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limiting entails and simplifying

in the way of abolishing or of greatly limiting entails, and simplifying conveyancing. It is scarcely comprehensible to an American that, as in a case known to the writer of this article, the sale of a piece of real property of the value of \$500 (\$2,500), cost £30 (\$400), for the deed of transfer, and even then, that notwithstanding good for practical purposes, was not perfect theoretically without a further cost of £23 (\$315). These costs of conveyances (and a proportionate expense on and to be incurred in borrowing money on mortgage) were to be rendered more

The London and Scotch journals publish the following correspondence written by the lamented Livingstone some short time previous to his death. The editor professes that communication thus:—“Amos Dr. Livingstone's papers received at the Foreign Office was found a letter addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York

up a dead of mind horrified by the vividness. To some this may appear weak and unphilosophical, since it alleged that the whole human family is polluted through by one of its members. I have dropped from the state of bestiality, cannibalism, syphilis, bronze, iron ages. Idolatry and slavery it is said, are portions of the accursed education of mankind. The propagators of these views have many interesting facts in their hands, every educated man knows the facts, gladly, though he may not be able to connect them, to reconcile them to other facts previously known. He hopes that they may yet prove to be portions of light from above. One must admire the industry of modern scorers after scientific truth, more really noble in their life long search for truth than the ignorant slave led; and it must be conceded that investigators are by no means bigoted. If our stupid human race still needs the outrageous schooling of slavery and the slave trade, it is in a bad way still, at one might almost vote for allowing it to continue. It may have been want of charity on my part, but I have so frequently asked when in England, "so these Africans work for once?" "Yes, you could pay them." This answer produced such a palpable lengthening of visage that I suspected my question had been speculating on getting them to work for nothing—in fact, be slave owners.

A PRINCE'S OPINION OF THE LADIES
I may now give an idea of the state of supreme bliss for the attainment of which all the atrocities of the so-called African

apparent kindness or disposition, the morning he spoke strongly in favour of temperance, and frequently in the evening, evinced an earnestness of manner which rivetted attention. The valent opinion was, yesterday, that McCormac, as a preacher, is some improvement on Dr. Gallagher, who is a good man, and a clever organiser. McCormac is a middle aged man, yet has been twenty years in the ministry. He has less of what Canadians generally style the American accent than his predecessor, and less of the style of Northern neighbours, both as regards form of thought and manner of delivery.—*Ottawa Times.*

THE VALUE OF SUNFLOWERS.—Sunflowers are at this time the value of sunflower crop, and enumerate some of their value and uses. In the first place, the flowers abound in honey and furnish food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter, and are used as a source of oil—one gallon to the bushel, which is little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also valuable for feed for horses and poultry. The leaves are excellent fodder for the cattle. The stalks which growing may be utilized for fuel, or they may be dried, which is difficult to be obtained, and when so obtained may be used as roofing, or set up against a fence to form a wind break. They contain a large amount of potash and are excellent for fire kindling. The seeds are used for oil, and are also used for the preparation of the growing sunflower, and remove the insipid vapors, and prevent the growth of ague, is well known.—*Change.*

would call the attention of farmers to this time to the value of sunflower crop, and enumerate some of their valuable uses. In the first place, the flowers are a fine source of oil, which for cooking purposes. The seeds contain oleaginous matter, and will yield oil at the rate of one gallon to the bushel, which is but a little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is a valuable feed for horses and poultry. The leaves are excellent fodder for cattle. The stalks while growing may be utilized as bean poles, where they are scarce. It is difficult to be obtained, and when it may be used as roofing, or set up again for a new frame, which will last for many years. A large amount of potash is contained in the form of a deposit on the seeds, which is excellent for fire kindling. The seed has also been recommended for fuel. The reputation of the growing sunflower for absorbing miasmatic vapors, and preventing fever, and ague, is well known.—*Change.*

One of the greatest of those revolutions which have been taking place in Britain ever since the repeal of the Test Act, about half a century ago, forecasted in the speeches of Mr. G. C. Stone and Mr. Bright, at recent meetings. The proposed reformation of the franchise to the extension of the franchise to agricultural labourers. The reform of the land laws, operations of which, for centuries, have been to concentrate the ownership of the soil on a very small class of great families. To reform and diminish taxation.

It has almost passed into a proverb that national affairs in Britain are managed in the best manner and local affairs in the worst; and the reason is plain enough. The national government is kept with the advancing intelligence of the age, whilst the local government is left to the stagnation of the past. The King appoints the Lord-Lieutenant of each country to look after and command its military affairs, and appoints the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint and remove or acquiesce in every part of the county to look after and command

It is arranged that 1,500 Belgian Riflemen will visit England in July to take part in the Wimbledon competition.

The Queen has recommended to the House of Commons a grant of £25,000 for Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Mr. Rowellife, the Chartist butcher of Tiverton, so well known from his political opposition to Lord Palmerston, has just died at the age of 71.

Fuss works hard all day, and doesn't have anything, goes to bed tired at night, gets up next morning, and begins to fuss where she left off.

It is in contemplation by the military authorities to construct at the Royal Victoria Arsenal, Woolwich, a gun weighing 100 tons. There is a probability that the great coil of this monster cannon will be welded in the presence of the Czar of Russia.

poite fashion of feudal ages, and were therefore justities of the peace. The local taxation for all county expenses (including support of the poor, education, support of churches, clergyman and churchwardens, and the like) was levied fourth, was assessed by the parish, and fourth, was assessed by the parish, and in borough there was an equal amount of local power under a different class of magistrates, nominally but seldom represented by the people. Every county and every borough had its own particular laws, regulations, customs and traditions, and these in endless variety, with many cases, almost endless jobbing and corruption.

Now, if we understand it all, this is to be reformed, probably by subjecting all to the same general laws, and in reform a great diminution of expenditure is to be secured.

The reform in the land laws must

The London and Scotch journals publish the following correspondence written by the lamented Livingstone some short time previous to his death. The editor preface the communication thus:—"Among Dr. Livingstone's papers received at the Foreign Office was found a letter addressed to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald* Lord Tenterden has forwarded the letter to the London office of the New York *Herald* and a copy thereof has been courteously sent to us by the London manager."

MY DEAR SIR.—When endeavouring to give you some idea of the slave trade and its attendant evils in this country it was necessary to keep far within the truth in order not to be thought guilty of exaggeration. But so serious are the evils of the trade, and so grossly overdrawn, To exaggerate its enormities is a simple impossibility, and the accounts given by Sir S. Baker of the atrocious proceedings of the White Nile slave traders tally exactly with my own observations of the traffic in the bands of slaves from the interior of Portuguese Africa south. The sight of the slaves, though common incidents of the so-called trade, are so terribly nauseous that I always strive to drive them from memory; and, in cases of other recollections, I can in time succeed in consigning them to oblivion. These slavish scenes, however, come back, in a more or less unwelcome, and sometimes make me stare up at dead of night horrified by the vividness. To some this may appear weak and unphilosophical, since it alleged that the whole human family has passed through slavery, as one of the stages of development, and that the state of bestiality, cannibalism, stone, bronze, iron ages. Idolatry and slavery, it is said, are portions of the ascending education of mankind. The propagators of these views have many interesting facts in their favour, and every educated man may find new food for his mind. He may not be able to explain them, reconcile them to other facts previously known. He hopes that they may yet be proved to be portions of light from above. One must admire the industry of modern writers where after scientific truth has been reached, new facts are being found really new truths. I am following truth wherever that may lead; and it must be conceded that the investigators are by no means bigoted. If our stupid human race still needs the outrageous schooling of slavery and the slave trade, it is a bad way still, at least to me, and I am not allowing it to die out. It may have been a good charity on my part, but I was so frequently asked when in England, "Would these Africans work for once?" "Yes, you could pay them." This answer produced such a palpable lengthening of the vowels, and such a look of incredulity, had been speculating on getting them to work for nothing—in fact, be slave owners.

supreme bliss for the attainment of the state of Nirvana. The same was the case with all the atrocities of the so-called Arab slave raiders committed in Central Africa. I am conversing with a half-caste Arab prince, who advanced the opinion, which I believe is generally among them, that all women are sinful utterly and irretrievably bad. "You must be wiser than the men," he should be told, "but the majority of women are not." "I am not," he said, "but I am a good woman; no other woman can be bad." "No English woman can be good," he said. "A woman must be bad." And then he praised his own and countrymen's wisdom and cunning in keeping their wives from seeing other men. A rough joke as to making themselves turn keys, or, like the inferior class of our own herds, turned the assignees of his invidious wife. He gave an invitation to his harem, to show that he could be as liberal as the English. Captain S., of Her Majesty's corvette "Wasp," accepted the invitation also, to leave overhauling friends by eating bread with the prince's imprisoned wives. The prince's wife, a tall, curly, of about thirty-five, came first into the room where we sat with her son. That young son must have been very pretty, and she retained many of her former good looks. She shook hands, enquired for our welfare, and, to assure us, put on a chain of beads, and a too much more agreeable for her to squat on the floor, where she asked the captain if he knew Admiral Wyll, who formerly, as commodore, commanded the Capestation. It transpired that many years before, an English ship was wrecked at the island on which we were, and this good lady had rescued all the crew, and had been afterwards and lodged them courteously. "O, Admiral had said to thank me, and gave me a written testimonial," she was to write words for our signatures, and she was explicit promised to convey the testimonial to the prince.

[18] She did not know the prince, who was married to her, and the Prince's child was

ADULTERATION.—The English legislators and chemists have lately been at a great deal of pains to discover and check the crime of adulterating food and other articles of diet. Most of our readers are doubtless aware of the result of the inquiries instituted a few years ago for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the adulteration of articles of this kind was carried, and the degree to which the mixing of fictitious with genuine materials might be considered unfavourable to the public health. In the latter respect we apprehend that the result of these enquiries was not alarming. The shams, which were palmed upon the eaters and drinkers of the tight little Island were doubtless often less nourishing, and even less wholesome, than the things which they simulated. But in general they were not noxious, certainly not of what is considered poisonous, quality. The gentlemen who devoted themselves to that branch of the public service which consists in cheapening goods by rendering them nasty, or at best, weak and of feeble effect, did not push the thing so far as to kill the layers of golden eggs, to wit, their customers. They only forced them to buy more sugar if they wanted a certain quantity of saccharine, to purchase an extra bulk of the stuff which constituted the part of *terra alba*, and so on through the list of groceries, drugs and liquors. Of course, while cheating their customers, these adulterers also defrauded the revenue, so that the Government as such, apart from the duty of protecting the public, had a direct interest in preventing brandy, which ought to pay a handsome duty per gallon, from being composed for the purposes of consumption of matter which pays no duty at all. The same desire to prevent the mixing of liquors, which is so proverbially injurious, has been experienced, and from the same causes, by our own Government, and by a portion of the public represented in this case by the Hon. Mr. Alexander. For this purpose the Hon. Mr. Cartwright proposes to subject all persons engaged in the compounding of wines and liquors to the necessity of taking out a license. Moreover, all such articles and all others used for food, are to be submitted to chemical analysis whenever required by the purchaser or by any revenue officer acting in the public interest. Articles shown by this process to be mixed with materials of a character which renders them deleterious to health or improper for food, drink or medicine are to be seized and destroyed. Mr. Alexander, on his side, has procured the second reading of a bill to enable the adulterators to be convicted of the offence of mixing deleterious with presumably wholesome materials, and it is probable that the offence here, as in England, will thus be brought in a practical way within the scope of the criminal law. We presume that these laws will necessitate the appointment of public analysts. The Government will no doubt make such a nomination for its own purpose, and it seems very likely that more than one analyst will be required even for them. But, if Mr. Alexander's bill is to be made practically useful, it will, we suppose, be necessary, as in England, to have public officers named for the purpose of chemical analysis all over the territory, or, at all events, wherever the commerce is desirable and possible from the density of population to give effect to the statute.

The movement for the legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except under the most stringent regulations, gathers strength. The manner in which it is treated, both in and out of Parliament, shows this unmistakably. It no longer provokes a jeer from even the wittling who is bent upon establishing his reputation for saying something funny. Nay, it is spoken of respectfully, not only by those who regard it as premature but by those who believe it to be unsound and impracticable. It comes up for discussion at every turn and among every class, and whether men oppose it or approve they equally show its power and its progress by the favour they bestow or the hostility they manifest. How clearly this was shown in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, during the discussion raised by Mr. Ross, of Middlesex, in moving the resolution of the second report of the Committee on a Prohibitory Liquor Law. With the exception of Mr. Buxton, not a single speaker said a word except in the way of approval; while Mr. Ross concluded his Prohibitory speech amid loud and prolonged cheers. The Premier avowed himself favourable to the prohibition of all traffic in intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes, while he wisely and carefully guarded against committing himself to any present legislation on the subject, for the good and manifest reason that public opinion has not been educated up to the point which would make such legislation effective or permanent.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The general report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, is published, and is, of course, a tolerably bulky volume, containing information as to the present state of our rivers, lakes, canals, harbours, piers, lighthouses, roads, bridges, public buildings, railways, telegraphic lines, &c. The total expenditure by the department during the last fiscal year was \$4,254,106; comprising for construction \$2,284,138; repairs, 392,004; staff and maintenance, 1,421,201. The appendices are 26 in number, and among them are special reports on the plans for enlargement of the Welland Canal, and two reports on the Red River route by S. J. Dawson, engineer, the whole forming a record of the transactions of the above fiscal year.

From England two important items of telegraphic news are published, one that a crusade against whiskey has been inaugurated in Manchester with an initial measure of success, several signatures to the pledge having been obtained; the other, that in recognition of the services rendered to the Conservative party in the late elections, by the liquor interest, the Disraeli Government have introduced a measure relaxing in its favor the provisions of the Licensing Act passed by the late Ministry, for this can be the only meaning applicable to the words "amending and ameliorating," when it is stated that the hour for closing the grog shops is fixed at one hour later than that in the last named Act. Both movements may be fraught with important consequences—the one in the direction of blessing on all taking part in it, and the other in destruction sooner or later of a Government that plays fast and loose with public morals for the sake of political capital.

The committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the North West troubles, have not yet completed their colors; and although, nominally, sitting with closed doors, their proceedings, day by day, become public. The last witness examined was the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the questions put to him elicited the following statements:—

Sometime after the Fenian Raid in Manitoba, in 1871, the Canadian Government learned that Riel and Lepine were playing a double game, which included night excursions from St. Ives, their place of residence on the United States side of the Line, into British territory with armed escorts. The Government were given to understand, also, that those Manitoba exiles plotted further disturbance, after the close of business communications with Canada, for the winter, and they were striving to secure the aid of the Indians. Sir John then thought it proper to ask Bishop Tache to induce Riel to leave the country, Sir George Cartier deeming it desirable to send off Lepine also. The Bishop discredited the notion of any disloyal purposes on the part of those men, but was given to understand that it was desirable that they should quit the country for a time on account of the general state of feeling in Manitoba, and other provinces, and the forthcoming election of 1872. Sir John supported this proposal by the argument that their departure would constitute a powerful claim upon the Imperial Government for a general and unrestricted amnesty. Sir John afterwards transmitted one thousand dollars to Bishop Tache, for the secret service, to supply the wants of the party. Donald A. Smith reached Ottawa in 1872 to go through the proceeding session, when he informed the Premier that with the consent of Lieutenant Governor Archibald, he had added six hundred pounds sterling to the original sum, on that gentleman's requisition. This Sir John promised to refund, but the secret service money had run out. It is still due. It has already been made clear by documentary evidence, that Mr. Archibald, with the cognisance of Sir John and Sir George, negotiated Riel's retirement in the latter's interest, he having been rejected by East Main. Also that Governor Archibald corresponded with Riel and Lepine to secure the assistance of themselves and followers during the Fenian Raid of 1871 and told them that by loyally complying they would thereby issue a favorable consideration of their petition. When Sir George Cartier learned in 1872, that the ex-Premier promised to give the amnesty, which he himself donies, whilst admitting he personally desired an amnesty. He explains, however, that public opinion in Canada, especially in Ontario made it undesirable that a direct prayer for amnesty should come from him or his Government. On the evening of the shooting of the House in October the French Conservatives brought Messrs. Langevin and Robitaille to time with the result of declaring that they would resign if Sir John's journey did not result in amnesty. On the evening of the shooting of the House in October the French Conservatives brought Messrs. Langevin and Robitaille to time with the result of declaring that they would resign if Sir John's journey did not result in amnesty. On the evening of the shooting of the House in October the French Conservatives brought Messrs. Langevin and Robitaille to time with the result of declaring that they would resign if Sir John's journey did not result in amnesty.

We have just received the Minister of Militia's report for 1873. On turning to the report on Mil. District No. 4, by Lt. Col. Jackson Deputy Adjutant General, we find that in the 41st Batt. the Carleton Place Company gets a very favourable report. It ought to make the officers and men feel proud and stimulate them to greater exertion to keep up a company creditable to themselves and the place. The officers deserve great credit for bringing the company to so efficient a condition, as to gain such a creditable report after the sixteen days drill, especially when we consider that considerably over thirty of the men were new recruits. The following is Lt. Col. Jackson's report:—

No. 5 Company (Carleton Place), Captain R. W. Bell, performed the duty during the summer of 1872, in a most efficient manner. I made the inspection on the 14th September; three officers and forty-three non-commissioned officers and men present. This is a very smart and soldierly company, and performed the drill as set on fire, the air was very satisfactory. Arms and other stores very clean. There being no six hundred yard range available, the three first ranges only of the target practice could be fired.

A fearful explosion took place at a late hour on the 15th ult., in the Audley deep pit, Dunkinfield, near Manchester. Four men were engaged in repairing the tunnel, and were using naked lights, when a fall of earth caused an escape of gas which fired, and a dreadful explosion ensued. The wood work was set on fire, the air was very satisfactory. Arms and other stores very clean. There being no six hundred yard range available, the three first ranges only of the target practice could be fired.

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THE FAMINE IN BENGALE.—Accustomed only to unbroken plenty, it is hardly possible for our minds to form any adequate conception of a state of things like that now prevailing in Lower Bengal. The hardships of our knowledge of Indian geography helps still more to lessen the effect of the pictures of human wretchedness outlined in the cable reports. We are incapable both of estimating the extent of the troubles there, and of supplying from our own experience the unreported details. Benares, Patna, Bangalore, Rajshaye, Burdwan, what are they but heathenish names, standing for we know not what? Even when we translate them into familiar terms, and find that they represent a territory greater by a third than all New England, packed with a population equal to that of the United States and British America combined, the appalling fact that its swarming millions are pressed by want, if not face to face with starvation, loses most of its significance through our ignorance of what famine really means.

As mapped by Sir Bartle Frere, the stricken district is shaped somewhat like a clumsy boot with a thick foot and an expanded top—the toe resting on the Hooghly, the heel on the Brahmaputra three hundred miles away to the north, the leg covering the broad valley of the Ganges on the westward, a distance of five hundred miles, with a breadth from one hundred and fifty to three hundred miles. Throughout this vast area, protracted drought last fall caused the almost total loss of the rice crop, the principal food resource of the people, who have been brought in consequence to the brink of starvation. Indeed had assistance from without been less prompt or less generous, the victims of famine would have been numbered by millions. Even with the most untiring and liberal efforts of the government of India, supplemented by the gifts of the charitable world over, deaths from starvation have already been numerous, and more must follow. And what makes the prospect still more deplorable is the fact that years of irregular and deficient rainfall rarely occur singly. As of old, they rarely come in cycles; and though the present disastrous season has been preceded by several years of short crops and scarcity, it is impossible to say whether it marks the culmination of the series or is the first of a new and worse one. The problem which the government has before it for solution is therefore twofold: 1. To supply the present wants of its hungry millions; and 2. to make such improvements in their political and agricultural condition as shall make the immediate or remote recurrence of famine an impossibility.

Mr. Sket chely an English naturalist has recently made a visit to the King of Dahomey, which, next to Ashantee, is the most powerful of the native African kingdoms. He found the King was really an intelligent man, that the Dahomans were more civilized than they have been currently reported to be, and that the stories of their brutality have been greatly exaggerated. The letters of the correspondents accompanying the Ashantee expedition have similarly shown that the Ashantees are much higher in the scale of humanity than have been led to imagine that they were. Their Capital was comparatively a well built city; their frequent executions of criminals were efforts to enforce law; and their religion did not differ essentially in theory, however much it differed in practice, from that of the Spiritualists. The truth is we have been made to believe that the negro, who in America is capable of civilization and education, is in Africa rather below the average beast in point of intelligence, and vastly more cruel and dangerous.

MORGAN'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.—We learn that the Public Accounts Committee have passed an item for the supplying of the departments with "Morgan's Parliamentary Companion." The members agreeing that while printers and book agents as a rule were a nuisance about the departments, Mr. Morgan's work was such a valuable book of reference that every office should be supplied with it. We heartily endorse the opinion of the committee, for Mr. Morgan deserves encouragement and we are pleased to find that he gets it. We hope that the Provincial Legislatures will be equally prompt and reward industry and ability.

BILL STAMPE.—Mr. Cameron, of Harrow, is introducing a resolution on this subject, which seems to have considerable merit. It is well known that the public has been much annoyed by the inconspicuousness of the present law of bill stamps, and it is believed that the revenue has not been as great as it should have been as a result of the revenue sought to be afforded. Mr. Cameron proposes to abolish the nullity of a bill or promissory note, which the present law affixes to it on account of any irregularity in the stamp, and to permit a note improperly stamped to be recovered by suit at law, if previous to such recovery, stamps to the value of a quarter per cent of its amount shall be affixed to it.

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THE BAY VERT CANAL.—The report of the Chief Engineer of Public Works on the construction of a canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, has been published, and laid before Parliament. It states that the construction of a navigable channel between the Bay in question and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or any line that can be selected, will be an undertaking attended with unusual difficulty, not only from the nature of the work to be done, but from the great difference in the elevation of the respective tides. The objects to be gained by the construction are to avoid the dangers of sailing round the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, and the shortening of the sea-voyage to places situated in the Bay of Fundy. The difficulties of the proposed undertaking are not, however, insurmountable, and the Chief Engineer is of opinion that the An Lac and Tidnish line, via the valley of the Mississiniquish, is the best that can be selected for the purpose. The estimated cost of a practicable canal by this route is given by the Chief Engineer at \$2,217,849.

Mr. Alexander Brown, Cooper and Pork Inspector for the District of Ottawa, in which he visited the depots, and shanties of Messrs. Gilmour & Co. and others. He says there is an unprecedented amount of saw-logs and pork (the two are inseparable) up the river, and if the water rises to give the opportunity, it will be an all summer's job for the shantymen to get the logs to the mills.

A few days since an important expedition left Ottawa in charge of Mr. Horreby to explore the country between the Stikona River and Bute Inlet in British Columbia. This section embraces the Gardner and Dean Channels and the Beattie arm. The party will ascertain the capacity of these channels and whether a favourable route can be found between either of them and the north end of the Fraser River. It is reported that such a route, almost in a direct line, exists between these systems of water communication.

Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Smith & Gordon, of Toronto, for a new Wesleyan Methodist church at Port Hope to seat one thousand persons, and by using side seats at the ends of the pews, thirteen-hundred may be accommodated.

A large number of cattle in the neighbourhood of Seaford are attacked with some new kind of disease, which consists principally in a weakness of the legs. The cattle are in good condition, but when they lie down they can't rise. The local vet seems to be somewhat puzzled, but they call it by some big name, which is not easily pronounced. If the disease is as formidable as the name, it must be pretty serious.

The St. Catharines Journal says:—Today we conclude our report of the Welland Amenity. In reading the same reader will be struck with the strange anomaly of a man being sentenced to death for the murder of a person still living. The man Flynn, who attempted to murder his wife in the fall of the November last (and who was convicted mainly on the testimony of the woman, who has recovered from the wounds inflicted at the time), was found guilty in a legal sense, and sentenced to death by hanging on the 4th July next. While passing the sentence, His Lordship said he would consider the case, and got very drunk, and then either left or was turned out; that the third brother bought a bottle of whiskey and went to a hay stack, where he slept all night, but that deceased was not seen afterwards, till his body was found, as above. After hearing all the evidence adduced, the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased, according to the evidence, came to his death whilst under the influence of liquor, which he obtained at John Fray's tavern, and that he died from exposure to the inclemency of the weather."

On Sunday evening last, whilst a young boy was wandering about in a piece of bush on the farm of Mr. John Lund, about a mile from the Black Bluff tavern, in the township of Harwich, he came across the body of a man in a half-nude state, there being only the breeches and breeches on him. He was very much shocked, and called to him by some big name, which is not easily pronounced. If the disease is as formidable as the name, it must be pretty serious.

The St. Croix Courier states that John Fitzgerald, a prisoner confined in the Charlotte County Jail on a charge of stabbing a man in the neck, was found dead in his cell on Wednesday morning last. Mrs. Hall, the gaoler's wife, in the absence of the gaoler, went to leave a bottle of coal in the hall of the prison. Fitzgerald had by some means succeeded in drawing the bolt of the door of the cell in which he was confined, and had got out of the cell, and was found dead in the hall of the prison. Fitzgerald had by some means succeeded in drawing the bolt of the door of the cell in which he was confined, and had got out of the cell, and was found dead in the hall of the prison.

THE NORTH CHINA HERALD, of the 26th February, records a terrible accident as having taken place at Hong Kong on the 13th to the mail steamer Wan Loong, which plied between that port & Canton. It appears, says the Herald, that the vessel was crowded with passengers, and was carrying a cargo, but accounts vary as to the exact number of passengers on board. It is generally believed, however, that there were between 200 and 300. A very large crowd of Chinese assembled on the Frigate to see the vessel start. She got clear of the wharf, and was on her way, when a large crowd of Chinese assembled on the Frigate to see the vessel start. She got clear of the wharf, and was on her way, when a large crowd of Chinese assembled on the Frigate to see the vessel start.

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK at Toronto was robbed of \$100,000. The bill appropriating \$90,000 for the Louisiana sufferers was passed by the U. S. Senate.

Hostilities have recommenced in Spain. Several Carlist outposts have been captured by the Republican forces. A body of Carlists, 2,000 strong, is said to have been defeated in the Province of Tarragona, by the National troops.

There is a famine in Asia Minor, and a hundred deaths from starvation are reported in Angora alone. The river Tigris has again overflowed. The conference at Liverpool of ocean steamship owners has been dissolved, and as tariffs will now be made on independent basis, a lively competition may be expected.

It is understood that nearly half the provisions which the authorities sent out in such abundance to the Gold Coast remain unclaimed, and will be brought home again. Coonassie was founded about 1720, and destroyed on the 6th of February, 1874. Like Carthage, it burnt for six days, and was famous for its human sacrifices.

Napance, May 2.—W. S. Robinson, Official Assignee of this place, died very suddenly in the Mayor's office this morning at 8:40 while attending some business. He died in less than ten minutes. He seemed in apparent good health, and had been attending to his official duties as usual in his office. He was highly respected.

Leamington, April 27.—A house in this place, occupied by Mr. Kirk, was set on fire again last evening, that being the eighth time in four weeks that the attempt has been made. The conflagration was extinguished before more damage than about two hundred dollars had been done. The mischief is supposed to have been done by some of the inmates, but Mr. Kirk offers a reward for the detection of the offender.

Mr. George Sutherland, of Bathurst, N.S., and an Indian by the name of Gray, were returning home from bear hunting with loaded guns. Mr. Sutherland was in the act of shifting the gun to the opposite shoulder, and in doing so a branch caught the hammer of the gun, and it discharged, the contents entering the head, causing a portion of the brain to protrude. Mr. Sutherland is now under the care of Dr. Duncan. The result of the accident will, in all probability, prove fatal.

DEATH OF THE LARGEST LIVING OWEN IN THE WORLD.—Mr. W. J. T. Clarke, who died recently at Victoria, was probably possessed of as much earth as anybody in the world. He died the owner of estates far exceeding a German principality in extent. In addition to his vast territories in Victoria and his own properties, he owned about 50,000 acres in Tasmania, 75,000 in New South Wales, 50,000 in New Zealand, and two or three properties in New South Wales.

On Sunday evening last, whilst a young boy was wandering about in a piece of bush on the farm of Mr. John Lund, about a mile from the Black Bluff tavern, in the township of Harwich, he came across the body of a man in a half-nude state, there being only the breeches and breeches on him. He was very much shocked, and called to him by some big name, which is not easily pronounced. If the disease is as formidable as the name, it must be pretty serious.

The Chicago Tribune says:—Fifteen hands at the Capital City Rolling Mills, Indianapolis, struck recently, and their fingers were filled with colored men. Shortly after midnight the fires started under the boilers, and a few hours later the enormous came along tested the water gauges, and found no water. He was about to start the pumps when he discovered that the boilers had been tapped and were perfectly dry. Had he not made the discovery in time the mill would have been blown to atoms, and every person in the mill killed to a certainty. It is not wonderful that strikers, no matter where or what their profession, meet with little public sympathy when such atrocities are mediated by some of them. The cause of the working man is incalculably injured by the frequent discovery of such desperate efforts at revenge.

Little Rock, May 1.—A special from Pine Bluff gives the following particulars of the fight near Gascony on Thursday: 200 of Brooks' men, with Murphy and Vandesaude as leaders, formed and charged upon the Rebels, and they took the Court House, and burnt every house in the city. Gen. White went down with 84 white and colored, and mounted and footmen, and after arriving within a short distance of the insurgents, who were at a gin house on Ashley street, came to a halt, and then they began to fire. The Rebels were killed and wounded, and five insurgents were killed and two wounded, and Van Desande and 63 men captured; all but the two leaders were released on parole. Murphy and Van Desande are still in custody.

A WOODEN RAILWAY.—The London Times of April 7th contains the following:—The South Carolina Central Railroad has been allowed to drop through the hands of the original projectors, and a considerable amount of cutting out and grading had been accomplished, when Messrs. Land and Pickett, large turpentine distillers, purchased the right of way, and set about to construct a road that would take their product to market. The road from Manning to Land's Tavern is fifteen and a half miles long. The bed is constructed, precisely as all other railroads are, but in place of iron the wheels are upon their face. The friction is running, being distributed over wide surfaces, the injury to the wheels are two and a half inches deep, thereby preventing any probability of running off. A portion of the road has been in operation five months, over which trains have been running daily, and most of the stringers are smooth. The rolling stock on the road is common, but quite effective. The engine is worth only \$1,800, but is sufficient to carry seven or eight cars, loaded, at the rate of 15 miles per hour. The road is regarded as a success, and answers all the purposes of a first class iron road. The road has cost about \$1,500 per mile. By this road 50,000 lbs. can be sent twice a day.

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The Imperial House of Commons will take recess at Whitstable holidays from 14th inst. to 15th June.

FALL W. SEAT.—Reports from the country round St. Albans and other parts represent the Fall W. Seat as completely killed.—Observer.

About Wellesley the fall wheat that was put in with the seed-drill is considered nearly all safe, but that which was hand-sown is going to suffer badly.

Mr. Wm. Nelson, of Port Hope, was fined \$20 and costs on Wednesday, by the Police Magistrate for selling liquor without a license. The license inspector, Mr. Glenister prosecuted.

The electric telegraph is being extended to the Midland districts of South Africa, and will thence be continued to the Diamond Fields, and probably further on to the Gold Fields.

A telegram from Algiers, dated Sunday, says:—A shock of earthquake which here and Cherchell and at Milnah today, and rents have been made in several houses. No casualties are reported.

The new French and American Postal Treaty was signed by the Postmaster-General and the French Minister, and subsequently by the President. It will be forwarded to France to-day for final action by the French Government.

A little boy, aged six years, son of Mr. Joseph Ellison, a widower of Napance, while playing about the Canal fell in a sluiceway that leads from the Canal to Mr. McLean's mill and was drowned. The body was recovered in about ten minutes, but life was extinct.

A despatch from Kazoo City says the Mississippi is falling, and that a few days of clear weather and the present strong current will carry off nearly all the waterflood. It is hoped that the crops will not be so alarmingly short as was at first feared.

At the adjourned inquest at Woodstock to ascertain the cause of the death of Mary Martin, recently a servant girl in the Royal Hotel, the jury concluded:—1st. That the woman died from inflammation of the womb, and its extrusion following death. 2nd. That she had recently been pregnant. 3rd. That abortion had been procured on her, and that death was the result of the violence thus inflicted.

More Visitation.—The following prisoners arrived for the Penitentiary this afternoon, having been detained in Toronto last night:—W. J. Beales, four years for manslaughter John Stewart, two years for burglary, and Thomas C. Richards, five years for forgery, from the County of Welland, in charge of Deputy Sheriff Hobson; John Graves, three years for house stealing, from the County of Essex, in charge of Sheriff McGowan.—News.

The Pembroke Observer says:—Several cases of fraud on the part of saw makers and saw mill owners, and knowledge which we deem proper to expose with the view of putting cutters and purchasers on their guard against similar attempts in future. The practice is after the logs have been measured and stamped with the mark of the owner or mill, to saw off an inch or two from the ends thus marked, and to get the logs measured over again by the same or another cutter, thus enabling the maker to charge twice or often for the same logs.

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At Carleton Place, on the 28th inst., Mrs. J. Kitch, of a healthy and robust constitution, died at her residence, 203 St. George Street, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness.

On the 28th April, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. B. B. Bennett, Mr. Andrew Houston, to Hannah, second daughter of Daniel Galbraith, Esq., M. P.

By the Rev. Mr. Campbell, M. A., married by the Rev. Mr. Oliver, at the residence of Wm. Halpin, Esq., the bride's brother-in-law, on the 28th ult., James H. Walcott to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Thompson—all of Benrue.

In Brockville, on Thursday, the 22nd ult., by His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, married by the Rev. F. R. Tane, Alexander H. Allan, eldest son of Sir Hugh Allan of Havemore, to Belford, only daughter of J. S. Travers, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

In St. Paul's Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Kerr McCorrie, Mr. Isaiah Turner, to Miss Marianne Baker, both of Almonte.

In St. Paul's Church, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. Charles Simpson, to Miss Eliza Suddler, both of Almonte.

On Tuesday, 7th April, at the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri, Bromington, London, England, by the Rev. Mr. Keogh, Adele, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, to William Pemberton, Esquire, Major E. M. Madras Staff Corps, son of the late Hon. George Pemberton of Quebec.

DIED. At Carleton Place, on Sunday morning, May 3rd, after a lingering illness of over nine months, Lucy McGowan, aged 19 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Though not worn upon thy bed, And sometimes cried: "My heart, my head, Yet still the smile came back," said: "Fair girl, we'll meet again!"

"Twas kind," thou saidst, "in God to die For worms like me. Once I would fly, I'dakened room—now Christ is nigh— I love you all, yet shud no tear— I'd rather be with Christ than here—"

In Belleville on the 30th of April, Henry Patton, D. C. L., Archdeacon of Ontario, and Rector of Belleville, aged 68 years.

In Carleton Place, on the 28th of April, James McKay, Esq., of Carleton Place, formerly of Newmarket, Ontario, died at his residence, 203 St. George Street, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness.

At Brockville, on the 28th ult., aged 44 years and 11 months, Margaret, wife of Mr. James S. Clouston, late of the Hudson Bay Company's service.

At Pakenham, on the 27th inst., Elizabeth Gordon, eldest daughter of George Ross, aged 3 months and 2 months.

In Carleton Place, on the 14th April, Mrs. Alex. Wilson, aged 26 years.

OTTAWA MARKETS. Beef, per lb. 6.50 @ 7.00 Pork, per lb. 8.00 @ 8.50 Mutton, per lb. 0.07 @ 0.12 Veal, per lb. 0.08 @ 0.10 Fowls, per couple. 0.00 @ 0.00 Turkeys, each. 1.50 @ 2.00 Geese, each. 0.00 @ 0.70 Ducks, each. 0.55 @ 0.50 Feathers, per lb. 0.46 @ 0.70 Eggs, per doz. 0.18 @ 0.20 Butter, per lb. 0.23 @ 0.30 In prints, per lb. 0.25 @ 0.28 Potatoes, 0.45 @ 0.50 Onions, per bush. 1.75 @ 2.00 Turnips, per bush. 0.50 @ 0.60 Carrots,

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