matter was probably more surely touched when a first wife was found who would lend her name to the prosecution. It was a wise provision of the law, if it were intended to meet this case—a fortunate one, if, as we suppose, the law was one of those passed originally by Mormons themselves, as an outcome of those Oriental ideas about women, which make them as eager to punish encroachments upon their marital rights, as they are to extend those rights, and so offer opportunity for encroachment. The statute invoked is said to be one of the State of Utah—apparently, therefore, of Mormondom itself; but the jealous husbands who enacted it, probably never expected that it would really be turned upon what Mr. Weller would have called their particular vanity, by their wives—that they would thus become most ludicrous examples of "engineers hoist by their own petards."

In addition to the Hawkins case there are several suits pending for offence, of varied degrees of enormity, some of them being for complicity in murders, against the chief of all the Mormons and several of the "pillars" of his church.

Another source of disquietude to the "Saints" is, that the women in the Territory are up in arms against them. We do not know that "Woman's Rights", in the common acceptation of that term has anything to do with the matter, but the fairer portion of the population of Utah has sent a petition to General Grant at the White House, protesting against polygamy, and asking that effective measures be taken to suppress it. The petition is represented to be over fifty in length, and to be couched in firm yet respectful language.

Taken as a sign of the times these things seem to point to a speedy downfall of this modern Babylon, which has existed as a moral pestilence in parts of the United States for so long a time. It is about time some effective measures were taken for its suppression, and let us hope that now the good work of blotting it out of existence has been commenced, it will be prosecuted with vigor and not be relinquished until the stain is completely wiped away.

We observe that the 16th day of of November has been set apart as a general harvest Thanksgiving day throughout the Province. We have much to be grateful for in this favored land of ours; we have the blessing of peace "within our walls and prosperity within our palaces." It is doubtful whether we appreciate the absence of war or domestic turmoil as we ought.—True, we have read of the thousands of the peasantry of France and Germany who were torn from their peaceful homes, little more than a year ago, and remorselessly slaughtered, while their families were left unprotected and in misery. Is it too much to expect that we should give public and united thanks that our land has been spared from this scourge?

Again we have been blessed with an abundant harvest, and a special opportunity ought to be given for the public acknowledgement which, no doubt, all would be anxious to express.

The Montreal *Gazette* says, We confess to have doubted very much the accuracy of the statements which reached us of the meeting between Lieut. Governor Archibald and, the late President of the so-called Provisional Government, Louis Riel, after the recent Fenian raid in Manitoba. Such a proceeding seemed so unnecessary, so calculated to renew the bitterness of former days, so certain to offend the really loyal portion of the population, that we could not imagine a gentleman of Mr. Archibald's reputed ability committing so serious a blunder. Unfortunately, however, the last Manitoba papers confirm the reports, the confirmation being afforded by the proclamation of Mr. Archibald himself.

The notorious George Albert Mason, whiskey detective, seems to be again in trouble. The Grand Jury now sitting in Toronto have returned three bills of indictment against him, as follows;—"George A. Mason—larceny." "George A Mason—soliciting a person to commit felony." "George A. Mason—larceny of Court records." It is to be hoped that the Majesty of the law will be vindicated upon this occasion.

While Paris was in flames, through the frenzy of its own citizens, there were found many preachers of righteousness who pointed to her fate as the judgment of God. It is not wonderful that Chicago should have furnished an opportunity for similar reflection. There are always persons who willingly concur in the punishment of others, but who do not think it necessary to examine their own hearts and to weigh their own deservings in the sight of God. No doubt neither Paris nor Chicago was immaculate, but very few cities will bear strict scrutiny. London or Berlin or New York are, in proportion to their populations, quite as wicked as either of them. Whether punishment overtakes sin now in that terribly direct manner which we are told was customary in the early days of the world's career, we do not know, Very often it is the innocent who suffer most. But whatever theories may be held on this subject, there can be no doubt that when either an individual or a multitude is bowed down by disaster or sorrow, it is not the time to speak unfeelingly of the justice of the sentence.

We are indebted to Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, for a neat little bound volume of 120 pages, entitled as above. It contains the complete Census of 1870, showing the population, by Counties, of all the States and Territories, with their areas, and the population of the principal cities. Also, the new Patent Laws in full, with Forms, Official Rules, Directions how to obtain Patents, Copyrights, Regulations for Trade Marks, Assignments, How to Sell Patents, etc. Also, a large variety of valuable information relating to Water Wheels, Steam Engines, and other mechanism, with many useful tables and receipts, 175 diagrams of Mechanical Movements, etc. We advise every body to send for it as above. Price, 25 cents. A more valuable compendium, for so small a p ice has rarely been published.

Upon the occasion of the disastrous conflagration which devastated the Ottawa District during the summer of 1870, a large quantity of lumber lying at the Gatineau Mills was completely destroyed. The owners of this property, Messrs. Gilmour & Co., a firm well known in business circles, applied to the Queen's Insurance Company for the payment of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), being the amount of the loss sustained. This claim having been disputed, a lawsuit ensued, and we now learn that a special jury at Cornwall last week, returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff's for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

Those open postal cards have caused trouble in Great Britain, and by telling private matters to a great many people, have brought on a libel suit. There have been disturbances between the plaintiff and his wife, who was much younger than he, and her brother wrote from Torquay a post card, addressing the plaintiff in his proper name "alias Blue Beard," (plaintiff had a former wife,) and remarking on the other side, "Your unmanly conduct to my sister is known to me. It shall be known to the world at large, if you do not reform, you coward." The jury saw the point and gave damages for £30.

A correspondent from L'Orignal speaks highly of the crops in that vicinity. He says:—Crops have been most abundant in this vicinity, and with the exception of corn have ripened well, They consist of hay, hops, apples, wheat, oats, peas and potatoes, without stint and without rot. Honey and maple sugar is abundant; our farmers are celebrated for butter, cheese and pork, and raise good horses, cattle and sheep, and their gardens produce other productions for which Canada is celebrated." And then after some references to the prosperity of the village, and the business progress of its people, he adds that one farmer is delivering a hundred tons of pressed hay for the Boston market at the L'Orignal wharf.

The condition of Germany is so satisfactory, that at the opening of the Reichsrath, Kaiser William had little more to say in his speech than to express content at the happy state of affairs. The contrast between Germany and France—the conquering and the conquered nation—after the great war is indeed marked, and it is put forth in the strongest comparison in the light of the proceedings of the legislatures of the respective countries. The government of North Germany, resting now upon its military prestige, is wisely proposing internal reforms. The barbarous monetary system of Prussia, is to be reformed, and a new Press law is to be submitted.

The European and North American Railroad was opened with considerable ceremony at Bangor, Me., on Wednesday. The guests included President Grant and the Governor-General of Canada, both of whom delivered addresses on the advantages afforded by the construction of the like. Lord Lisgar also adverted to the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, expressing a hope that all old animosities would be buried. The Washington Treaty, he believed, received the approbation of English Statesman generally, and the honor of making it rested with President Grant and Mr Gladstone.

There is now every prospect of the railway from Cobourg to Peterboro being commenced, and carried forward at an early day. Mr. Fowler is the contractor and will receive a bonus from Cobourg of $50,000. It is expected that Otonabee and some of the other townships will also subscribe bonuses. We learn that it is proposed to carry the railway to Bobcaygeon, and from thence eventually to the Georgian Bay. A meeting in aid of the project was held in Cobourg on Tuesday evening.

A horrible story comes to us from the misnamed "City of the Angels," in California. The debased Mexicans and Caucasians of Los Angeles cannot trust to the Courts to protect them from cheap Chinese labour, but ready to seize on any pretext to exterminate the handful of Mongolians in the city, fell upon the Chinese quarter, in revenge for an attack by the Chinese upon an arresting party of constables which ended fatally. In the wild rush which followed, the Chinese houses were set on fire, men, women, or children hanged without judge or jury, and, to cap the climax, a large number of the survivors were thrown into jail. Let us hope that some kindly disposed official took this means of protecting them from the mob.

The 25 cent paper notes—shinplasters—have got to be dirty and ragged by constant circulation, and as they have now done the service for which they were originally intended, they should be recalled and their place supplied by silver coins. We hope Sir Francis will be liberal in his importation of the small coins from the Royal Mint, and keep up a supply sufficient to keep pace with the growth of the country. Nothing would so fully complete the measure of satisfaction which the mercantile community and the general public feel at the change in the coinage as to make the new coins plentiful and to withdraw at the same time the small paper notes.

Among the causes of deaths in England gluttony, or an over-luxuriousness is put down as on the increase, while the number of victims for delirium tremens is on the contrary reported to be diminishing. Gout kills more and more people every year, but as we must all acknowledge, in a highly respectable and gentlemanly way. Dr. Wm. Farr, of the General Register office, in a review of the causes of death in England for the year 1868, gives it as his opinion that refined gluttony is the growing sin of the age, though not usually looked upon as such, and never placed in that category by those who indulge in it.

Ismal Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt is a terrible innovator. Elated by previous triumphs over old abuses he has now the hardlhood to propose the establishment of schools for the education of females. The hair of the old fogies of Egypt will surely stand on end at this appalling suggestion. The veil, too is to be discarded, and the Oriental lasses are to enjoy the freedom of European Society. Under the Viceroy's wise and vigorous administration the land of the is once more rising to a position of importance.

The trial of George Botts, New York, who killed "Pet Halstead" a few months ago, terminated on Friday in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. A disgraceful feature of this trial was the crowd of women who pressed into the Court and endured all the discomforts of the crush for the sake of hearing the disgusting developments which were expected. The staunchest upholder of open courts and public proceedings would hardly be disposed to censure the Judge had he ordered the room to the cleared of those

The British Post Office has reduced its rates and now carries an ounce letter for one penny—two cents—and so on in proportion. The precedent is a good one and should be followed wherever practicable. For instance, why should the postage rate to England remain at 6 cents, seeing that the cost of transport is next to nothing. In a country like this, where immigration is a matter of importance, every facility should be afforded for communication with the old country, and one of these is cheap postage.

And now Mormondom mourns in sackcloth and ashes. One of its mighty men has fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and has been condemned to die, figuratively of course. Hawkins, one of the leading members of the Mormon community, has been on trial for being "too much married," and the jury has returned a verdict of guilty. The result of this case virtually places all the masculine Mormons at the mercy of their first wives, who are the only persons that can institute proceeding under the Act under which Hawkins was tried.

Mr. Gladstone has certainly showed good sense in refusing to release the Fenian prisoners on the ground of their being incarcerated for political crimes. He, very rightly, argues that they are felons. Such a declaration on his part is very beneficial for it robs ruffianism, which assumes the robe of patriotism, of the sympathy of those weak people who are ready to uphold anything which has the faintest show of romance.

The Frederiction *Reporter*, the organ of the New Brunswick Government, says the Dominion Government has agreed to give the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the sum of $10,000 each for immigration purposes, to be expended as the respective Provinces may deem most advisable. It also says that the expenses of the recent delegation—that is, the Immigration delegation—to Ottawa are to be defrayed by the Dominion exchequer.

Another terrible explosion has occurred in an English coal mine, near Newcastle in which the lives of thirty three men are placed in great jeopardy, if indeed any of them will come out alive. There were the same heartrending scenes, as the families of the unfortunates gathered at the mouth of the slaughter pit, that have occurred on far too frequent occasions of a similar character.

It turns out that the crew of the ill fated Magera are all saved, and it is expected that now the truth about the disaster will be ascertained without much trouble.

Mr. John McDonald, of Arnprior, met a sudden death on the evening of Wednesday last, by apoplexy, supposed to have been induced by intoxicating liquors.

London, October 26.

Sir Frederick J. Murchison, baronet, President of the Geographical and Geological Societies died yesterday aged 79 years.

A farmer named Graham from the township of Peel, fell off the W. G. & B. Railway, some days since and was run over and killed.

An old lady being asked to subscribe for a newspaper declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it for herself.

The commercial treaty between France and Germany has been finally ratified. Six departments to be evacuated by the Germans in December are declared neutral territory.

The Peterboro' *Review* says Mr. Fowler has signed the stock books of the Peterboro' and Haliburton Railway Company for $130,000 of stock, and handed the Secretary a cheque for ten per cent thereon (13,000.

The Detroit papers urge Gov. Baldwin to issue a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature to take measures in mitigation of the dreadful state of affairs resulting from the fires in Michigan.

Dr. Guthrie preached recently under the pavilion on the lawn at Inverary castle and had among his auditors Princess Louise and her husband. On their entrance the congregation rose in a body, for which piece of flunkeyism the *Weekly Review* administers to them a severe and dignified rebuke.

Bobcaygeon, Oct. 26.

The barn and stable of John Harkness, two miles south of here, were burned last night about nine o'clock, the fire catching from burning stumps. His loss is about $500, as he had threshed most of his grain which was saved.

Mr. Simpson, M.P., for Derby, paid a visit to the Hull Iron Mines this week, and expressed his surprise at the richness of the ore, and the easy method of working it. He will doubtless carry with him a good report to England of the resources of the Dominion, as he is visiting the various industries and places of interest.

Southampton, Oct 26.

Word has just reached here from the Sauble Beach, about twelve miles from here that some Indians had a quarrel last night and that one Indian had killed another. The murdered man is named William Stevens and the murderer is from Walpole Island. His name is not known here. It is said that whiskey was the cause. The murderer is under arrest, and Dr. Scott, Coroner, is summoning a jury to hold an inquest on the body of the murdered man.

Iron pyites, or fool's gold, as it has been derisively termed, is an iron sulphuret, which from its resemblance to gold has often raised delusive hopes. Many people who have found its yellow crystals profusly imbedded in rock have deluded themselves with the belief that they had discovered rich deposits of gold, and were on the highway to immediate fortune; and one case is on record where, an avaricious but mistaken wretch married an ancient widow on the strength of her owning a farm on which the deceptive stuff abounded. It seems, however, that this mineral has a real value after all. It is now generally used in England and Germany, and to some extent in this country, in the manufacture of sulphuric and nitric acid, while it is an indespensable material in the manufacture of caustic soda, of which large quantities are imported into the United States, though none is made there. The sulphuret of iron is generally known as the covering of coal, lead, and other mineral veins, and in miners, language is called iron hat. It is widely distributed in mineral countries, but is not often found in sufficient quantity to render it of any economical value. Occasionally, however, it is found in deposits of great extent.

The Philadelphia "Press" referring to the church at Lebanon village, says:

"The decorations of the chancel, ceilings and walls, are very tastefully conceived and executed, and were designed by a gifted young artist, Mr. Wm. Hart, in the employ of Messrs J. & G. H. Gibson, of Philadelphia who furnished the stained glass for the memorial and other windows, which form the most attractive and beautiful features of the building. The large window overlooking the chancel is a beautiful work of art, and is a rare study of itself, illustrating as it does some of the most interesting events in the life of our Saviour."

The young artist referred to is the son of John Hart, Esq., of Perth.

Montreal has done nobly by our fire stricken Western cousins, according to the published list the total money subscriptions in the Commercial Metropolis amount to the magnificent sum of $102,634.69; and this does not cover donations in kind and donations in clothing.

The London *Times* urges the dispatch of prompt and liberal aid for the settlers in Wisconsin and Michigan burned out by the forest fires, and says if such help is not afforded to these unfortunate people the ultimate suffering which will will result from the north-western fires will be greater than can follow the Chicago conflagration.

Aside from the damage caused by fires in the woods, the injury to the farming interest has been great in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, and the effects will be seen in the scarcity this winter of most kinds of food for cattle. Pastures are burnt up, and in various sections people have to drive their cattle two, three, and even five miles to water.

P. O'Rielly, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, and of the Surrogate Court for the County of Frontenac, and father of James O'Rielly, Esq., Q. C., died at his residence in Kingston. He was a man full of years and of honours.

The citizens of Quebec are about to mark their sense of the loss society will experience by the withdrawal of the 60th Rifles—the last of the military—by giving that gallant *corps* a grand ball in the Music Hall, which will take place on the 3rd prox., being the evening of their departure.

We understand that the writs will be issued at once for new elections in the counties of Compton and Brome.

St. Mary's, Oct. 27.—An old man named Tobin, a farmer in Blanchard, whilst under the influence of liquor lay down on the track and was run over by the down express last night and instantly killed.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir.—Will you please insert this in your next issue, in reply to an article in the Almonte Gazette, on "Short Hours."

The writer says it would be unfair to compare the neat, healthy, clean looking workpeople of this country, to the squalid, ill-fed, unwashed, half paid mill workers of the old country. No doubt he has seen the workpeople of the old country leave their work without washing; but has he followed them home, seen them clean washed and sitting around a clean scoured table, at a good substantial meal, and not as I have seen them here, going home dressed in parti-colored clothes, and decked out in flowers and ribbons, and sitting down to a table covered with rings, made by the cups and saucers of former meals, and I think he will not find in any country in the world, so healthy looking, rosy cheeked children and young people as in the old country; and I think if he will take the trouble to go through the mills in the old country, he will not find many workpeople but what dare give in their notice and draw their wages without fear of a Garnishee Summons being served on them. Can he do so here? No, he must be a man or a very ill regulated mind indeed that would rather see the workpeople of a country trying to ape the lady, and walking about over-dressed and over head and ears in debt to seeing them neatly and substantially dressed in clothes more suitable to their stations.

Suppose we grant for argument's sake what he says to be true; let us see what is the cause of the state he says they are in, and also see if we in this country are not fast tending to be in the same state.

I maintain that the great cause is the grinding avarice of the employers who get rich by grinding the faces of the poor,—Not as said by some the drunken habits of the people. I admit there is a great deal of drunkenness, but do you see the tavern keepers and others engaged in the liquor trade keeping up such colossal establishments as the manufacturers in the old country. No, therefore I say it is the employers who get rich at the expense of the poor.

Now let us see if we are not fast tending in this country to be the same. At one of our Mills in Almonte they used to employ boys to work in the Mule Room, but boys would not work for the wages paid, so they have now taken girls to do the work because they can get them to work cheaper, and to grind a little more they are working them some days near fourteen hours.

Now for another instance: On the day of the Agricultural Show, held in this village, one of the mill owners decided not to let his workpeople have half a day holiday the same as the rest of the mills; in the afternoon some of the boys and girls left their work to see what was going on: some of them so young as scarcely to be responsible for their own acts. Next morning some were discharged and told they had forfeited their wages; others were sent to their work and a fine inflicted of one dollar, in many cases amounting with the half day's wage to near three day's pay. Now I will leave it to any impartial observer if that is not getting rich at the expense of the poor, and tending to bring things to the same state as he says they are in the old country. In another paper I will give you a comparison of the wages in the old country and here, and see if they are half paid.

Yours, truly, O.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir,—With reference to your paper of the 25th instant, your subscriber from West Huntly has told you a malicious lie. The Heralds come regular and are distributed when called for. Yours truly,

E Foran, P. M.

West Huntly, Oct. 28, 1971,

THE LAST STRAW

(From the Liberal.)

Sunday evening the 8th of October, will be a memorable day in the history of Manitoba. And that day the Governor committed the greatest blunder he ever did since he came here, and Heaven knows he has many to account for when the day of reckoning comes. But this last and greatest insult to the loyal people, who are now the only support of his tottering government, is too much to bear. That he should go out publicly, in the face of day, and hold a meeting with Riel, Lepine, and about a hundred of their followers, and treat with them as if they were the most innocent, the most harmless, and the most devoted of Her Majesty's subjects, seems to be so incredible that we could not have believed t possible had we not seen it with our own eyes.

That the whole proceeding is a trick on the part of the Riel faction to get pardoned is as plain as noonday, but that any man of common sense could be induced by even the smiling Girard and polite Royal to outrage the whole community in such a manner as the Governor did Sunday afternoon is only another instance of the utter incapacity of the man who has been trying to govern Manitoba for the last year, and it shows plainly that no confidence can be placed in the present Government. But more of this again.

Another Whiskey Raid.—It may be remembered that some time ago mysterious military movements were reported as taking place in New York, which caused some speculation. These turned but to be intended for the seizure of ellicit distilleries, and the result of the attack made on them was a general scrimmage. Since then, various attacks have been made, but the smugglers were always well informed of the designs of the revenue officers, until a complete change was made in the service, and every suspected officer turned out, and a new system adopted. On Tuesday morning a large force of military, under the direction of the Revenue Superintendent, seized thirteen stills, with a capacity ranging from 250 to 800 gallons each and an enormous quantity of liquor. The force was then increased to upwards of a thousand men, and the liquor, coppers, stills, &c., being sent off, the mash tubs, tanks, and even the buildings, were destroyed. This is the biggest haul yet made, and although there were numerous threats, the roughs were so cowed that beyond throwing some brickbats at the last of the men passing, no attempt at a riot was made.

The son of Mayor Mason, of Chicago, was in Troy last Saturday buying stoves. He is a young man, who has just commenced business life. Married a little more than a year ago, he was established in a prosperous stove trade, and had just completed a new house for himself and wife. Everything was swept away, except his wedding presents, which were at the house of his father. The fires were hardly extinguished before young Mason gathered these presents together and started with them for New York. He sold them to Tiffany & Co. for $5,000. With this money he will now establish himself with a stove store, for the time being in the basement of his father's elegant residence. A car-load of stoves was shipped to him on Saturday. The young man shows the real Chicago pluck.

In the County of Lambton the fires are making some sorry hearts. Last week in the township of Moor a farmer named Sheppard was called to assist one of his neighbors to intercept the fire which was preying on his fields and fences and threatening his building. After working till he was quite exhausted, he looked in the direction of his home, and saw his own house burnt down, and when he approached it, found his family weeping the loss of everything they had except the clothing they wore. This was more than he could bear. His reason gave way. He wandered about a raving maniac for a few hours and died.

The Hamilton *Times* says the first cablegram through Russia to Canada was received to-day, by the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, from his son, dated Hiogo, Japan. The despatch mentions that he is to be in San Francisco in November, and wishes his letters to be sent to that point.

LIST OF PRIZES

Awarded at the Lanark Township Agricultural Exhibition.

STOCK.

Best span Working Horses, 1st, Alex. Caldwell; 2nd, James McIlquham; 3rd, Wm. Stead, jr. Span Horses for general use, 1st, Alex. Caldwell, 2nd, W. Craig; 3rd, Walter McIlquham. Entire Colt, 1 year old, 1st, Thomas Connors. Saddle Horse, 1st, Robert P. Affleck; 2nd, Walter McIlquham; 3rd, Thomas Dunlop. Brood Mare, 1st, James McIlquham; 2nd, Thos. Murphy. Filly or Gelding, 3 years old, 1st, J. Matthie; 2nd and 3rd, John Donald. Filly or Gelding, 2 years old, 1st, A. Caldwell; 2nd, Boyd Caldwell; 3rd, Walter McIlquham. Spring Colt, 1st, James McIlquham; 2nd, Thomas Murphy. Yoke, Steers, 3 years old, 1st, W. Craig; 2nd, Archd. Campbell. Bull, 2 years old, 1st, A. Campbell. Bull Calf, 1st, Wm. Robertson; 2nd, Thomas Francis. Milch Cow, 1st, Jas. McIlquham; 2nd, J. D. Campbell; 3rd, Wm. Robertson. Heifer, 2 years old, 1st, A. Campbell; 2nd, James McIlquham. Heifer, 1 year old, 1st, Thos. Francis; 2nd and 3rd, James McIlquham. Heifer, spring calf, 1st and 2nd, James McIlquham. Keepers 2 best Society Rams, 1st, Jas. Matthie, 2nd, Peter McLaren, jr. Ram over 2 years old, 1st, Robert James; 2nd, Jas. McIlquham; 3rd, Thos. Francis. Ram lamb, 1st, A. Campbell; 2nd, Thomas Francis; 3rd, Robert Fleming. 2 Ewes over 2 years old, 1st, James McIlquham. Pair Ewe lambs, 1st, Thomas Francis; 2nd, Robert Fleming. Best pair Turkeys, 1st, Thos. Graham. Pair Geese, 1st, T. Graham; 2nd, John McIlwraith.

Fall Wheat, 1st, Thomas Dunlop; 2nd Robert Affleck; 3rd, Thomas Graham. Bushel Spring Wheat, 1st, Thos. Kerr; 2nd, Robert Affleck; 3rd, Peter Lawson. Bushel Rye, 1st, Peter Lawson. Bushel Oats, 1st, Thomas Kerr; 2nd, Peter Lawson. Bushel Barley, 1st, John McIlwraith; 2nd, Robt. Affleck. Bushel Peas, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, John Donald; 3rd, Wm. Deachman. White Corn in cob. 1st, Robt. Affleck; 2nd, James McIlquham. Yellow Corn in cob, 1st, A. Campbell; 2, J. Matthie. ½ bushel Beans, 1st, J. McIlwraith; 2nd, R. Affleck. ½ bushel Timothy Seed, 1st, Thos. Kerr; 2nd, Jas. McIlquham; 3rd, R. Affleck.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ROOTS, &C.

Firkin Butter, 1st, Thos. Murphy; 2nd, Michael McKerdy; 3rd, Robert Affleck. 25 lbs. Butter, 1st, T. Murphy; 2nd, R. Affleck; 3rd, T. Richards. 12 lbs. Cheese, 1st, J. Matthie; 2nd, William Craig; 3rd, Robert Affleck. Half bushel Apples, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, James Matthie. Best assortment named Apples, 1st James Matthie. Assortment named Potatoes, 1st, R. Fleming; 2nd, M. Ballantyne. ½ bushel Common Potatoes, 1st, and 2nd, Walter McIlquham; 3rd, A. Baird, jr. Cup Potatoes, 1st, Andrew Baird, jr.; 2nd, Robert Fleming; 3rd, Wm. Craig. ½ bushel Onions, 1st, Robert Affleck; 2nd, Thos. Graham. ½ bushel large Carrots, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Wm. Wilson. ½ bushel Horn Carrot, 1st, Wm. Wilson. 6 Ruta Bagas, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Robert Fleming. Six Mangel Wurtzel, 1, J. Donald; 2nd, R. Fleming. 6 head Cabbage, 1, M Valalley; Citrons, 1st, R. Affleck; 6 Watermelons, 1st, R. Affleck. Squash, 1st, R. Affleck. Pumpkin, 1st, James McIlquham. Six Beets, 1st, Wm. Craig; 2nd, Jas. Reid. 10 lbs. Maple Sugar, Cake, 1st, James Matthie. 10 lbs. Maple Sugar, Tub, 1st, James Matthie. 2 quarts Maple Molasses, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Jn. McIlwraith. 10 lbs. Home made Soap, 1st, R. Affleck. 10 lbs. Honey in comb, 1st, James Matthie; 2nd, Wm. Wilson. 10 lbs. Strained Honey, 1st, Edmond Anderson; 2nd, E. Anderson. Loaf home made Bread, 1st, A. Baird, jr.; 2nd, R. Affleck; 3rd, Thos. Graham.

CLOTHS, &C.

10 yards Dressed Cloth, 1st, Henry Richards. 10 yards Satinett, 1st, A. Campbell; 2nd, Michael McKerdy. 10 yards Drugget, 1st, John Donald; 2nd, W. Stead, jr.; 3rd, Thos. Murphy. Pair Woolen Blankets, 1st, John Donald; 2nd, Michael Valalley. Pair Drugget Blankets, 1st, John Donald; 2nd, James Campbell. Pair Horse Blankets, 1st, Wm. Stead, jr. Quilt or Bed cover, 1st and 2nd, Henry Richards. 2 pairs Stockings, 1st, David McLaren; 2nd, John McIlwraith. 3 pairs Socks, 1st, John McIlwraith; 2nd, Jas. McIlwraith. 2 pairs Mitts, 1st, John McIlwraith. 2 pairs Gloves, 1st, Wm. Craig; 2nd, R. P. Affleck. 12 cuts Yarn, 1st, Peter Lawson; 2nd, Thos. Graham; Fancy Needle work, 1st, Thos. Graham, 2nd, R. P. Affleck.

IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plow, 1st, Archd. Campbell. Double Harrow, 1st, James McIlquham. Cultivator or Horse Hoe, 1st, Archibald Campbell. Buggy, double or single, 1st, James Matthie.

EXTRA.

Thos. Murphy, Drugget Skirt. John McIlwraith, Home Made Shawl. Wm. Craig, Fancy Picture Frame. Alexander Caldwell, 1 pair Carriage Horses. Robert P. Affleck, pair of Tidy's. Henry Richards, Sofa Pillow Cover. Henry Richards, Tatting Tidy. Robert James, Crotchet Tidy. Henry Richards, Ottoman Cover. Henry Richards, Sofa Pillow. Wm. Stead jr., home made Shawl.

D. S. McKinnon, Sewing Machine Osborne highly recommended as follows.

We, the undersigned, have seen the "Osborne" Sewing Machine, as exhibited by Mr. D. S. McKinnon, and consider it an excellent machine, capable of doing good work and not likely to go out of repair; and would heartily recommend it to all in need of a good machine.

Wm. Morris,
Thos. Kelso,
Catharine Stewart,
Mrs. E. Anderson.

The circumstances attending the loss of two little boys of Mr. Murray of Lake Megantic last week are most heart rending. It seems one day last week the little fellows strayed away from home, missed their way and became inextricably entangled in the woods. Every effort possible was made for their recovery by Mr. Murray, his friends and the residents in the neighbourhood. But no trace of them was discovered till last Tuesday, when they were both found after five days wandering in the woods. The younger one had succumbed to hunger and cold, and slept in peace. The oldest one was alive and well, except his being rather thirsty. When found he was digging a hole in the ground to obtain water. When asked where his brother was he replied that he had died that morning, and that he left him where he died. The little fellow's story is that the first night they lay down under a tree but did not sleep any, the night seeming very long to them. The next night was very cold, and Donald the younger put his feet under his frock, and the surviving one put his with them to keep them warm. He said he got four berries which he gave to his younger brother, but he did not like to eat leaves for fear that he might get some that were poison.

At Windsor the remains of a child, cut into eighteen pieces, were discovered in a pipe leading from a water closet to the common sewer.

Chatham, Oct. 22.—The plains and forest all around us are on fire, and have been for the last three days, destroying everything, crops, fences and buildings, in its, course. A great many farm buildings must be destroyed unless rain comes soon. The people south of here have to haul water from the river here, or go to Lake Erie for it. No immediate danger to the town is apprehended. The smoke is dense and stifling. A large police force is on guard every night.

Napanee, Oct. 23.—On Saturday evening, a man about six feet high, heavily built, with a moustache and goatee with grey hairs mixed, a bad eye, dressed in dark clothes, came off the midnight train and put up at an hotel. He was noticed prowling about town all Sunday. On Sunday night about ten o'clock, he was observed trying to effect an entrance into the store of Mr. H Stevenson, of this place, and was arrested by our Chief of Police, Mr. James Allen and searched. Several skeleton keys were found on his person, together with a file, screw-driver, and a couple of burglar's lamps, and a memorandum, showing he has travelled considerably. He gave his name as John Walton, but his letters show that is not his proper name. He was placed in the lock-up and tried to-day before the Mayor. He was committed to gaol to stand trial. The general opinion is that we have caught an old hand at the business.

FAIRS.

Innisville, 4th Tuesday in October.
Perth, 1st Tuesday in May and October.
Lanark, 2nd Tuesday in May and Oct.
Smiths Falls, 1st Friday in October.
Ferguson's Falls, 3rd Tuesday in May & Oct
Carleton Place, 1st Tues. in April & Nov.
Clayton, 3rd Wed. April, & 2nd Wed. Nov.
Pakenham, 2nd Tues. May & 2nd Thur. Oct.
Franktown, 2nd Tues. in May and Sept.
Almonte, last Thur. in April and October.
Sand Point, 1st Tuesday in May and Oct.
Bonnechere Point, 2nd Tues in April & Oct.
Ross, 4th Tuesday in April and October.
Pembroke, 2nd Wed. March, 3rd Wed. Oct
Rosevills, 2nd Thur. May and Sept.
Arnprior, 1st Thur. in Mar. and Oct.
Ashton, 1st Thur. in March and Oct.
Merrickville, 1st Thur. in Sept., Oct., Nov.
Eganville, last Wednesday in Oct.
Renfrew, 1st Wed. in Nov.
Burnstown, 1st Friday in May and Oct.
White Lake, 2nd Wed. May and Oct.

MARRIED.

At Carleton Place, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. L. Halcroft, Mr. Edward Inwood, to Miss Sarah Bradley, both of the Township of Beckwith.

At Halifax, on the 19th inst., the Right Rev. J. B. Kelly, Coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland, to the youngest daughter of Judge Bliss. [The learned Judge has another daughter married to his Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia.]

On the 24th inst., at the Parish Church of Templeton, by the Rev. M. Dusserre Telmont, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Louis Philipe Sylvain of Bic, Co., Rimouski, to Miss Susan Teresa MacGrady of the fore mentioned place.

DIED.

At Gloucester (Rockville Quarry) on the 24th inst., Roderick Joseph, son of Mr. Severe Gosselin, at the age of three years.

At Franktown, on the 14th inst., William George John Leeper, infant son of James McCrea, M.D., aged eight months.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

Sir,—Knowing that you are always ready and willing to do good to suffering humanity, I send you this notice for publication in your excellent paper. My wife has been suffering more than one year with a pain in her and got no relief until she got a bottle of A. A. Merrick's Pain Cure, from Mr. Bishop, and to her great astonisment, after 2 applications, her pain is all gone.

5-c* John Sturgeon.

WANTED. A SMART BOY TO learn the Printing business. Must have a good education. None else need apply.

Herald Office, Oct. 30, 1871.

WANTED: A youth from 14 to 17 years of age to learn the Drug Business. Apply or Address at once

S. & J. H. Walford, Renfrew Drug Store.

5-a

Renfrew, Oct. 30, 1871.

AUCTION SALE. The subscriber will sell by public auction, on Tuesday, 14th day of November next, on the premises of the subscriber, the following articles: 1 span working horses, 4 milch cows, 5 sheep, 4 pigs, 3 heifers, 2½ year old, 3 spring calves, double buggy and double wagon, 2 sleighs, 1 set double harness.

Edward Endwood.

James McDiarmid, Auctioneer.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p.m
October 30, 1871. 5-a

SERVANT GIRL wanted. Apply at this Office.

REMOVAL. T. C. McGuire wishes to inform his customers and the public that he has removed his Harness Shop to McLaren's Block, opposite Willis's Gallery. 5

AUCTION SALE. The subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, on Lot No. 4, 6th concession, Beckwith, all his Farm Stock and implements, consisting of 1 span working Horses, 4 cows, 1 year and ½ old heifer, 1 calf, 2 double lumber harness, 1 sett single harness, 1 double buggy, 1 pair bob-sleighs, steel shod, 1 lumber sleigh, 1 wagon, plough and harrow.

Terms.—Under five dollars, cash; over that amount, twelve months credit by furnishing approved notes.. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

Ronald McDonald.
James McDiarmid, Auctioneer. 5-a*

NEW GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVALS, AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

OUR STOCK is now complete, and is much larger than usual, and would call particular attention to the following:
FANCY DRESS GOODS, 12½ to 30 cents.
POPLINS, 18 to 25 cents.
PLAIN WINCEYS, 10 to 25 cents.
EMPRESS CLOTH, (all wool) 40 cents.
FRENCH MERINOS, in all colors, 50 cents.
Ready Made Clothing, prices will be found satisfactory to buyers. A good Blue Pilot Pea Jacket, $5, a good Overcoat, $3.75, and Pants and Vests at all prices

LADIES TARTAN PLAIDS,
First Class Plaids, $6. Ladies and children's Velveteen Jackets, 75 cents to $2.50. Ladies Cloth Jackets, $1.25 to $2.

MILLINERY.
The stock is as usual large and well selected. All the widths and shades in the new corded
Bonnet and Hat Ribbons,
Velvet Ribbons,
Sash Ribbons,
French Flowers,
Ostrich Feathers,
in Black, Grey and White, 25 cents to $4.

FIFTY CASES BOOTS
Just arrived, and prices lower than usual, workmanship guaranteed to give satisfaction.

GROCERIES.
A full assortment on hand.
None but the choicest Teas kept.

CROCKERY.
Side Dishes,
Covered Dishes,
Breakfast Sets a large lot on hand.
Crystal Sets of 6 pieces, for 90 cents, worth $1.50.

Any one requiring anything above mentioned will find it to their interest to give us a call.

No Second Price.
JOHN O'REILLY, British Warehouse.
Almonte, Oct. 13, 1871. 5-cg

F-A-L-L AND WINTER GOODS.

IMMENSE IMMENSE IMMENSE

ARRIVALS OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS GOODS

SUITABLE FOR SUITABLE FOR SUITABLE FOR

THE FALL & WINTER TRADE!

JUST OPENING OUT AT JUST OPENING AT JUST OPENING OUT AT

W. M'DIARMID'S

FULL PARTICULARS FULL PARTICULARS

NEXT WEEK!

October 24, 1871.

N-E-W FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT —DOMINION CASH STORE.—

Our Dress Goods,
Fancy Woolen Goods,
Plain and Fancy Flannels,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Shawls, Winceys,
Ladies Coats, &c., &c.,
is complete and contains the newest styles in the market.
Ladies Hats,
Plumes,
Feathers,
Flowers,
Trimmmings, &c.,
IN—GREAT—VARIETY.
—READY MADE CLOTHING,—
Tweeds, Full Cloth, Cottons, Ticking, Linen, &c., are offering at low prices.

CAPS.
A full assortment of Gents' Caps very cheap.

BOOTS SHOES
A large stock on hand and will be sold at very low prices.

Teas. A full stock of Groceries always on hand.
Good Tea for 45 cents.

R. W. Halpenny.
Carleton Place, Oct. 25, 1871.

FARM FOR SALE. Being composed of the North East half of lot No. 12, in the 8th concession of Beckwith, and containing one hundred acres within half a mile of the B. & O. R. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, with a good dwelling house and out-buildings. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises.

Henry Hawkins.
October 19, 1871. 4-g*

LAND FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale his farm of land and premises, being the West half of lot No. 8, in the Sixth concession of Ramsay. It is situated about three miles from the Village of Carleton Place.

Neil Leckie.
Ramsay, July 29th, 1871. 44-cg

INFORMATION Wanted. Whereas my brother, William Johnston, formerly a resident of Lapeer, Cortland, Co., New York, has been absent from home for some time, and not hearing from him will suitably reward any person who would either send or leave at the Herald Office, Carleton Place, such information as would lead to his whereabouts, He is a man of about sixty years of age, turning grey, and is about six feet three inches in height.

Royal Johnston.
Lapeer, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1871. 5-g

FARM FOR SALE.

THE East half of Lot. No. 11, 8th concession, Beckwith. The land is of excellent quality, about 70 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. A good house and outbuildings on the premises. Situated about three miles from Carleton Place. I am about leaving this section of country and will sell the above cheap. For further particulars apply to

Archd. Sinclair, Proprietor.
Beckwith, Oct. 28, 1871. 5-g

VILLAGE LOTS for sale. The subscriber offers for sale his two village lots opposite the School House in Carleton Place. They can be seen on application to Mr. Lavallee. The lots are about two hundred yards from the Junction and are suitable for a good business stand.

J. R. Bosier.
Ashton, Oct. 28, 1871. 5-g*

TEACHERS Wanted, for the ensuing year, to fill the Second, Third and Fourth Departments of the Public School Section of the Carleton Place Union High and Public School. Applicants will please to state what amount of salary they expect, and what grade of certificate they hold. Applications will be received up to the 30th of November next.

R. Bell, Ch. B.T.
Carleton Place, Oct. 30, 1871. 5-e

1871. FALL IMPORTATIONS. 1871.

FOR SALE.

Half chests Moyune Y. Hyson.
do. Gunpowder
do. Imperial.
do. Natural Leaf Japans.
Catties do.

Also now arriving by sundry Steamers:
100 Sacks Arracan Rice,
75 Boxes Brown's pat. corn Flour
100 Cases Thin's Mixed Pickles,
100 do. Carter, Hales & Co's do.
50 do. Bath Bricks,
100 Kegs Bi Carb Soda,
50 Sacks S.S. Almonds,
50 do Filberts,
50 do. Walnuts.

Also just received in store:
Cases Sardines, ¼'s.
Salt in glass jars,
Bales Cassia,
Sago.
Epsom Salts,
Mustard in jars,
Sacks Pepper,
Do. Pimento,
Cases Washing Crystal,
Boxes McDonald's Prince of Wales Tobaccos, Nos 1, 2 and 2½.
Catties Bright Soiace,
Bbls Yellow Refined Sugar,
do cr. A and dry crushed,
do Amber, Golden & Standard Syrup,
Boxes Twin Bros. Yeast Cakes.
" Scaled Herring,
" Golden Family Soap,
" Sperm Soap,
" Erasive do,
Quintals Prime No. 1 Cod Fish,
Cases Matches Pails Tubs, Clothes Pins, Washboards, Brooms, &c,
Boxes, half boxes and quarters of Layer Raisins, [choice brands,]
Boxes Valencia Raisins,
Kegs Seedless Raisins,
Barrels Patras Currants,
&c., &c., &c.,

We beg to inform the trade that the bulk of our extensive Fall Importations are now coming to hand. We are thereby in a position to offer every description of goods to as good advantage as any wholesale house in Canada.

R. FITZSIMMONS & SON.
Wholesale Grocers, &c.
Brockville, October, 1871 4-tf

REWARD. The subscriber offers a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction or for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who burned his SAW MILL, on the night of 23rd of June last, and also his GRIST MILL, OATMEAL MILL and KILN, on the night of the 18th of October inst., at the Village of Ferguson's Falls.

A. Code.
Ennisville, Oct. 23, 1871. 4-g

THE Municipal Council of the Village of Carleton Place will meet in Hurd's Hall, on Wednesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m.
October 18, 1871. 4-a

FANNING MILLS. The subscriber begs to direct the attention of Farmers to his PRIZE FANNING MILLS, manufactured from the best material, finished in workman-like style, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The Fanning Mills have already taken several prizes at various exhibitions, and they are confidently offered as the best to be had in the market. Farmers try them and see that they are as represented.

☞DOG POWERS for churning kept on hand or made to order.

4-cg* James Sheridan, Dalhousie.

FARM FOR SALE. Being the East half lot 21, 6th concession, Admaston, containing 100 acres of the best quality clay land in the county, with an improvement of from 35 to 40 acres, producing an extensive crop of hay; and a house erected thereon 20 x 26 feet. Proprietor wishes to sell immediately, and on receipt of immediate payment will sell cheap for cash. Indisputable title given. For particulars apply to Francis Carty, at the house of Jas. Carty, near the premises of James Bromley, Renfrew.

Admaston, May 19, 1871. 35-tf

WAGGONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES. The undersigned in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his arrival in Carleton Place, would intimate to his customers and the public in general, that he has a large stock of Wagons, Buggies Harrows, Hay Rakes, Wheelbarrows, &c. All above articles kept on hand or made to order on terms to suit purchasers. Blacksmith ing in all its branches carried on as usual Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Also wanted a GOOD STEADY YOUNG MAN to learn the Blacksmithing business. Call immediately Wm. M. Glover.

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

Joseph McDougall,
28-ly Arnprior.

NEW PLANING MILL. The undersigned having leased the new building lately erected by Wm. Bredin Esq., next door to the grist mill and having fitted them up with first class new machinery for planing and drying all kinds of lumber, such as flooring, clapboarding, siding, moulding, &c., is prepared to do all work entrusted to him in the best manner and on the shortest notice. Green Lumber can be dried and planed within eight days. Lumber of all kinds kept on hand. Prices moderate.

Joseph Cram.
Carleton Place, May 17, 1870. 33-

SASH, DOOR, & BLIND FACTORY. The undersigned intimates that he has, in connection with his Planing Mill, fitted up first-class new machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of Sashes, doors, blinds, frames, &c., which will always be kept on hand or made to order on the shortest notice. The best quality of kiln dried lumber used in manufacturing above. Remember the place—☞Next door to the new Grist Mill. Joseph Cram.
Carleton Place, Oct. 17, 1870 3

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

BLACKSMITHING. The undersigned in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Carleton Place and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his arrival here, would now inform them that he is now manufacturing buggies and wagons of the very best material. Also all kinds of work on hand, consisting of picks, hammers, sledges, axes, barn door and gate hinges, rope chain, all sizes. Horse Shoeing and all other kinds of work done in the very best style and on the shortest notice. Also good accommodation for 12 or 15 boarders.

Edward Bennett.
Carleton Place, March 4, 1871. 33

CHEAP WINTER CLOTHING. The Subscriber respectfully announces that he has now a large assortment of Winter Clothing, consisting of Beavers, Pilots, Superfine Doeskins, Silk Mixtures, Tweeds, &c., which he will sell or make up to order at the very lowest rates. Also a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Mufflers, Scarfs, Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Gloves, Mitts, Hose, &c., all at extremely low prices. Intending purchasers by calling and examining the articles, will find that they can suit themselves better and cheaper than any where else. ☞Garments made to order, and cutting done, in the latest style, at moderate rates.

William Tait, Tailor and Clothier.
Pakenham 22nd Nov., 1870. 8tf

NEW GROCERY & PROVISION STORE IN ARNPRIOR!

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has commenced business on John Street, and has now, and will continue to keep a fine assortment of
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUIT, &c., &c.
Please call and examine Goods and prices and you will be convinced that I have the CHEAPEST GOODS IN ARNPRIOR.
☞The highest price in cash paid for all kinds of Farmer's Produce.

James Robison.
Arnprior, May, 1871. 35-tf

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

BRITISH HOTEL, CARLETON PLACE, Ontario. The undersigned having leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and having furnished it throughout in good style, is now prepared to receive the travelling public. His bar will be found supplied with the choicest of liquors. Good stabling attached. R. Waugh, Proprietor.
Carleton Place, 17th January 1871. 16-ly

ABSALOM McCAFFRY wishes to inform the public that he has removed to the house on Bell St., opposite the Masonic Hall, and is prepared to afford comfortable accommodation to all who may give him a call. His bar is supplied with the best of liquors, and every attention paid to the wants of travellers.

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

THE LEWIS HOUSE. Directly opposite the B. & O. R. Depot, Sand Point Ont., W. C. Lewis, Proprietor. Daily lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House for Renfrew and Pembroke. Good livery in connection.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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

No. 1 SOLE LEATHER 23 to 25 Cents.
UPPER LEATHER 42 Cents.
CANADIAN KIPPS, 50 to 55 Cents.
ENGLISH do. 55 to 60 Cts.
ELASTIC 20 to 50 Cents.
FRENCH CALFSKINS $1.25.

R. Woodland being the only direct importer of English and French Leather in the city, by importing it direct from the manufacturers is enabled to offer a genuine article for the same price as inferior Stock, as purchased in Montreal. So the cheapest and best place in Ottawa to buy Leather and Shoe Findings is at the
OTTAWA TANNERY.
So it you want bargains of all kinds call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞Remember the place St. Paul Street.
RICHARD WOODLAND,
36- Ottawa Tannery.

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

LYON'S HOTEL, ARNPRIOR.—The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the travelling public for the kind patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and would say that his house is now undergoing a thorough repair, having put in a new bar, furnished with the best of liquors, and would hope that he may still continue to receive a share of public patronage. Passengers conveyed to and from the boats and cars as usual; and the connection kept up between the Ottawa Boats and the B. & O. R. Trains during the Summer months. A good Livery Stable in connection with the House.

Robinson Lyon.

OTTAWA HOUSE, Corner of Pembroke and Prince of Wales Streets, Pembroke, Ont. Horses and Vehicles always on hand. Good rooms for Commercial Travellers.
15-ly. J Copeland, Proprietor.

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

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

Peter McDougall.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale 350 acres of land, being lot No. 8, in the 5th concession of Ramsay, containing 200 acres, and No. 7, in the 5th concession, 100 acres, and part of No. 7, in the 6th concession, 50 acres, of the same township. Also his lime kiln and plenty of good lime stone. The land will be sold in separate farms or in one block, to suit the purchaser.

William Leckie.
Ramsay, July 31, 1871. 44-

1871. FALL. 1871.

WE have just received our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which is very complete and which we are determined to sell cheap for cash or ready pay.

The stock consists in part of Dress Goods, Shawls, Plaids, Prints, Cottons, Stripe and Fancy Shirting, Ticking, Blue and Striped Denims, Linseys, Scarlet, Blue, White and Fancy Flannels, Breakfast Shawls, Scarfs, Sashes, Skirts and Blankets.

CLOTHS.
Broadcloth, Serge, English and Scotch Tweeds, and a large stock of Canadian Tweeds, Beaver and Pilot Cloth.

GROCERIES.
Teas, Tobaccos, Sugar, Rice, Raisins, Currants, and spices. Salt in bags of 200 lbs, Fish.

BOOTS & SHOES.
Men's, Women's, Boys, Misses' and Children's. Mitts and Moccasins, Patent Medicines, Crockery, Oils, Paint, Glass, and everything usually kept in a first class Country Store.

The highest price paid for Good Dairy Butter.

Banning & Waugh.
Clayton, Oct 16. 3-g

WAR DECLARED!

GEN. O'NEILL TAKEN PRISONER!

The subscriber now offers to sell BOOTS and SHOES cheaper than ever was sold in Carleton Place.
☞CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
I will show you the enormous profits the merchants have had on the Boot and Shoe Trade!
I will not allow them
TO HAVE FIVE CENTS ON THE PAIR!
One of the
DESCENDANTS OF ST. CRISPIN!
P. Tucker.
Carleton Place, October 16, 1871. 3cg*

WANTED. A second class Male Teacher and a Third Class Female Teacher for Pakenham Public School, for 1872. Applications, stating salary, with testimonials, will be received until 15th of November. Address,

Rev. W. Tomblin.
Secy. H. & P. S. Board.
Pakenham, Oct. 14, 1871. 3-e

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers by private sale, on his premises within four miles of the Carleton Place Station, Eighty tons of hay, of a superior quality. It is in such a position that it can be conveniently pressed and put in shipping order.

A. Kinch.
Carleton Place, 10th October, 1871. 3-tf

WOOLEN Cloth Finisher Wanted. Boss Finisher, Fuller, Gigger, & 2 good Weavers wanted at the Mississippi Woolen Mills. To good hands steady employment and good wages will be given.

Teskey Bros. & Co.
Appleton, Oct. 14, 1871. 3-g

HORSE FOR SALE. Horse 8 years old fit for farming or lumbering purposes. One Angus Bull, pure blood. Also six Deer Hounds Apply to the subscriber.

William Gilmour.
Almonte, October 10, 1871. 3-e

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the south west half of lot No. 26, in the 12th concession of Beckwith; 28 acres cleared. Price £105. For further particulars apply to James McNeely, opposite Henry Bredin's lumber mills, near Carleton Place.
3-g* James McNeely,

LAND FOR SALE. The Subscriber offers for sale the East half of lot No. 18, in the 7th concession of the Township of Ramsay, 85 acres cleared, the remainder a good sugar bush. 75 acres in a good state of cultivation. The land is of a good quality, well fenced and drained, with a never failing supply of water. There is a good young orchard, bearing; also a good garden. There is a good frame house lined with brick on the premises. A cellar the full size of the building, with a cistern. A good barn and sheds. Within two miles of Almonte. Good title given. For further particulars apply on the premises.
44-tf John Robertson.

IN CHANCERY.

BETWEEN Richard A. Shipman and others, Plaintiff, and George E. H. Shipman and others, Defendants. By virtue of a Decree of Reference I do appoint the several days and times hereunder written for the several purposes also hereunder written at the office of Joseph Jamieson in the village of Almonte, at which times and place all parties concerned are to attend.

Dated at Brockville, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1871.

Tuesday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1871, at Nine o'clock a.m., and from day to day until the 4th day of November next, both inclusive, at which time the evidence of all parties is to be taken viva voce and all evidence must be put in during the above time, otherwise it will be excluded.

J. D. Buell,
4a Master at Brockville

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.
McNab, April 17th, 1871. 29-tf

WANTED. A Male Teacher holding a third class certificate, for School Section No 5, Township of Darling. Duties to commence the 1st of January next. Good references required. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to

John Wilson,
Peter Whyte,
George Beaton,
Trustees S S. No 5, Tetlock P.O.
Darling, Oct. 6, 1871. 2-tf

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the front half of lot No. 4, on the 6th concession, and the rear half of lot No. 4, in the 5th concession of the Township of Ramsay. Also all his farm implements, farm stock, furniture, &c. The lot is within a mile and a half of the Village of Carleton Place, and is well fenced and well watered. For particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

William Henry.
Ramsay, Sept. 18, 1871 51-tf

FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale the South half of lot No. 4, 5th con. McNab, about 60 acres clear; with good cedar fences, and well watered. Good dwelling house and farm buildings and a young thriving orchard. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises.

Iron Hamilton.
McNab, Aug. 15, 1871 47-t

THE Subscriber having just returned from Montreal has opened out a large and select assortment of West of England and Canadian Cloths and Tweeds.

His selection of Winter Coats, Pea Jackets and other clothing, will be found on inspection to be complete in all their departments. He also has on hand Boys Clothing, Men's Shirts, Drawers, Neckties, Collars, Buckskin Mitts, &c. A few Osborn and Gardener Sewing Machines on hand, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles.

Employing the best of workmen, and being prompt in all his engagements, he confidently looks for future support.

Patrick Galvin.
Carleton Place Oct. 9, 1871. 2-cg

CARLETON PLACE GRIST MILLS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the Carleton Mills for a term of years, would notify the people of Carleton Place and surrounding country that they are prepared to do custom grinding on the shortest notice. Also that they shall keep constantly on hand Flour, Bran, Hash, &c., for sale. Wanted a large quantity of wheat for which the highest price will be paid. Also the highest price paid for OATS, PEAS, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to and delivered free of extra charge. We guarantee our flour to give entire satisfaction.

GOOD NEWS TO PURCHASERS.

THE PRICES OF GOODS FALLEN! SELLING AT COST.

THE Subscriber will in order to make room for Spring purchases, sell off his present stock of Dress Goods, Cottons, Flannels, Prints, Shirtings, Boots & Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Books and Stationery, at cost for cash only. Also a fine lot of Groceries very low in prices. Good Teas from forty cents per pound and upwards. No trouble to sell the goods or receive the money. Come While The Good Bargains Are Going!

P. STRUTHERS.
Carleton Place, Feb. 6th, 1871. 19-

FOR SALE. That desirable Stone Residence on High Street, Carleton Place, finished and beautifully painted, first class verandah all round the building, with cellar kitchen, out-buildings and garden. Terms easy. Application to be made to C. T. Baines, Solicitor, Carleton Place, or to the undersigned. John Sumner.
Carleton Place, July, 1870. 43-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 350 acres, being his farm; the west half of lot No. 8, in 7th concession of Pakenham, containing one hundred acres, 90 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is of the best quality and free from stones; and the East ½ lot No. 7, in 6th concession, containing 50 acres, about 40 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and lot No. 11, in the 5th concession, containing 200 acres. This is a very valuable lot, being timbered with pine, maple and birch. There is about 60 acres of good land on this lot. The land will be sold separately or in one block to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Good title given For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

Also an eight horse power THRESHING MACHINE with drag saw attached, in good order, for sale.

James A. Connery.
Upper Pakenham, Sept. 15, 1871. 51-tf

MILLS' ROYAL MAIL and Express line of Stages from Renfrew to Sand Point, calling at all the principal Hotels. Passengers, and express parcels forwarded at moderate rates. Extra Stages kept constantly at the Proprietor's for the accommodation of commercial travellers, and others requiring the same. The Regular Mail Stage leaves Renfrew every morning, Sundays excepted, at half past 8, a. m., and arrives at Sand Point in time to connect with the train for Ottawa, Brockville and other points. Returns: Leaves Young's Hotel, after the arrival of the Brockville & Ottawa mail train, at 2, p. m. Passengers will be forwarded by this route quicker and cheaper than by any other. Good stages, smart horses, and obliging drivers. William Mills,
(47-tf) Proprietor.

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

No fees payable to Agents on these latter policies.

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

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

Robt. Metcalf.
September 12, 1871. 50

PORK INSPECTION. The subscriber having been appointed Beef Inspector, is now prepared to execute any orders in that line entrusted to him.

N. B.—He keeps always on hand a good supply of Pork Barrels and other vessels made out of the best material.

Edward Letang.
Clayton, December 1st, 1870. (10-tf)

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The power of arresting disease displayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the medical faculty in every section where it has been introduced; and the rapidly increasing sale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

The Syrup will cure Pulmonary Consumption, in the first and second stages; will give great relief in the third. It will cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Larnyngitis, Coughs and Colds. It will cure all diseases originating from want of Muscular action and Nervous Force, such as Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, Dyspepsia, Rickets, Feeble and Irregular action of the Heart, Local and General Paralysis, Aphonia or Loss of Voice. It will cure Leuorrhœa, Chlorosis, Anæmia, and restores the blood to purity and health.

Sold by Apothecaries. Price, $1.50; Six for $7.50.

James I. Fellows, Chemist.
St. John, N. B. (50-cu)

BRICKS AND TILES. The undersigned begs to intimate that he has bought the Brick Yard of Mr. Gilbert Moir 9th line Ramsay, where he intends to carry on the manufacture of Brick and Tile, under the superintendance of Mr. Richard Foxley. Orders may be sent to the undersigned or left at the yard, but all payments must be made to him personally or to his written order. James Snedden.
Bennie's Corners, June 27th, 1870. 3t

WANTED. Two good carpenters will find a good steady job by applying to

William Robison.
Carleton Place, Sept. 11th, 1871.

BARK AND HIDES WANTED. 200 cords good Hemlock Bark wanted, for which cash will be paid on delivery, at the Carleton Place Tannery. Cash paid for good Beef Hides and Calfskins. Also Harness and Upper Leather kept constantly on hand and sold for cash only.

Brice McNeely, Tanner.
Carleton Place, May 22, 1871. 34-au

STRAY HOUNDS. A black and white spotted hound named "Lewis," with a slit in his left ear, also a young drab or yellow colored hound named "Toby." Each of them has a hole through the right ear. Information of them will be thankfully received and well rewarded at this office.
Carleton Place, Dec. 5, 1870.

NOTICE. All parties indebted to the Estate of the late Thomas Nutterville, late of the Township of Huntley, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who have been appointed Executors for said Estate, and all parties having claims against said Estate may hand in their claims within two months from this date.

James Conn,
Donald McFarlane,
Executor to the Estate of the late Thomas Nutterville.
Ashton, October 5, 1871. 2-e

TEACHER WANTED. For the Almonte Public School, one male and one female teacher. Applications with testimonials to be sent on or before 1st November, 1871.

John Menzies,
Chairman, Board of Trustees.
Almonte, October 2, 1871. 2-g

TEACHER WANTED. For the Junior Department of the Lanark Village Common School. Duties to commence on the 2nd of January, 1872. Applications, stating salary, to be addressed to the undersigned up to the 1st of November, 1871.

W. Robertson,
Secy. B. of S. T.
Lanark, October 2, 1871. 2-e

LAND FOR SALE. The East half of Lot No. 2, in the 9th concession of Pakenham, 30 or 40 acres cleared, and the land good, and title good. Apply to
Neil Stewart, Marble Cutter,
(1e*) Almonte.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle the same at their office on or before the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, and save trouble.

C. T. Drinkwater & Son.
Appleton, Sept. 29. 1-cg

TAVERN FOR SALE. A good tavern at the head of the Calabogie Rapids; good stables, sheds and storehouse for the use of lumbermen. Indisputable title given to purchaser.

For further particulars apply if by letter addressed to Samuel Legree, proprietor, Calabogie Post Office. Samuel Legree.
October 4, 1871. 2-tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET. That valuable Farm Lot No. 13, 12th Con., Pakenham, the property of the subscriber. If sold, liberal terms can be made, and a part of the purchase money paid down, and security on the property taken on the balance, with bank interest thereon annually. Also the Farm that I live upon in Pembroke, to be let for a term of years as may be agreed upon, which is lot 24, 2nd concession, Pembroke.

William McAdam.
Pembroke, Aug. 30, 1871. 49tf

ANY PERSON WANTING LADDERS CALL AT J. H. BOND'S, CARLETON PLACE.

June 5, 1871 3

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO PURCHASE ALL THE GOOD DAIRY BUTTER That may be brought to HIS PLACE AT ARNPRIOR FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE *WILL BE PAID IN CASH!*

WANTED,
Between now and first of sleighing
20,000 bushels OATS,
4,000 bushels of WHEAT,
JAMES HARTNEY.
Arnprior, August 27, 1871. 49

TEAS, TEAS,

NE PLUS ULTRA.

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

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

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

FIRST PRIZE Cabinet Organs and Melodeons, from the manufactory of W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., for sale by Ingram Scott,
0* Agt at Pakenham

CANCER CURED. The undersigned has had over fifty years experience, and is prepared to cure all cancers without using the knife. Scores of references can be furnished. Terms for cure, $20.00, and travelling charges moderate, no cure no pay. Also, the worst cases of fallen sickness, as Fits, King's Evil, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c., can be treated successfully, hundreds can testify to this fact.

John Tennant, Clayton Post Office,
Lanark, 25th August, 1869

MONEY To Lend The Canada Permanent Building & Saving Society will grant loans on Real Estate in sums of $200 and upwards, for any term from two to twenty years, repayable by instalments, which cancel debt, both principal and interest. Patents obtained and Mortgages paid off. Every information given on application to James Bromley,
23 Renfrew.

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

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

THE "VICTORIA" LAWN MOWER & GARDEN ROLLER,

COMBINED, is unequalled for efficiency, durability and simplicity; has a reversible cutting bar, can be thrown out of gear and used as a Garden Roller; cuts a 14 in. swath; can be operated by a boy of 12 years of age, and is warranted to give satisfaction. They are made interchangeable. All the parts are kept in stock, and can be supplied in case of breakage. Price $25, boxed and delivered on board the cars.

R. A. Field, & Bro.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants
Brockville. 40-tf

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

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

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

Notice.—Mr. Sutton Grocer and Liquor Merchant, Bridge Street, Carleton Place, has kindly consented to receive repairs at his establishment, where S. W. Smith will call for and return them at short notice. 43

DENTISTRY,

D. V. Bracock, Licentiate and Graduate of Dental Surgery. The most difficult Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of nitrous oxide gas, on the 1st Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of every month in the Almonte Dental Office. ☞All letters addressed Box 115, Brockville, Dental Rooms 89 Main St, will receive prompt attention. Pyroxyline a new and beautiful transparent base, for mounting teeth, superior to gold. 7-ly

T. W. RAINES, L.D.S. Resident Dentist, Almonte, graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Also D. D.S. of the Ohio Dental College. Having had upwards of fifteen years experience in the profession is confident of giving satisfaction. Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, on any base required; warranted to be useful as well as ornamental. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide gas. N.B.—T. W. R. makes the preservation of the natural teeth a speciality. Office,—Opposite O. E. Henderson's Book Store.—Hours, 9 a.m. to 5. p.m. 19-tf

J. F. KENNEDY Dentist,—Perth.

F. R. FITCH ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Cape Vincent, New York, Practices in all the Courts of the State of New York. Procures Patents, and prosecutes all classes of Military and Government claims. Survivors of the war of 1812 and the widows of such as have died entitled to pensions. Almost every mother who lost a son in the late war entitled to Pension.—Advice Free. Refers by permission to Hon. S. B. Hance, United States Consul, Kingston, Canada, and Hon. A. B. Shaw, United States Consul, Toronto, Canada. 25ly

OTTAWA CARPET WAREHOUSE. 47, *SPARK'S ST., OTTAWA,* 49.

T. Hunton, Shoolbred & Co.,
IMPORTERS of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, have always on hand a full assortment in all their departments, as they receive by each week's steamer from Liverpool, additions to their stock, embracing every novelty as it appears in the British markets selected by their resident agent.

☞Special attention is requested to their Millinery and Mantle Departments. 11-ly

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A good Journeyman Tailor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Also Four Girls, who are accustomed to make Pants and Vests. Apply to William Tait,
1tf Pakenham.

MONTREAL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE BRIDGE ST., ALMONTE,

J. W. McCULLOUGH, Proprietor.

Large arrivals of
—New and Fashionable Goods,—
for the
AUTUMN & WINTER TRADE.
Garments made up
in the Latest Styles.
☞Prices Moderate. Also a choice stock of MILLINERY, including a large lot of Ladies' Trimmed Hats at 50 cents each. 2

WANTED.

12 CARPENTERS, accustomed to working Hardwood. Good wages and constant employment will be given.

Frost & Wood.
Smith's Falls, October 6, 1871. 3-tf

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

THOMAS GREIG, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Carleton Place. 5

McDOUGALL & McDOUGALL, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., Ontario Hall, Court Street, Toronto
Hon. W. McDougall. Jos. E. McDougall.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. P. BOGART, M.D., Provincial Licentiate, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Coroner, &c., &c. Office and residence second door from Metcalf's Hotel, Bridge St., Carleton Place.

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

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.

ANDREW MOORE, M.D., graduate of Queen's College, Kingston; also of the military medical college, Albany, N. Y., Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and residence, opposite Mr. Henry Airth's store, Main St., Renfrew, Ontario. 40

JOHN W. PICKUP, M.D., Graduate of University of McGill College, Montreal; Licentiate of Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate in Midwifery, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh; late Medical Superintendent Quebec Lunatic Asylum, &c., &c., Physician & Surgeon, Pakenham, Ontario. Residence—the house lately occupied by Dr. Kertland. Office, in Dr. Gibson's Drug Store.

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by William Tait, Pakenham. 2-tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES issued by John Patterson, Almonte.

MARRIAGE LICENSES sold at Watson's Corners, by John Munro. [33tf

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

BELL & THOMSON, PROVINCIAL LAND Surveyors, Architects and Civil Engineers. Office in W. Lawson's new brick building, Almonte, Ont. Every class of surveying promptly attended to, and accurately and cheaply done. Particular attention paid to Meridian Lines. Plans and specification of all sorts of buildings &c., prepared at shortest notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
A. Bell. G. W. Thomson.

W. H. FULFORD, Druggist and Exchange Broker, Wholesale jobber in Coal Oil, Apothecaries' Hall, west corner Court House Avenue and Main Street, Brockville, Ontario. The highest price paid for Empty Coal Oil Barrels. 17

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

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

W. SCRIMGEOUR, General Architect, Millwright & Contractor, Almonte, Ontario. Plans and specifications of all kinds of Bridges and Buildings furnished at the shortest notice. 49-ly

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

W. W. HOPE—Successor to Hope & Childs, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, Boot Trees, Crimps, Lasts, &c., No. 129 Main Street, Brockville, Ont. All kinds of Boots and Shoes made to order, and repairing neatly executed. For sale—No. 1 Sole Leather, No. 1 Cod Oil, a large stock of the celebrated Singer family and manufacturing sewing machines, needles, machine silk, hardash, and linen thread.

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

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers and Bookbinders, importers of
General Stationery, Artists Materials,
SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, &C.,
Corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets,
OTTAWA. 21-ly

J. H. THRALL, Watchmaker & Jeweler, opposite the Sash Factory, Mill Street, Almonte, Ontario, has constantly on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; also, a good assortment of Jett Broaches and Ear-rings, Pearl and Ivory Sleeve Studs, Spectacles, Spectacle Cases, Silver Thimbles, Gents' Scarf Pins, &c., very cheap for cash. Cash paid for old gold and silver, or taken in exchange for goods. All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery very neatly and properly repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted.

LYN NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES. The undersigned offers for fall planting a very extensive stock of hardy and well grown fruit trees, especially adapted for planting in the northern and eastern parts of Ontario Catalogues sent on application. Orders by mail receive the same attention as if the parties were personally present.

W. E. Coleman,
47- Lyn, P. O.

TO AGRICULTURISTS. The Brockville Chemical and Super-Phosphate Company, are now prepared to execute all orders for Super-Phosphate of Lime, with which they may be favored. All orders promptly and carefully executed.

A. Cowan, Manager.
Brockville, May 3rd 1870. 32

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, 1871. 18ly

JOHN SUMNER, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark. Agent for the Andes Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, Office—Next door to Carley & Cavanagh, Carleton Place, Ont., up stairs. 50-

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A good Journeyman Blacksmith and Apprentice. Apply to
Thomas McNeely, Blacksmith,
Appleton. 2g

NEW FALL GOODS!

IMMENSE STOCK

LOW PRICES.

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

DRY GOODS !

Dress Goods, consisting of Silk Mixtures, Satteens, Reppes, Serges, Lustres, Tartans, &c., Roman Shawls, Tartan do. Grey Cotton, (cheap by the web,) Prints, (Ashton's,) Linens, Tickings, Fancy Flannels, Breakfast Shawls, Clouds, Ribbons, all colors and widths, Fingering Yarn, all colors, Scarlet Napped Cloth, Blue do., Witney, Water proof Tweeds, Tapestry Carpeting, all wool do., Hemp do., Tweeds, West of England and the celebrated Sherbrooke, always on hand, and sold at lowest prices, &c., &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats and Pea Jackets very cheap.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A very large stock, consisting of Men's Stogas, Men's Kip do., Felt do., at very lowest prices. Women's and children's Boots in great variety. Rubbers, all kinds and newest styles, Overshoes, &c.

FURS,

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

GROCERIES

Teas very cheap by the chest, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Raisins, Currants, Mixed Pickles, Harvey Sauce, Worcestershire do., French Capers, Mushroom Catsup, in fact everything in the Grocery line.

A full stock of Crockery and Glassware.

HARDWARE,

All the principal lines of Housekeeper's Goods.

The highest price in cash paid for any quantity of

GOOD FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and save your money.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

CARLEY & CAVANAGH.

Carleton Place, Oct. 16, 1871. 3

COAL, WOOD AND ICE.

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

The following he can furnish of the best quality:—

Stove Size,
Egg Size,
Nut Size.

and the justly celebrated Brier Hill Coal for grate purposes.

Lehigh Lump,
American Smiths' Coal.
English Newcastle Nut Smiths' Coal.
English Fire Brick.

CORDWOOD AND ICE.

Delivered as heretofore. Orders [illegible]

URI MARSHALL.

[illegible] 4. 1871. 50-tf

[NOT]ICE.

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

J. W. DUNNET.

Pakenham, April 21, 1871.

—:o:—

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have much pleasure [in a]nnouncing that their stock of [S]PRING AND SUMMER GOODS [i]s now complete. The assortment is [l]arge and varied, and was selected with great care as to style and value.

Special attention is called to the following lines,

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Mourning Goods,
Black Lustres,
Prints,
White and Printed Brilliants,
Edgings and Trimmings,
Insertions,
Parasols, Poplins,
Ribbons, Towelings,
Carpetings,

Canadian Cottons and Tickings, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Paints and Oils, Garden and Field Seeds.

The stock of

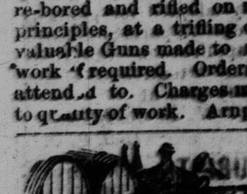
GROCERIES

will be found complete.

N. B.—Over $2,000 worth of Goods will be held for special bargains. A call is solicited.

DUNNET & GIBSON.

Pakenham, April 21, 1871. 31



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



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

NEW BLACKSMITH'S SHOP.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public [that he] has opened a new Blacksmith's [shop on ...] street, in Carleton Place, and [will e]xecute all orders in his line of business, in the best style, and at reasonable prices. All kinds of mill forging done to order. Particular attention paid to all work in cast steel, as he had twenty years practice in that branch of the business. Axes made and repaired in the chopping season. No apprentice work.

ALEXANDER MOORE.



With most persons there is an epoch in life when the Eyes become slightly flattened. The consequence is that the globe is not quite as completely distended with fluids, there is thus an elongated axis of vision, a book is held further off to be read. This [illegible] be temporary, when it is not caused by the waning vision of age. Hence when this imperfection is first realized and the individual obtains proper aid to the sight, the result in the one case will be restitution of original focal power, and in the latter case, preservation of the existing focal strength. It is therefore important that the purest Lenses, the very acme of transparency and accuracy of focus should be employed to meet the requirements. The

CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES

manufactured by

LAZARUS, MORRIS, & CO.,

and their copyrighted system of fitting them is claimed to meet the requirements of each particular case.

A large assortment kept constantly on hand by their agent

A. WHITE,



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
And Member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy,
BRIDGE STREET,
CARLETON PLACE.

Dealer in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE STUFFS,
OILS,
LAMPS,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.,
MINERAL WATER,
Fresh from the Springs.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Dr. BOGART'S old stand, 2 door from Metcalf's Hotel.

A. WHITE,

Carleton Place,
Sept. 5, 1871.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS PREPARED to furnish and fit up machinery of the very best description at MODERATE PRICES, for all kinds of Mills. All the latest improvements in machinery, amongst which are

"THE SELF LUBRICATING BOXES,"

Which never become heated, and are an excellent preventative against fire.

Estimates made and contracts entered into for the fitting up of

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, &c.

Having had an experience of sixteen years in the FOUNDRY & MACHINE Business parties may rely upon having their work done in a SATISFACTORY MANNER.

AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL SAWS,
ALSO
FOR WOOD WORK MACHINERY
FOR

PLANING MILLS

BELTING, CHAINS, &c.,

WATER WHEELS MADE TO ORDER,
(Or Furnished) of any Description.

A
VERY LARGE VARIETY
OF
PULLEY AND GEAR PATTERNS,

Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice with neatness and despatch.

TO

THE FARMERS!

The Subscriber would also announce that he makes the manufacture of

PLOUGH POINTS

A SPECIALITY IN HIS BUSINESS,
Being Warranted to give Satisfaction!
EVERYTHING that is generally found in a FIRST CLASS Foundry & Machine Shop may be had at the Establishment of

J. FLETT, ALMONTE. 22

P. B. JAMIESON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOTHIER,
No. 112, MAIN STREET,
BROOKVILLE, ONTARIO

DON'T READ THIS.

To make room for our fall purchases, we will sell our present stock of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and examine our prices to be convinced that we are offering Goods CHEAP. We have just received a NEW STOCK OF BOOTS.

R. W. HALPENNY.

Carleton Place, Sept. 5, 1871.

75

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE.

JAMES L. MURPHY HAS NOW ready to be disposed of the above mentioned lots, situated in the most desirable part of the East end of the village, and quite close to the

CANADA CENTRAL STATION.

The property is well arranged, has good commodious streets, and a first class public well and pump in the centre of the section.

Parties wishing to secure lots will find the terms moderate and easy. A plan of the property can be seen at the

"EAST END STORE,"

opposite

LAVALLEE'S NEW HOTEL,

Where you will find a

COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold at a reduction of 10 per cent on Spring prices.

Our Summer Stock will be sold at remarkably low figures, as we intend clearing out our present goods in order to make room for Fall purchases.

We have in stock a large supply of

AMERICAN COTTON YARN,

Nos. 9 and 10, at $1.50 per bundle.

JAMES L. MURPHY.

ALLAN TURNER & CO.,

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.

LOOK HERE!

NO HUMBUG!!

FARMERS PRODUCE TAKEN AT MARKET PRICES.

The subscriber thankful for former support in business, would now inform his customers and the public generally that he has at present on hand the best assorted stock of goods he has yet offered for sale, being superior in quality and quantity, and at LOW PRICES! Convinced that quick sales and light profits are best. His goods are suitable for all classes of the community and adapted to the season.

He would particularly invite the attention of the ladies to his stock OF DRESS GOODS.

Parties requiring warm, durable, substantial —READY MADE CLOTHING.— will find his goods as represented, and cheap, very cheap for Cash.

In GROCERIES his stock is large and excellent, at low figures. Good TEA at 40 cents. Salt of various kinds: Liverpool, large sack, ninety five cents. The large stock of BOOTS & SHOES very low. Good Prunnella Boots, at $1-10. Hardware of various kinds.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, AND PUTTY.

A good Brood Mare with Foal for sale

WM. F. CUTHBERT.

Appleton, Sept. 14, 1871. 51



THE LOCKMAN FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE took the First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition held at Toronto in 1870. The competitors of the Lockman were the genuine Howe, Wheeler and Wilson, Gates', Williams, Mendon, Guelph Sewing Machine Company, Hutchinson, and W. A. White & Co. There is a new attachment just added, A combined FRILLER, BASTER, and SELF SEWER.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. A pair of Mens Socks complete in 30 minutes. Knitting 10 different articles of wearing apparel. The above Machine took First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition held at Toronto, 1870. ALLEN MASON, Agent, Almonte.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SELLING OFF AT COST

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

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Boots and Shoes,

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

HIS TAILORING BUSINESS

will be carried on as usual, and having received a

LOT OF NEW FALL CLOTHS,

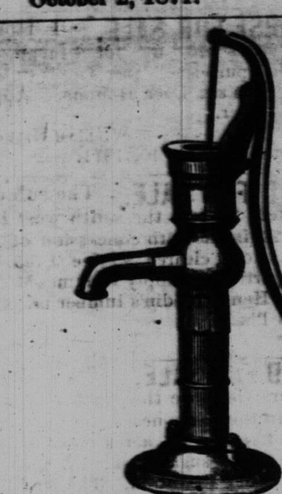
he is prepared to take orders from all who may so favor him.

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

A CALL IS SOLICITED FROM ALL.

COLIN SINCLAIR.

Carleton Place,
October 2, 1871. 1

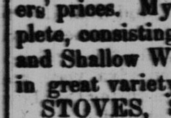


J. H. BOND,

DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, BELLS, TINWARE, &C., &C.,

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

CHURCH AND MILL



BELLS

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

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

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

—o—

TINWARE, TINWARE.

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

ROOFING! ROOFING!

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

—o—

EVE TROUGHING.

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

—o—

WANTED.

5 000 CALFSKINS.

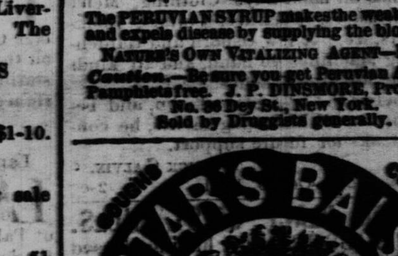
for which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

We are also agent for G. D. Northgraves Watchmaker, Almonte.

J. H. BOND,
Carleton Place.

24-

Iron in the Blood!



The PERUVIAN SYRUP makes the weak strong, and expels disease by supplying the blood with NATURE'S OWN VITALIZING AGENT—IRON. *Caution.*—Be sure you get Peruvian Syrup. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York. Sold by Druggists generally.



None Genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.



New York Office, 37 BEEKMAN ST.

JAMES POOLE, Agent, Carleton Place.



GEORGE REID, Importer and Dealer in British, American and German hardware, Brockville, Ontario. Iron, Steel, Nails, Saddlery, Coach [and Carri]age Trimmings, &c.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

ALMONTE.

Having been disappointed in getting into our new store (on the corner of Mill and Bridge streets) and having purchased more goods than we have room to show in our old premises, we are now offering the whole of our stock of

DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, CROCKERY

GROCERIES and BOOTS & SHOES,

FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS,

is complete with all the newest colors and fabrics for Fall and Winter wear.

Plain and Striped Satin Cloths,

Persian Cords and Poplinettes,

French Reppes,

Diagonal Twills, &c., &c.,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS AND LUSTRES

CLOTH AND VELVETEEN JACKETS in great VARIETY

SHAWLS SHAWLS SHAWLS

IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES!

For Table Linens,

Towellings,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

Quilts, and

Plain & Fancy Flannels,

OUR STOCK CANNOT BE BEATEN!

Our Stock of

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS

is very large, and having bought them previous to the rise, we are enabled to offer them FAR BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE!

A very large and new stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Will be opened in a few days.

A full stock of

TEAS, SUGARS AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

FIVE CRATES OF CROCKERY JUST OPENED.

Larger stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

than usual in all STYLES AND PRICES.

N. B.—Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HAYES & SMITH.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

Almonte, October 11, 1871. 3

1871. 1871.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscriber has now received

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!

consisting of

DRY GOODS, STAPLE AND FANCY,

DRESS GOODS, in all the newer fabrics,

CLOAKINGS, a large assortment, new styles,

VELVETEENS, for dresses and mantles,

LUSTRES, Black and Colored,

WINCEYS, very full from 10 cents upwards,

FLOWERS, WINGS, &c., &c.,

LADIES TRIMMED HATS, &c.,

SHAWLS, Breakfast, do., Nubias, &c.,

TWEEDS, Scotch, English and Canadian,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & TWEEDS,

The above are only a few of the leading lines in this department.

Ready Made Clothing,

LADIES FURS, in great variety,

HARDWARE, shelf and heavy,

Paints, Nails, Oils, Glass, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES, very full,

Teas, Sugar, Syrup, and Tobacco.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his numerous customers to his stock of TEAS, consisting of Twankays, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Japans, Oolong, and Black. Having bought a large stock he will be enabled to sell by the box at a lower price than has ever been offered before in this village.

CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES AND QUALITY.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.

JOHN BROWN.

CARLETON PLACE,
October 2nd, 1871. 1

1871! 1871! 1871

NEW FALL GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMERS "CORINTHIAN" AND "OTTAWA,"

Direct from Glasgow, a complete and varied assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising every line found in a first class stock. Particular attention is invited to the stock of

PLAIN & FANCY DRESS GOODS,

French Merinoes,
Black and Colored Cobourgs,
Black and Colored Lustres,
Winceys,
Flannels,
Shirtings,
Hosiery, &c

Which being imported direct from the British markets, will be found much cheaper than the usual prices.

The stock of Teas, Sugar, Tobacco, General Groceries,

IS LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED!

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES,

&c., &c., the stock will be found well selected and will be sold at very reasonable prices.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER.

Almonte, Sept 11, 1871. (50) JAMES H. WYLIE.

WATER LIME CEMENT,

GODERICH SALT,

FRUIT JARS,

FOR SALE BY

ALEX. H. TAIT.

PALE SEAL OIL, For Machinery,

BOILED AND RAW OILS,

FOR SALE BY

ALEX. H. TAIT

CLOTH CAPS and SOFT FELT HATS,

A NEW LOT TO HAND AND FOR SALE BY

ALEX. H. TAIT,

FALL GOODS ARRIVING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

AT VERY LOW FIGURES, QUALITY BEING CONSIDERED.

ALEX. H. TAIT,

OPPOSITE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE,

CARLETON PLACE.

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